Baedeker's

NORTHERN GERMANY.

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MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. xiii.)

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American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
Doll.	*Cts.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cent.*	*M*	*Pf.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
—	1¼	—	—	⅝	—	6¼	—	5	—	2½
—	2½	—	—	1¼	—	12½	—	10	—	5
—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20	—	10
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20
—	12½	—	—	6	—	62½	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	2	50
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	3	50
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	4	50
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	—
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	10	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250	—

NORTHERN GERMANY.

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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER.

With 32 Maps and 42 Plans.

NINTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.
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1886.

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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

CHAUCER.

DD16
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1886

PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for Northern Germany, which is now issued for the ninth time and corresponds with the twenty-first German edition, is to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with.

The Handbook is based almost entirely upon the personal observation of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook refer to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will often render material service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes. The *Plan of Berlin* is divided into three sections, with a view to obviate the necessity of unfolding a large sheet of paper at every consultation, and is placed, along with a small clue-plan, in a separate cover at the end of the volume.

Time Tables. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Kursbuch*' (2 marks), published at Berlin, and issued eight times a year, and '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (2 marks), published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season.

Heights are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), Distances in English miles (except in the case of mountain excursions, where the time they occupy is given as more convenient), and the Populations in accordance with the latest census. A kilomètre is approximately = $^5/_8$ Engl. mile; 8 kil. = 5 M.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Although changes frequently take place, and prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. The value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only; those prefixed to town hotels and village inns signifying respectively that the houses are good of their kind.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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Abbreviations.

R. = Room; B. = Breakfast; D. = Dinner; A. = Attendance; L. = Light. — N. = North, Northern, etc.; S. = South, etc.; E. = East, etc.; W. = West, etc. — r. = right; l. = left. — M. = English mile; ft. = English foot. — min. = minute; hr. = hour. — *M*, m. = mark; pf. = pfennig.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

Money. The German mark (*M*, m.), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 m. are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 m. by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 (*'Krone'*) and of 20 marks (*'Doppelkrone'*), the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 m. 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old thaler or dollar), 2, 1, $^1/_2$ (50 pf.), and $^1/_5$ mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennigs (groschen and half-groschen), and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16 s. = 16 m. 20 pf., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

Travelling Expenses. The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements,

who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 8-10 m. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend 25-30 m. daily.

III. Passports.

Passports are demanded in Germany in towns and districts where the Socialist Law is in force (including Berlin and Leipsic), and they are also useful in proving the identity of the traveller, in procuring admission to collections, and in obtaining delivery of registered letters. The principal passport-agents in London are Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Railways. Diligences.

Railways. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community is generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nicht-Raucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $1^4/_5 d.$, $1^1/_5 d.$, and $^4/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where hundreds of trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. On most lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, overweight being charged for at moderate rates; but on many of the lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

Northern and Western Germany are now covered with an extensive network of railways, but an enumeration of their names would probably bewilder the traveller and be of little practical service to him. In planning a railway journey the maps in the Handbook and the railway time-tables should of course be consulted.

Diligences. The diligence communication in most parts of Germany is well organised and under the immediate control of government. The average speed is 5 Engl. miles per hour, and the fare $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per mile. The vehicles, although cumbrous and uninviting, are tolerably comfortable. A single traveller may sometimes secure a seat by the driver. An 'extra-post' conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 6*d.* per mile for 1-2, and 1*s.* per mile for 3-4 persons. Private conveyances may be hired at the rate of 10-15 m. for a one-horse, 12-25 m. for a two-horse carriage per diem.

V. Excursions on Foot.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Northern Germany comprises many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the Saxon Switzerland (R. 50), the Thuringian Forest (R. 67), the Harz (R. 71), the Giant Mountains (R. 39), the environs of Kiel (R. 21), and the island of Rügen (R. 30). The student of art is strongly recommended to visit Dresden, Berlin, and Copenhagen; and the archæologist will find many objects of interest in the ancient towns of Hildesheim, Brunswick, Lübeck, and Dantsic. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many other interesting places, whether the object of his tour be amusement or instruction.

VI. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it sometimes happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed 2½-3 m., plain breakfast 1 m., dinner 3 m., tea with meat 2 m., attendance 1 m., light 1 m., boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 m. for half a day, and 3½-5 m. for a whole day.

NORTH GERMAN ART.

Though many of the towns described in this Handbook have been at different epochs the scene of a varied and important artistic activity, it is yet scarcely possible to speak of *North German Art* as an individual development. Not only is continuity of development wanting, but anything like a uniform cultivation of the different branches of art is also conspicuously absent. Painting, for example, has been neglected to a remarkable extent in comparison with its sister arts and North Germany can boast few original pictures of importance. The art of this district is also much more recent than that of other parts of Germany. On the Rhine, and in all other parts of the country where the Roman power was established, important buildings were erected in the earliest centuries of our era, and artistic handicrafts, such as pottery and glass-making, reached a state of considerable perfection. Even the art of the Carlovingian period (9th cent.), which produced works of such excellence at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), the second Rome, and in the Bavarian-Alemannian region, scarcely affected Northern Germany at all. It was not till the time of the Saxon emperors (10-11th cent.) that art began to show some signs of active life in the ancestral possessions of the Othos, partly evoked by the emperors themselves and transmitted by individual princes and bishops into wider circles, extending from Westphalia to the Elbe. Our knowledge of the art of this period is, however, based more upon tradition than upon an actual inspection of the monuments themselves, and the scanty remains of buildings of the 10th and 11th centuries now extant (*e.g.* at Quedlinburg and Gernrode) are subjects for the antiquarian rather than for the ordinary student of art. The architectural remains of Lower Saxony dating from the 12th century are, however, more numerous, and are sufficient to prove that an independent and definite style of building had been developed there at a comparatively early period.

It is customary to apply the name of **Romanesque Style** to the architecture prevalent in the W. half of Christendom from the 10th century to the end of the 12th, or even (in Germany at least) till the 13th century, and we find the prototype of the churches then built in the early Christian basilicas. The common object of the churches in different lands accounts for the similarity of their exteriors. But this similarity is by no means carried to the length

of identity. The principal divisions demanded by the religious services are common to all, but the detailed treatment of these parts varies very considerably. In all the space reserved for the congregation consists of a lofty and wide nave, flanked by two narrower and lower aisles, while the clergy and altar occupy a chancel or apse with a semicircular termination. In the larger churches these were supplemented by a transept, often wider than the nave, which gave a cruciform shape to the whole. The vestibule and the towers may also be regarded as constant features, though the latter vary in number and position. Assuming, then, these necessary elements of the Romanesque style, we have now to consider the features specially characteristic of the Lower Saxon Architecture of the 11-12th centuries.

In the first place we find no elaborate façade or richly adorned portico at the entrance. The W. end of the church consists of a lofty and plain projection flanked by towers and usually unbroken by either door or window. The ordinary entrance, especially in the case of monastic churches, was at the side and led from the cloisters or cloister-garth into the interior. The upper wall of the nave is generally supported by pillars instead of columns, though an arrangement of alternate columns and pillars is not unusual. This latter arrangement indeed is an important characteristic of lower Saxon architecture, and as it is not due to any structural necessity it must be referred to a sense of delight in rhythmical proportions, which finds additional expression in the decorations of the walls. Little or no attempt was made to produce buildings imposing through their mere mass or size, and structural skill developed but slowly. At first every part of the church, with the exception of the chancel and the crypt, was covered by a flat wooden ceiling; afterwards the aisles were also vaulted, but it was not till the 12th cent. that the vaulting of the nave became the rule. On the other hand a lively sense for the decoration of the various members of the building is noticeable at an early period. The simple cubical capitals of the columns in the earliest period soon give way to more varied shapes, elaborately adorned with foliage and carvings. The cornices, friezes, and hood-mouldings of the interior also show the prevalence of this early-developed and refined feeling for ornament, in which the buildings of lower Saxony are superior to all others on German soil. Neither the Rhenish churches, most of which are built of soft tufa, nor those of South Germany, in which the details are often singularly rude, can vie with them in this respect. Among the causes of this artistic development in North Germany may be mentioned the frequent residence of the emperors in that part of their realm, their immediate participation in the work of founding and maintaining churches, and the wealth placed at the disposal of pious founders by the rich mines of the Harz Mountains. *Quedlinburg* and *Goslar*

were intimately connected with Henry the Fowler, *Goslar* also with Henry III., *Magdeburg* with Otho the Great, and *Königslutter* with the Emp. Lothaire, while the importance of towns like *Hildesheim*, *Halberstadt*, and *Brunswick* was due to the same causes. The extant edifices of the 11th cent. are, of course, few in number, and those that have retained their original appearance still fewer. Alterations and additions were frequently undertaken in the following century and many of the old buildings were replaced by entirely new ones. In spite of this, however, we are able to assert with positiveness that art was cultivated in lower Saxony in the 11th cent. with energy and success, and that the 12th cent., with its strongly marked taste for rhythmic proportions and profusion of ornament, inherited the traditions of its predecessor. Among the most important Romanesque buildings in Lower Saxony and the adjoining Thuringia are the following: the Liebfrauenkirchen at *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt;* the ruined church of *Paulinzelle*, in which the arches are borne by columns; the church at *Wechselburg*, interesting for the uniformity of its design and execution; the vestibule of the cathedral of *Goslar*, the only remaining fragment of the edifice; the *Kaiserpfalz*, also at Goslar, the most important secular work of the 11th cent.; the *Wartburg*, the chief secular building of the 12th cent.; the convent-church of *Neuwerk;* the Benedictine abbey of *Königslutter;* and the two Cistercian churches of *Loccum*, near Minden, and *Riddagshausen*, near Brunswick, both of which belong to the 13th century. To the latest Romanesque period belong the nave and transept of the cathedral of *Naumburg*, with their pointed vaulting and richly articulated pillars.

Even the cultivated traveller is, however, apt to leave the inspection of such isolated works to the professional enthusiast. Such towns as *Hildesheim* and *Brunswick* on the other hand, contain a wealth of architectural interest, that will not fail to delight even the layman and put him in touch with the artistic spirit of mediæval Germany. The numerous Romanesque churches and quaint timbered dwellings of both towns leave the imagination an easy task in realising the every-day life of the old German burghers. Most of the timber buildings are, it is true, of recent construction; but it is well known that timber architecture is the most conservative of all and adheres most closely to the traditionary forms. The originator of the artistic activity displayed in Hildesheim was *Bishop Bernward*, who filled the episcopal office there from 993 to 1022. Several small objects of this period are preserved in the treasure-chambers of the *Cathedral* and the *Magdalenenkirche*. The bishop's principal creation, the *Michaelskirche*, was restored in the 12th cent. after a fire, but retains its original appearance essentially unaltered. There are a transept and apse at each end of the nave, and no fewer than six towers lend beauty and variety to the exterior. This church, like the *Cathedral* and

St. Godehard's, shows a mixture of columns and pillars in the interior, but the abbey-church in the suburb of *Moritzberg* is a purely columnar basilica. While the buildings of Hildesheim thus afford us a good insight into the nature of the early Romanesque style, those of BRUNSWICK, dating from the time of Henry the Lion, supply admirable examples of the skill in vaulting acquired at a later period. Pillars alone are here used in supporting the body of the church, but the varied form given to these, according as they merely bear the arcades or are connected with the vaulting, is a reminiscence of the former alternative system of pillar and column. The vaults are destitute of ribs and form square compartments in such a way that only each alternate pillar is a supporter of the vaulting arch. The churches themselves are all distinctly cruciform in plan and gain great dignity from the two lofty towers at the W. end. The leading examples are the *Cathedral* and the churches of *SS. Andrew*, *Martin*, and *Catharine*. The plastic ornamention of the individual features is not as a rule so elaborate as at Hildesheim, but there are nevertheless several fine sculptured portals.

Though, as has been said above, the art of PAINTING was comparatively little developed in N. Germany, it must not be supposed that it was altogether neglected in the districts we have been considering. No traces remain of the battle-scenes that Henry the Fowler is reported to have had painted in his palace at *Merseburg;* but the painted wooden ceiling in *St. Michael's* at *Hildesheim*, the extensive series of mural paintings in the *Cathedral* of *Brunswick*, those of the *Neuwerkerkirche* at *Goslar* and the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Halberstadt*, and the relics of coloured decorations in the *Westphalian Churches* all seem to point to a considerable amount of practice in the use of the brush. It is now, of course, impossible to judge of the colouring of these works, but both the drawing and the composition reveal no ordinary degree of skill. In the department of SCULPTURE, however, Lower Saxony can boast of much more important productions even in the early part of the middle ages. The energy with which mining was carried on could not fail to have a great effect in developing the arts of metal-founding and metal-working in all their branches. *Hildesheim* contains several monuments in cast metal reaching as far back as the episcopacy of Bernward, and among the treasures of art in *Brunswick* are the Lion in the Burg-Platz, the seven-branched candelabra and the altar of the Duchess Matilda in the cathedral, and several other works in bronze, all dating from the time of Henry the Lion. The art of sculpture in stone did not lag behind, and by the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. it attained a pitch of excellence superior to that in any other part of Germany. A significant fact is the frequent use of the easily-worked stucco instead of stone, a proof of the early desire to remove all merely material hindrances to the attainment of a high artistic ideal. Stucco reliefs are found, for

example, in the *Michaeliskirche* at *Hildesheim* and the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Halberstadt*. Among the finest sculptures in stone is justly reckoned the *Tomb of Henry the Lion and his Wife* in *Brunswick Cathedral*, executed in the beginning of the 13th cent., and other good examples are the works that adorn the pulpit at *Wechselburg* and the *Goldene Pforte* at *Freiberg* in the Erzgebirge. The painted wooden group of the Crucifixion, with figures of the Virgin and St. John, above the altar at *Wechselburg*, may also be mentioned.

The German coast-districts, especially those Slavonic territories that were not won over to Christianity and Germany until the 12th cent., make their *début* in art at a later period than the towns between the Harz and the Elbe. They occupy, however, an equally important position in the history of art on account of the remarkable development of their Brick Architecture. The first churches here were usually made of wood, sometimes of blocks of granite; and the novel material brought in its train novel forms and deviations from the traditional style. The builders had to renounce a sharply defined profile in the individual members, as well as elaborate ornamentation with the chisel. The angular replaces the round, the slender column gives way to the pillar, the rounded corners of the old capitals are bevelled off. The larger surfaces are not relieved by projecting and receding members, but by moulded bricks, which are combined in various patterns and often in varied colours. The buildings in this 'Baltic Style' are by no means deficient in size or stateliness, as bricks are admirably adapted for vaulting large spaces, while their lightness makes it easy to attain a great height. At the same time it cannot be denied that the unrelieved outline often gives a heavy and even characterless appearance to the whole. This brick architecture moved with the German colonists from the Weser to the Vistula, but it is not quite clear whether its original home was in the western coast-districts of Germany or in the Netherlands. Romanesque architecture in brick may be studied to greatest advantage in the Mark of Brandenburg, the towns of which began to obtain some importance in the 12th century. Besides the *Cathedral* and *Nicolaikirche* at *Brandenburg*, we may instance the *Cistercian Church* at *Dobrilugk* and the *Premonstratensian Church* at *Jerichow*, foundations of the two monastic orders which did such good service in opening up the North of Germany to civilisation. Part of the nave of *Lübeck Cathedral*, which was erected under the influence of the buildings of Brunswick, also dates from the 12th century.

The golden era of brick architecture, however, begins with the centuries which are generally known in the history of art as the **Gothic Period.** But the Gothic style of the brick buildings of North Germany is something very different from the 'Cathedral Gothic' which found its way in the course of the 13th cent. from France to the Rhine and thence to Central and Southern Germany,

marking its course by a long series of imposing ecclesiastical edifices. The essence of French Gothic lies, as is well known, in its system of buttresses. The vaulting is not borne by the pillars of the nave alone, its outward thrust is counteracted by plain and flying buttresses. The solidity and unity of the exterior is lost in a multiplicity of detail. The building is, as it were, conceived as a mighty scaffolding of individual members all closely connected with each other. The intervening wall-spaces are considered, and in respect of ornamentation are treated, not as structural parts of the building but simply as a means of filling up the gaps in the frame-work. Even in the decorations the same idea is predominant. The tracery and mouldings of the windows and walls, the perforated surfaces are all in harmony with this peculiar constructive theory. This style of Gothic does not occur in North Germany except sporadically, and as a rule only when favoured by external influences. The cathedrals of Magdeburg and Halberstadt may be adduced as examples. For buildings in brick this style of architecture was obviously not suitable; and it would also seem that it did not appeal to the practical common sense of the North German people, who had no inclination to begin huge buildings of which the time of completion could not be foreseen. The use of bricks as building material was as antagonistic to the employment of buttresses as it was favourable to vaulting. In brick buildings it is impossible wholly to renounce the appearance of solidity and mass, and difficult to relieve the surfaces of walls by pillars and other details. The airy pinnacle and aspiring turret, the delicate ornamentation of open tracery are alien to the spirit of brick architecture, which has to content itself with an imitation of tracery in coloured bricks and with the arch-mouldings of the Romanesque style. Altogether the contrast between the Romanesque and Gothic style is by no means so sharp here as elsewhere. The pointed arch, for instance, had naturalised itself long before the use of buttresses came into vogue. When we speak here of a transition style, we must remember that it is not a transition to the ordinary Gothic architecture but merely to that peculiar variety of it developed on the Baltic coasts. A large proportion of the churches are so-called '*Hallenkirchen*', *i.e.* churches resembling halls. In these the traditionary disproportion between the nave and the aisles disappears, the latter being made as high and almost as wide as the former. This form of church is already met with in isolated examples in the 12th cent. and beyond the confines of the brick style of architecture, but it finds by far its most general adoption in the Gothic period and in the North of Germany. The degradation of the choir goes hand in hand with the development of this style of church. While the choir of a Franco-German Gothic building spreads out like a fan with its ambulatory and radiating chapels, the Hallenkirche terminates most congenially in a straight gable-wall. The

pillars of the nave also become simplified and are often square or octagonal; at a later period they not infrequently merge in the ribs of the vaulting without a capital to mark where the pillar ends and the vaulting begins. It is palpable that the architects do not consider it part of their function to promote the ornamental enrichment of the interior by a delicate and elaborate system of architectural articulation; they leave the internal decoration to consist of the altars, wood-carvings, metal-work, and the like. The exterior of the church makes no attempt to hide the unassuming nature of the design, or the simple massiveness of the frame-work; but the appearance of rudeness and heaviness was avoided by the rich ornamentation of the gables and by a free use of coloured decorations. Glazed and coloured tiles, arranged in stripes and patterns, enliven the wall-surfaces and feast the eye in the portals and gables. The critic, however, must not do the North German buildings the injustice of comparing them with the vast cathedrals of the west, such as those of Cologne and Strassburg. The latter represent an entirely different school of art and are rooted in an entirely different conception of life. The power and charm of the brick buildings of North Germany — the territory of the Hanseatic League and the Teutonic Order — lie in their expression of well-considered strength, in their cheerful solidity, in their clear and definite intention. The purpose is never obscured, the essential never disguised by a mass of details. Here we may speak with justice of a national German architecture, in a sense which does not apply to the buildings of South Germany. Amid the general similarity of these brick buildings we can moreover distinguish several groups, defined by difference of style as well as by geographical position. The large *Marienkirche* at Lübeck, erected in the latter half of the 13th cent., adheres to the model of the great French cathedrals, and this may partly be accounted for by the jealousy of the bishop's cathedral felt by the merchants of Lübeck and their ambition to produce a church that would throw it into the shade. The nave towers high above the aisles; the termination of the choir is octagonal and it possesses an ambulatory and radiating chapels. This celebrated church was the model for the *Cistercian Church* at *Doberan*, the *Schwerin Cathedral*, the *Marienkirche* at *Rostock*, the *Marienkirche* at *Stralsund*, and many others.

Some of the *Churches* of *Breslau* (*e.g.* St. Elizabeth's), though quite outside the influence of the Lübeck building, show the same tendency to exalt the nave at the expense of the aisles. The 14th century was the golden age of architecture in Silesia, particularly in Breslau, and numerous important structures of this period testify to the fact. The different stages of development and varieties of style may here be studied with great convenience, for brick and freestone buildings, cruciform churches and 'Hallenkirchen', the simplest and the most complicated systems of vaulting are all

found here side by side. It is a subject for regret that so few students of art bend their steps to the capital of Silesia.

Another group of Gothic buildings meets us in the Mark of Brandenburg. Of these the two conventual churches of *Lehnin* and *Chorin*, the latter now a ruin, the names of which occur so often in the history of Brandenburg, must first be mentioned. It must not, however, be therefore supposed that Brandenburg differs from the other districts of North Germany in the prominence of its monastic buildings. The part played by religious establishments in the encouragement of mediæval art cannot be lightly spoken of, but when a fuller and freer artistic life began in these northern regions, the power and influence of the great monastic orders were already on the wane. The preaching and mendicant friars were still active and influential, but they had neither the means nor the desire to raise structures of monumental importance. The great majority of the Gothic churches of North Germany, and nearly all the most important ones, are town and parochial churches, founded by the citizens and standing in the closest connection with the civic community; and there is no doubt that this civil origin exercised a great influence upon their form and style. It explains, for instance, the modest dimensions of the choir, as it was not necessary to find room for a large number of clergy. The desire of the rich burgher to perpetuate his name accounts for the extraordinary number of private chapels in the town churches. These were often formed by continuing the buttresses through the wall into the interior and occupying the spaces thus indicated between them. The singular mixture of boldness and sobriety, exemplified in the loftiness of the nave and towers on the one hand and the sparing use of superfluous architectonic ornaments on the other, as well as the preference shown for the spacious, the airy, and the perspicuous, may also be ascribed to the dominant tendencies of the civic mind. It has long since been observed that the contrast between sacred and profane buildings is by no means so marked in North Germany as in most other countries.

Among the brick buildings of the Mark a prominent place is taken by the *Church of St. Catharine* in the town of *Brandenburg*. It is a 'Hallenkirche' and the decoration of the exterior shows the utmost richness attainable by the use of polychrome painting and coloured tiles. The buttresses, embellished with pointed gables, rosettes, and perforated work, are farther adorned with alternate bands of red and dark-green tiles. The art of sculpture was also freely laid under requisition for the adornment of the edifice, and more than 100 niches were made in the buttresses and filled with statues in terracotta. Among the other churches of the Mark in which a similar style of ornamentation is used may be mentioned the *Marienkirche* at *Prenzlau* and the *Cathedral* and the *Marienkirche* at *Stendal*.

Turning our eyes now to the extreme north, we find that while several churches (such as those dedicated to *St. Nicholas* at *Lüneburg* and *Stralsund*, as well as some in Mecklenburg) are evidently imitations of the proud Marienkirche at Lübeck, yet on the whole the form with nave and aisles of equal height is predominant, especially towards the E. and in the later periods. In such churches as the *Marienkirche* at *Dantsic*, the *Jacobikirche* at *Stettin*, and the *Marienkirche* at *Colberg*, what strikes us most is their huge proportions. These are due not to an empty striving after mere size, but to the necessity of providing accommodation for the large parishes of populous towns. In architectonic decoration the churches of the Baltic Towns do not vie with those of Brandenburg. The lover of art will, however, find ample satisfaction in the fine brasses that cover the tombs (the best in the cathedral of *Lübeck*, the Nicolaikirche of *Stralsund*, and the cathedral of *Schwerin*) and in the carved wooden altars, which are most frequent in Pomerania.

The latest variety of North-German brick buildings was developed in the territories of the Teutonic Order. Tradition and the nature of the material here caused the elaborate external decoration to sink into a subsidiary place, while a plain, massive, and severe exterior was encouraged by the fact that the churches generally formed part of the fortified posts of the knights. The only church of the Order that displays any great attempt at external embellishment is the picturesquely situated *Cathedral* of *Frauenburg*, which is also distinguished by the possession of a vestibule lavishly adorned with coloured tiles. The interiors of the churches, most of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are also simple and the pillars and piers are clumsy. The ceilings, however, often consist of elaborate net-work or fan-vaulting, formed by an increase in the number of ribs and showing not only great technical confidence but also delight in a rich play of lines. The effect of this vaulting is enhanced by the contrast with the plainness of the rest of the edifice. It is not, however, the churches that first engage our attention in the lands of the Teutonic knights; it is in the castles or palaces that the æsthetic feeling of the Order finds its most characteristic expression. Just as the members of the Order combined the characters of knight and monk, so did their palaces partake of the double character of fortress and monastery. As in conventual establishments, the buildings are grouped round a quadrangular court, surrounded by arcades, but the strong walls and towers, the moats, the turrets, and other apparatus of defence betoken military purposes, while the splendid architectonic decoration suggests the interior of a nobleman's residence. The Order had strongholds of this kind at *Heilsberg*, *Marienwerder*, *Königsberg* (rebuilt), *Rössel*, and many other places, but the most imposing of all was the *Marienburg*. The international relations of the Order suggest that we should find traces of foreign influ-

ence in their edifices. It is indeed not improbable that the huge mosaic relief of the Madonna on the outside of the church at the Marienburg was executed by a Venetian master, and there is a similar work in the portal of the cathedral at Marienwerder. It is more difficult to guess at the original source of the fan-tracery vaulting in the 'Remter' of the Marienburg. The 'Briefkapelle' of the Marienkirche at Lübeck has vaulting of similar construction and earlier date. It is possible that the elaborate net and star vaulting of England also had some influence upon the builders of North Germany, where alone a similar system of vaulting has been developed, but this is a question that still awaits investigation.

If the castles of E. and W. Prussia reflect the might and character of the Teutonic Order, no less do the *Town Houses* and *Town Gates* bear witness to the substantial prosperity of the North German towns. The brick buildings of the Hanseatic towns cannot, of course, vie with the hôtels-de-ville of Belgium, and even the town halls of solid stone, such as those of *Brunswick* and *Münster*, are inferior both in size and ornamentation to their Belgian prototypes, while the variety of outline afforded by the soaring clock-towers *(beffrois)* is entirely wanting. The two distinguishing characteristics of the secular buildings of brick are the lofty gables, rising high above the roof and often erected merely as ornaments, and the polychrome decoration. As examples may be mentioned the town-houses of *Lübeck*, *Bremen*, *Hanover*, *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, and *Tangermünde*. The *Holstenthor* at *Lübeck* is esteemed the most important of the old town-gates, which were invariably flanked with towers, and there are similar gates at *Wismar*, *Stendal*, *Tangermünde*, *Brandenburg*, and a few other places. There is also no lack of tasteful private houses in brick *(Greifswald*, *Stralsund*, *Wismar)* and in the timbered style *(Brunswick*, *Wernigerode*, *Halberstadt*, *Hanover)*, but the period of the Renaissance was the golden age of secular buildings, whether civic or palatial.

The name and idea of a **German Renaissance** have only of late years become familiar in Germany itself and are scarcely known at all beyond its bounds. The term is used to comprehend all the creations of German art between about 1520 and 1640, especially those in the domains of architecture and the industrial arts. In regard to painting the name is somewhat less strictly limited, and even Dürer and the younger Holbein are ranked among the masters of the German Renaissance. Formerly critics were satisfied with the phrase 'Old German Style' and drew no sharp line of demarcation between these neglected later works and the products of the middle ages proper. Nuremberg, for example, long enjoyed the reputation of being the model of a mediæval town, whereas, as a matter of the fact, it owes its distinguishing character to the Renaissance. The old view, however, was not wholly in the wrong. For though the Italian Renaissance exercised great in-

fluence upon German art from the 16th century onwards, it is also true that the connection with the inherited native style was never wholly severed and that many elements of the Gothic manner of building were adhered to during the period of the Renaissance. The development of the German Renaissance took place somewhat as follows. As early as the beginning of the 16th century German designers, painters, and engravers became alive to the beauty of the decorative works of Italy, especially of Northern Italy, and copied columns, pilasters, friezes, and mouldings used by Italian architects. The sculptors and metal-workers gradually followed suit, and the forms of the Renaissance became familiar in bronze gratings, sepulchral monuments, and small plastic decorative works of all kinds. An early example is the *Memorial Brass of Gothard Wigerinck* in the Marienkirche at Lübeck, cast soon after 1518. Architecture itself at last also yielded to the new fashion. The kernel of the buildings, their articulation, and their ground-plans remained, however, unchanged. The tall and narrow gable still characterised the private house; the arrangement of the château, the grouping of the dwelling-rooms, recalls in many respects the mediæval castle. The influence of the new style was mainly confined to the ornamental details of the design, such as the cornices, friezes, pillars, and columns. Particular parts of the building, such as the portals and bay-windows, were strongly emphasized in order to display the architect's knowledge of the fashionable Italian art. The typical Italian palace, with its façade looking as if cast in a mould and with its strict harmony of proportion between the different stories and the individual details, was seldom reproduced on German soil, and when met with may be referred to direct Italian influence. It was not till about the beginning of the 17th century, when German architects had begun to prosecute their studies in Italy, that the Italian palatial style became at all familiar in Germany. The peculiar character of the German Renaissance will, perhaps, be most justly appreciated, if we mark the following distinction between it and the Italian style of building. In Italy the chief weight is laid on the design; the harmonious disposition of spaces and surfaces is striven after as the highest aim, and regularity may be called the predominant feature of Italian structures. In German buildings the connection of the individual members is often entirely extrinsic, and unity of design entirely wanting. On the other hand the execution of the details delights by its thoroughness and variety of form and makes us forget the disjointed multiplicity of the design. It is quite in harmony with this distinction that the main charm of the buildings of the German Renaissance is found in the internal decorations of the rooms, and that it was the interest in old German furniture and domestic ornaments that formed the stepping-stone to the revival of a taste for German Renaissance architecture.

In the period of the Renaissance Germany appears as a land open to influences of the most varied kinds. While the Italian style invaded it from the south and penetrated as far as Saxony and Silesia, the influence of French and Flemish works made itself equally evident in the west. This fact of itself proves that it is impossible to speak of a uniform German Renaissance, since different parts of the country received their artistic impress from entirely different quarters. In addition to this, morever, the Renaissance itself assumed different forms according to the style prevalent in the various territories it affected, while the mere material used, whether marble or stone or brick, was by no means without influence in determining the limits imposed upon the new style. The use of columns, for example, is much more common in the districts where hewn stone is employed than in those where brick buildings are the rule. On the whole North Germany, and particularly the domain of brick architecture, may claim to have developed the Renaissance more consistently than other parts of the country, to have broken less abruptly with the past, to have adopted fewer utterly foreign elements, and to form the truest expression of a national taste in architecture. In the domain of ecclesiastical architecture the German Renaissance has naturally few proofs of its activity to show. Here much more exclusively than in princely or civic buildings its task was confined to rearrangements of interiors. Monuments, stalls, and altar utensils are the most important examples of Renaissance art in the churches. In *Palaces* and *Châteaux* the North of Germany is poorer than Silesia and Saxony. In Saxony mention must be made of the palace at *Torgau*, with its magnificent staircase, and the *Royal Palace* at *Dresden*, erected mainly by *Kaspar Voigt* under the superintendence of *Hans von Dehn-Rotfelser*. A short excursion from Dresden enables us to compare this structure of the Renaissance with the earlier Gothic castle of *Meissen*. In Silesia the handsome châteaux at *Brieg* (1553) and *Liegnitz* take the first place. We must, however, remember that these edifices were mainly erected by foreign architects and must therefore be regarded rather as examples of the far-reaching Italian style than as creations of Teutonic art. The foremost place among the secular buildings of the period in the Baltic lands is due to the *Fürstenhof* at *Wismar*. The newer wing dates from the second half of the 16th century, and the decorations on its exterior face are held to be in a different style from those turned towards the inner court. A similar effective combination of stone and brick, borrowed from Dutch models, appears in other parts of North Germany, but the terracotta friezes and medallions of Wismar are unrivalled.

The whole tenor of the history of North Germany makes us turn naturally to the *Municipal Buildings* as the choicest results of the Renaissance as well as of the Gothic period, in this part of the world. And our expectations are fully realised. The Renais-

sance may be more picturesque and show greater variety in South and West Germany, but in the North it appears in such solid array that, until quite lately, whole rows of streets and whole quarters of the town showed an unbroken series of Renaissance façades. Among civic buildings the palm must be given to the *Rathhaus* of *Lübeck*. A colonnade, supported by polygonal pillars, has been placed in front of the building. The arches are slightly flattened, a not unusual feature in Renaissance buildings. The double windows are separated by pilasters, alternately ending in an Ionic capital and in a herma, and three handsome gables, flanked with volutes and small obelisks, surmount the whole. The handsome flight of steps ascending from the street is supported by four pillars, and each of the square stones of which it consists is adorned with stellar ornamentation. The internal arrangements of some of the rooms are also most interesting, and the wooden panelling and marble chimney-piece of the 'Kriegsstube' are excellent examples of the success with which the artistic handicrafts were then plied. A new colonnaded vestibule, with Gothic vaulting but Doric columns, was added in the late Renaissance period to the *Rathhaus* of *Bremen*. Above the vestibule is a balcony enclosed by an artistic balustrade and interrupted in the middle by a lofty gable. The plastic decorations skilfully conceal the lack of proportion in the outline. Other town-houses of architectural significance are those at *Paderborn*, *Lüneburg*, *Emden*, *Dantsic*, *Brieg*, and *Neisse*. With these may be coupled the arsenals of *Dantsic* and *Lübeck*, the warehouses of *Bremen*, and the guild-houses of *Brunswick*. It is, of course, useless to attempt a catalogue of the interesting *Private Houses*, and even a detailed description could convey no adequate conception of their singularly homelike charms. It is often only a single feature, such as a bow-window or an elaborate doorway, a tasteful frieze or an ornamented gable, that delights the eye of the connoisseur. The lighting and surroundings enhance the effect, a historical interest is added to the æsthetic, and the glamour of the past is shed on the realities of the present. A walk through the streets of a North German town is indeed a feast of varied and permanent enjoyment for the traveller of refined taste in art. The *Merchant Princes of Dantsic*, redeemed from provincialism and incited to luxury and display by their far-reaching commercial relations, expended a special amount of attention on the internal comfort and external embellishment of their houses. They selected the most costly kinds of building stone, such as were seldom used for ecclesiastical edifices, and took care that the pilasters between the windows, the spaces between the different stories, and the balustrades in front of the gable were all profusely adorned with reliefs cut in the stone and reproducing the antique models of capital and friezes. It almost seems as if these luxury-loving merchants had been affected by the light and splendour-loving character of their Slavonic neighbours,

whose partiality for the Renaissance style is marked. One peculiar feature in these houses, significant of the easy comfortable life enjoyed by their inmates, is the so-called 'Beischläge', or raised landings surrounded with balustrades, in which the family could sit aloof from the tumult of the street but yet in sight of all that was going on and within easy reach of neighbourly intercourse. The private dwellings of Lübeck and the other western Hanseatic towns are much soberer and less pretentious. Their solid magnificence is reserved for the interior (*e.g.* the house of the *Kaufleute Compagnie* at Lübeck), while the brick façades, apart from the doorways, are perfectly simple and invariably surmounted with the traditional corbie-stepped gable. The inland towns of Lower Saxony, at a distance from the main arteries of modern traffic, have been more conservative in domestic architecture as in manners and customs. Timber Architecture is found at its best in the towns last mentioned. The construction is intimately connected with that of the Gothic period, almost the only marked differences being a diminution of the upper stories and a free use of Renaissance ornaments (masks, consols, volutes, shells, fans, stars, etc.). In these buildings the frame or skeleton consists of wooden beams and posts while the intervening spaces are filled up with clay or brick-work. The main uprights stand upon wooden sills or horizontal beams and are connected by tie-beams and stiffened by shorter cross or diagonal ties. The blank wall-spaces afforded ample opportunity for ornamentation, and the ends of the tie-beams, the braces, the sills, and other parts of the wooden frame-work were freely enriched with carvings. The good examples of timber architecture in North Germany are too many to enumerate. Among the most important of the earlier period are the *Rathhaus* of *Wernigerode*, the *Rathskeller* of *Halberstadt*, and the *Alte Wage* of *Brunswick*. To the Renaissance period proper belong a great number of interesting structures at *Halberstadt*, *Goslar*, *Brunswick*, *Hanover*, *Hameln*, *Celle*, *Höxter*, *Stolberg*, and *Hildesheim*. The *Knochenhauer Amtshaus* at *Hildesheim*, dating from 1529, is a veritable gem of timber architecture. Above the five stories of the building proper rises a lofty roof, itself containing several other stories. The façade is covered with figures and other ornamentation, in which painting and wood-carving vie with each other. Here and there a few motives are visible that would be more allowable in a Gothic building (such as the frieze of oak-leaves), but on the whole the designs of the 'putti', the garlands, the small columns for candelabra, and the doorway evince a clear conception of the Renaissance ideal and an astonishing liveliness of fancy. The figures are treated with a good deal of humour, a characteristic which we find frequently recurring in the paintings and mottoes so freely used in the timber buildings of Lower Saxony. The prominent place assigned to Wood Carving in the timber style of architecture gave a great momentum

to the development of this art, which is always a natural growth in Alpine and coast districts. Shepherds and sailors alike find occupation and amusement for the idle months of winter in carving objects in wood. Among the numerous wood-carvers thus created by opportunity there must of course be some whose talents enable them to advance to higher work than the making of toys and pipes. A stroll through the *Thaulow Museum* in *Kiel* is enough to show what astonishing results in artistic cabinet-making can be produced even in a limited district like Holstein. The finest specimen of what may be called monumental wood-carving is the Altar of the Passion in the cathedral of *Schleswig*, executed by *Hans Brüggemann* in 1521 after compositions by Albrecht Dürer. The art of Working in Metal, particularly in brass, was also zealously cultivated, and the candelabra, cups, flagons, plates, and grilles of cast or hammered and embossed metal found in the old Hanseatic towns prove how conspicuous a place was taken by objects of this kind in the domestic and ecclesiastical interiors of the period. For the productions of the Goldsmith's Art North Germany seems to have looked to Augsburg and Nuremberg, which were at this time among the most important centres of this art in Europe.

The most important Paintings were also as a rule imported from other districts, particularly from the Netherlands, a land connected with North Germany by numerous ties of kinship and intercourse. It was, it is true, merely a happy accident that brought *Memling's Last Judgement* to *Dantsic*, but the *Altar-piece of the Crucifixion* in the *Cathedral* of *Lübeck*, also from Memling's studio and dated 1491, seems to have been executed at the express commission of a Lübeck citizen. This picture, which, however, is unequal in execution, is one of the most elaborate works of the early Netherlandish school. The Dutch school of the 17th century had also many points of contact with North Germany, though the story of the birth of Adrian van Ostade in Lübeck is probably a fable. Dutch painters here found a cordial reception and ample occupation; among others may be mentioned *Juriaen Ovens* (d. 1678), a pupil of Rembrandt, some of whose altar-pieces are still preserved in the cathedral of Schleswig. We know also that some of the painters of Hamburg, which began to attain great wealth and commercial importance in the 17th century, formed themselves more or less upon the model of the Dutch school; among others *Evert Decker* and *Mathias Scheidt*, the latter a pupil of Wouverman. A more careful local investigation would doubtless bring to light many more similar instances of inter-relation and would confirm by numerous examples the tendency of North Germany to adopt the Netherlandish point of view. The miserable political condition of Germany in the 16th century will go far to account for the fact that this admiration of the Flemish and Dutch masters was mainly confined to purchasing their works and excited few attempts to

follow their example by independent production. The industrial arts, however, were still actively practised, and in their own sphere afford a complete view of the transition from the Renaissance to the Baroque style.

The stylistic peculiarities of Baroque art are not always easily distinguishable from those of the German Renaissance. It is comparatively easy after some attention to analyse the forms of the latter and to recognize their distinguishing features. The column, for example, still preserves its antique capital and as a rule it is also fluted. It generally stands, however, on a high base, the middle of which is adorned with a mask. The lowest part of the shaft is often encircled by a band of reliefs, resembling a metal ring, and it often assumes a curved or swelling form, especially when used as the support of a balcony. The piers often consist of 'rustica' masonry and diminish in width towards the top. Their edges are sometimes raised so as to form a kind of frame, the flat surface within being decorated with branching vines. The keystones of the arches are often emphasised by a carved head or console. The sides of the gables do not always meet at the top but break off short and leave the intervening space to be filled with a pyramid or some similar figure. The favourite ornaments are foliage and band-mouldings, the latter often represented as rolled up or intertwined. The ornaments constantly recall the work of the metal-founder, the carpenter, or similar artificers. When we try, however, to determine the exact difference between the forms of the German Renaissance and those of the **Baroque Style** of the 17th century, we soon find that the two often insensibly merge in each other and that it is consequently impossible to draw a clear line of demarcation. Among the main characteristics of the Baroque style may be instanced its exaggeration and over-loading, its partiality for flowing and crooked lines, its sharp contrasts, its striving after effects of light and shade. Similar tendencies, however, are observable in the 16th century, especially among the smaller objects of art. Columns, for example, supporting garlands of fruit, and curving gables are forms common to both styles. Perhaps the difference may be placed in a clearer light if we consider that while the germ of the powerful and energetic forms of the Baroque style already existed in the Renaissance period, we still find many echoes of the Gothic style in the latter, while the Baroque style is entirely based on ancient art. As a matter of fact it is to a wave of Italian influence, of which *Bernini* and *Borromini* may serve as types, that the introduction of the Baroque style in Germany is due.

A new artistic era for North Germany opens toward the end of the 17th century in the building activity displayed in the capital of the vigorous and pushing state of Prussia. BERLIN now first wins a place in the history of art. This remarkable and rapid advance may be linked with the names of two architects, *Johann*

Arnold Nehring (d. 1695) and *Andreas Schüter* (1664-1714), and of two buildings, the *Arsenal* and the *Old Palace*. A characteristic feature of the movement was the fact that sculpture advanced *pari passu* with architecture, drawing its subjects mainly from the heroic myths or from idealisations of warfare. The trophies and the masks of dying warriors at the arsenal, and the bronze statue of the Great Elector stand like symbols at the door of Berlin's artistic development and indicate the direction in which its future plastic triumphs were to be won. There was only an interval of a few years between the erection of the palace at Berlin and that of the *Zwinger* at Dresden, its only possible rival for the first place among the architectural creations of the century. No other building of the period in Germany can be compared with the works of *Schlüter* and *Pöppelmann* (1667-1736). The two great edifices also resemble each other in the fragmentary execution of their original designs. In the plans themselves, however, lay an essential difference. Schlüter's ideal was a magnificent Roman forum, Pöppelmann aimed at the creation of a 'show palace', in which the pomps and pleasures of a luxurious court might find an adequate reflection. The impressions produced by the two buildings are thus markedly unlike. In Schlüter's work we recognise solid, somewhat heavy magnificence, hinting at royal power and the might of government; in Pöppelmann's Zwinger, despite its splendour, the prevailing idea is that of careless pleasure, a revelation of the delights of the private life of kings. The contrast between the artistic tendencies of the two towns at the beginning of last century goes still farther. In Berlin monumental sculpture attains a most promising stage; Dresden at once calls up the idea of Rococo art and Porcelain. Böttger's discovery not only infused new life into the art of ornamenting vases and pottery, but for a time, so long as the sculptor *Kändler* modelled at Meissen, seemed to be on the point of entering the domain of pure art and of being applied to monumental sculpture. No advance, however, was made on the first attempts. The small world of the Rococo style found its fitting incorporation in the charming little figures of Dresden china; with the close of the Rococo period the art of modelling in porcelain lost its artistic importance and the real roots of its life.

A single glance at the architectural activity of Berlin and Dresden is enough to dissipate the current view of the artistic poverty of the 18th century. In addition to this, however, most of the German Collections and Galleries were either founded or greatly extended in the same period. Even in the 16th century German princes possessed 'Cabinets of Art', in which curiosities and objects of natural history lay in peaceful union with small objects of art, paintings (chiefly portraits), and a few plastic works. Travel and residence in foreign countries, and above all the tempting example of the kings and 'grands seigneurs' of France awoke

a taste for art in the breasts of German princes also, and led to the better arrangement of the old collections and to the foundation of new. Thus Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse laid the foundation of the *Cassel Gallery*, while the collections of *Schwerin* owe their extent mainly to Duke Christian Ludwig (1747-56). The collections at *Gotha*, begun by Duke Ernest the Pious (1640-75), were increased at the beginning of last century by the art-treasures of Count Anton Günther of Schwarzburg. The *Dessau Collections* originated in a bequest of the Orange family in 1675. All these collections, and indeed almost all the galleries of Northern Germany, are rich in Flemish and Dutch paintings of the 17th century, a feature which must be referred to the ancient kinship of the Netherlandish and North German races and not to mere external and accidental intercourse. The *Dresden Gallery* alone, mainly the creation of King Augustus III., can boast the possession both of numerous gems of Netherlandish art and also of an equally excellent collection of Italian pictures. *Berlin*, however, lagged behind in the work of forming large picture-galleries. Frederick the Great's interest was confined mainly to ancient sculptures and to the creations of the French school, and he formed an admirable selection of pieces by *Watteau* and other French masters. The fine Museums of Berlin originated in the present century, a fact which accounts for the scientific arrangement by which they are characterised.

The storms of the Napoleonic period sadly interfered with the peaceful development of art in Germany. Long after the conclusion of peace the poverty of the people prevented them from showing any great practical interest in art. This was the more to be lamented because the War of Liberation had powerfully excited the national imagination and because Prussia possessed two men who were eminently fitted to respond to the patriotic enthusiasm. The works of *Schinkel* (1781-1841), and still more those of *Rauch* (1777-1857), of course, show unmistakeable traces of the influence, direct or indirect, of the idesa that led the nation to victory; but their effectiveness would have been immeasurably superior if the economical condition of the state had enabled them to embody all their plans in worthy form. It was not till the fifth decade of the century that prosperity returned in sufficient measure to allow of some thought being bestowed upon the artistic embellishments of life. The rapid growth of the cities has called into being an architectural activity, with which that of past centuries sinks into insignificance. The most characteristic features of the latest development of art have been the resuscitation of the artistic handicrafts and the fondness for 'Old German' interiors.

1. Berlin.

(Comp. Plans at the end of the Handbook.)

Arrival. A policeman, posted at the egress of each railway-station, hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, on his stating whether he wishes a first-class ('erste Klasse'), second-class ('zweite Klasse'), or luggage-cab ('Gepäckdroschke'). Travellers with luggage should entrust the summoning of the vehicle to a porter, as it is sometimes difficult, especially in the dark, to find the right cab. The ticket, however, should not be given up till seats are taken. *Porter* 25 pf. for ordinary luggage; 50 pf. or more for luggage above the usual weight. *Cab* into the town: 1st class (recommended to those with little luggage) 1 m. 25 to 1 m. 75 pf., 2nd class 85 pf. to 1 m. 25 pf.; luggage under 22½ lbs. free, boxes of 22½-55 lbs. 25 pf., of 55-110 lbs. 50 pf., of 110-220 lbs. 1 m. (comp. the tariff, p. 6). '*Gepäckdroschken*' (see above), with two seats only, are necessary if luggage is heavy; tariff the same as that of cabs of the second class. If the train is crowded it is advisable to telegraph for a cab from the last important station before Berlin (50 pf.), particularly if a 'Gepäckdroschke' is required. Luggage may also be sent from the station to the town through the agency of the *Packetfahrtgesellschaft*, or Parcel Delivery Co., an official of which meets the express trains; the tariff is posted up in a conspicuous part of the station. — *Hotels near the Railway Stations*, see p. 3.

Departure. Railway-tickets for all the lines diverging from Berlin may be obtained at the *Internationale Reisebureau der Schlafwagengesellschaft* (International Sleeping-Carriage Co.), Unter den Linden 67, or at its sub-offices in the Central Hotel, Kaiserhof, Hôtel de Rome, and Hôtel du Nord. Luggage may be dispatched by the same agency.

Railway Stations. There are five terminus railway-stations at Berlin, exclusive of the 'Stadtbahn' (see below). 1. Anhalt Station (Pl. *g*; H, 1), Askanischer-Platz, for Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Leipsic, Halle, Thuringia, and Frankfort on the Main. — 2. Potsdam Station (Pl. *r*; G, 4), Potsdamer-Platz, for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, Brunswick, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, Trèves, and Metz. — 3. Stettin Station (Pl. *b*; H, 3), Invaliden-Str., for Stralsund, Stettin, and Dantsic (viâ Stargard). — 4. Görlitz Station (Pl. *g*; P, 2, 3), Wiener-Str., for the Spreewald, Cottbus, Görlitz, and the Giant Mts. — 5. Lehrte or Hanoverian Station (Pl. *r*; F, 1), near the Alsenbrücke, for Hanover, Cologne, Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

The 'Stadtbahn', or city railway (see p. 17), an engineering work of great interest, was constructed by *Hr. Dircksen* from the designs of *Hr. Orth*. It is 7 M. long, about 5 M. consisting of a viaduct of masonry and 1 M. of iron-work, while the remaining 1 M. occupies the filled in bed of the Königsgraben. The railway crosses the Spree thrice, and there are in all 66 bridges over streets and water-courses. The general elevation of the line is about 20 ft. above that of the streets. The line crosses the city from E. to W., starting at *Stralau-Rummelsburg* (beyond Pl. *g*; R, 1) and ending at *Westend* (beyond Pl. *g*; A, 1). The Stadtbahn is primarily intended to relieve the street traffic within Berlin, but the following five stations are also used for general traffic: — 1. The *Silesian Station* (Pl. *r*; P, 3, 4); 2. *Alexander-Platz Station* (Pl. *r*; M, 1); 3. *Friedrich-Strasse Station* (Pl. *r*; H, J, 1, 2); 4. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. r; B, 4); 5. *Charlottenburg Station*. At present all the trains of the E. Railway (Dantsic and Königsberg) and of the Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Railway (Frankfort on the Oder, Posen, the Giant Mts., Breslau, and Vienna) run from these stations, and also the express trains of the Hamburg, Lehrte, Potsdam, Görlitz, and

Nordhausen-Frankfort lines. The Anhalt, Dresden, Stettin, and N. railways have no connection with the Stadtbahn.

The following are the stations of the Stadtbahn for intramural and suburban traffic (named from E. to W.): *Stralau-Rummelsburg*, *Warschauer Strasse*, *Schlesischer Bahnhof*, *Jannowitz-Brücke*, *Alexander-Platz*, *Börse* (Exchange), *Friedrich-Strasse*, *Lehrter Bahnhof*, *Bellevue*, *Thiergarten*, *Zoologischer Garten*, *Charlottenburg*, *Westend*. A few of the suburban trains go on to *Erkner* (p. 252) and *Müncheberg* (p. 235) on the E., *Grünau* (p. 77) and *Königs-Wusterhausen* on the S. E., *Potsdam* (p. 78) on the S. W., and *Spandau* (p. 92) on the N.W. Trains run in both directions every 10 min. between the Silesian Station and the Zoological Gardens, and every 20 min. between the Silesian Station and Westend. — The management of the traffic resembles that of the Underground Railway in London. Tickets are checked on entering and leaving the platform. No time should be lost in taking seats, as the stoppages are extremely brief. Smoking is prohibited in the first and second class compartments.

The 'Ringbahn' is a railway forming a complete circle round Berlin, and running for the most part beyond the precincts of the city. Owing to the distance of its stations from the places they serve, the tourist will generally find the tramways more convenient (see p. 6). The railway is divided into two parts, the 'Nord-Ring' and the 'Süd-Ring', on which trains run at intervals of 20-40 min. The stations on the Nord-Ring are: *Stralau-Rummelsburg*, *Friedrichsberg* (p. 67), *Central-Viehhof* (Cattle Market, p. 67), *Weissensee*, *Schönhauser Allee*, *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 77), *Wedding*, *Moabit* (p. 71), and *Westend* (p. 76). The Süd-Ring, beginning at Westend, passes *Charlottenburg* (p. 74), *Halensee* (p. 76), *Schmargendorf*, *Wilmersdorf-Friedenau*, *Schöneberg* (p. 56; branch to the Potsdam station), *Tempelhof* (p. 61), *Rixdorf*, *Treptow* (p. 76), and *Stralau-Rummelsburg*. — The Ringbahn connects with the Stadtbahn at Stralau-Rummelsburg on the E., and Westend on the W.

Hotels. The largest hotels in Berlin are the five following: — *Grand Hôtel de Rome, Linden 39, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str., with 200 R., elevator, café-restaurant, etc.; R., L., & A. from 4 m. — *Kaiserhof (Pl. *r*; H, 3), an extensive detached edifice with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz, comfortably fitted up, with an elevator, post, telegraph, and railway-booking offices, a restaurant, and a café; R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1¼, table d'hôte at 4.30 p.m. 4 m. (The rooms looking into the covered court should be avoided.) — *Central Hotel (Pl. *r*; J, 2), in the Friedrich-Str., between the Georgen-Str. and the Dorotheen-Str., opposite the Friedrich-Strasse station, an immense establishment with upwards of 400 rooms, a café-restaurant, post and telegraph offices, elevators, and a general intelligence and railway-booking office; R. 2½-6 m., D. at 1.30 p.m. 3 m., at 4.30 p.m. 4 m. — *Hôtel Continental (Pl. *r*; H, 2), Neustädtische-Kirch-Str., a large house with 380 beds, between the Dorotheen-Str. and the Georgen-Str., also near the Friedrich-Strasse station, but quieter than the Central Hotel. — The Grand Hotel (Pl. *r*; M, 1), Alexander-Platz, at the corner of the Neue König-Strasse and near the Alexander-Platz station, may be described as a huge hôtel garni, with a restaurant attached, and is chiefly frequented by commercial travellers.

The hotels in or near the Linden are best situated for ordinary travellers, and the charges are more moderate than those of similar houses in most European capitals: Rooms on the upper floors, and looking to the back of the house, 2-2½ m., on the ground-floor or first floor 4-7 m., with a second bed 2-4 m. more, breakfast 1-1½ m., attendance 75-80 pf., light ½-1 m.; table d'hôte at 3 or 4 o'clock 3-4 m.; wine generally dear. Enquiry as to charges, which is quite usual, had better be made beforehand.

On the *S. Side of the Linden:* *Hôtel Royal, Linden 3, at the corner of the Wilhelm-Str., not far from the Brandenburg Gate, patronised by the nobility and diplomatists; Métropole, Linden 20; *Bauer, Linden 26, corner of the Friedrich-Str., above the Café Bauer, R. from 2½ m. (no table d'hôte); *St. Petersburg, Linden 31; *Meinhardt's, Linden 32, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; *Hôtel du Nord, Linden 35. — *N. Side:* *Hôtel de Rome (see above); Hôtel Impérial (formerly *Arnim's*), Lin-

den 44; Victoria, Linden 46, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str.; *British Hotel, Linden 56.

In the *Schinkel-Platz*, between the Schlossbrücke and the Bau-Academie, admirably situated, Hôtel de Russie, No. 1; *Hôtel d'Angleterre, No. 2, R. & L. 2½ m., A. 80 pf.

The following are less expensive, in proportion to their distance from the Linden. *To the S. of the Linden:* *Hohenzollern, Behren-Str. 18 (no table d'hôte); Windsor, Behren-Str. 64; Hôtel Passage, Behren-Str. 50-52; *Schlösser's, Jäger-Str. 17, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str.; Union, Jäger-Str. 13; Hôtel de l'Europe, Tauben-Str. 16, with extensive baths (60 pf.), omn. to meet the principal trains (1 m.); *Magdeburg, Mohren-Str. 11, D. 2½ m.; Norddeutscher Hof, Mohren-Str. 20; Brandenburg, Charlotten-Str. 59, Gensdarmen-Markt, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 m.; Rubin's, Charlotten-Str. 65, well spoken of; Rheinischer Hof, Friedrich-Str. 59, at the corner of the Leipziger-Str.; Dresdener Hof, Friedrich-Str. 56; *Hôtel de France, Leipziger-Str. 36, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; Hôtel de Saxe, Leipziger-Str. 191, frequented by Jews; Stadt Moskau, Krausen-Str. 9, R., L., & A. 3 m., B. 75 pf.; Zum Grünen Baum, Krausen-Str. 56, moderate charges; Stadt Leipzig, Zimmer-Str. 20, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str., unpretending; Kisskalt's London Hotel, Jerusalemer-Str. 36, Dönhoff-Platz, R. 4 m., L. 1 m., A. 60 pf., well spoken of; Schulz's Hotel, Markgrafen-Str. 65, R. & L. 2 m. 60 pf.; Senior, Markgrafen-Str. 51; Hoth, Kanonier-Str. 9. — *To the N. of the Linden:* Deutscher Kaiser, Schadow-Str. 4, R. 1½, B. ¾ m.; Lamprecht's, Schadow-Str. 3; Hohenstein, Neue Wilhelm-Str. 10; Stadtbahn, Neustädtische-Kirch-Str. 14; Zernikow, Charlotten-Str. 43, R. & L. from 1½, B. 1 m., well spoken of; Prinz Friedrich Carl, Dorotheen-Str. 81, R. from 2½ m.; Aachener Hof, Georgen-Str. 21, near the Friedrich-Strasse station, well spoken of; Janson, Mittel-Str. 53; Töpfer's, Karl-Str. 39, R., L., & A. 3 m.; Kronprinz, Luisen-Str. 30.

In the Old Town (p. 65), the principal business-locality: König von Portugal, Burg-Str. 12; Hamburg, Heiligegeist-Str. 17, 18; Grossfürst Alexander, Neue Friedrich-Str. 57, well spoken of; König von Preussen, Brüder-Str. 39a; *Rother Adler zum Köllnischen Hof, Kur-Str. 38; *Happoldt's, Grün-Str. 1; Deutsches Haus, Kloster-Str. 89, unpretending. — The City Hotel, Dresdener-Str. 52, is the only hotel in that neighbourhood (Pl. *r*, M 4; *g*, M 1).

Near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations: Fürstenhof, Leipziger-Platz 2, R. 2½ m., L. 1 m., B. 1 m. 20, A. 60 pf.; *Sanssouci, Link-Str. 12, near the Thiergarten, R. & A. 4½ m.; Frederich, Potsdamer-Str. 12; *Grand Hôtel Bellevue, Potsdamer Platz, R. 4 m.; *Westend, Königgrätzer-Str. 23, R. 2-3 m., B. 1 m., L. 40, A. 50 pf., no table d'hôte; *Ascanischer Hof, Königgrätzer-Str. 21, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1 m., D. in restaurant (1-5) 2 m., *à part* 3 m., 'pens' from 5 m.

Near the Lehrte Station: Lehrter Hof, Invaliden-Str. 91; Schwarz, Invaliden-Str. 84, 85. — *Near the Stettin Station:* Pommerscher Hof, Invaliden-Str. 120. — *Near the Silesian Station:* Küstriner Hof, Küstriner-Platz 2.

Hôtels Garnis. Apel, Charlotten-Str. 20; Negendanck, Charlotten-Str. 56; *Gutike, Charlotten-Str. 71, R. & A. 3 m., B. 75, L. 60 pf.; *Werner, Krausen-Str. 6, 7, R. & A. from 2 m., B. 75 pf.; Kleiner Kaiserhof, Krausen-Str. 68, well spoken of; Winkler, Mauer-Str. 10; Brohme, Mauer-Str. 28; Lehmann, Leipziger-Str. 136, near the Leipziger-Platz; Beyer, Schadow-Str. 1a, R. & A. 2½ m., L. 60, B. 75 pf.; Witt, Schadow-Str. 2; Schneider, Gertraudten-Str. 20; Fründ, Karl-Str. 19a; *Netzler, Burg-Str. 11.

Furnished Apartments may also be procured on reasonable terms (30-45 m. per month) in the best part of the town, between the Karl-Str. and Koch-Strasse.

Boarding Houses ('Pensionate'). *Mrs. Gerling*, Zimmer-Str. 95, 96, second floor, 4½-7 m. per day, 120-200 m. a month; *Frau Dr. Landmann*, Neue Ufer-Str. 3, near the Königs-Platz; *Frau von Schack*, Friedrich-Str. 203; *Frau Dr. Jüngling*, Mohren-Str. 48, 4½-7 m. per day, 120-200 m. per month; *Fräulein Jungk*, Königgrätzer-Str. 73; *Mrs. Phillips*, Potsdamer-Str.

1a; *Frau Gladisch* (*née* Gräfin Luckner), Perleberger-Str. 23; *Frau Klauer*, Lützow-Str. 105, first floor; *Frau Fülleborn*, Jerusalemer-Str. 44; *Frau Döllen*, Dorotheen-Str. 95, 5-8 m. per day; *Frau Kährn*, Zimmer-Str. 97; *Frau Mätzky*, Wilhelm-Str. 33, 3½-5 m. per day, 100-140 m. per month; *Frau von Hagen*, Friedrich-Str. 236; *M. Recke*, In den Zelten 18; *Frau Beta*, Königgrätzer-Str. 20, near the Potsdam Station; *Frau Sachs*, Markgrafen-Str. 48a, at the corner of the Gensdarmen-Markt; *Frau Silberschmidt*, Lützow Ufer 19b; *Frau Benas*, Mittel-Str. 57; *Frau Dr. Bernin*, Neue Wilhelm-Str. 2; *Frau Herzberg*, Bendler-Str. 20; *Frau Richter*, Königgrätzer-Str. 124; *Fräulein Heinritz*, Markgrafen-Str. 49. — Lodgings at moderate rates may be obtained at the *Vereinshaus* (Evangelical Union), Oranien-Str. 105, 106.

Restaurants. The following, at which wine is drunk, are all of the first class, with corresponding charges (D. 4 m. and upwards), and may be visited by ladies. S. side of the Linden: **Restaurant de l'Europe*, No. 33, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; *Vier Jahreszeiten*, No. 27; **Julitz*, No. 14, with garden; **Hôtel Royal*, No. 3; **Langlet*, No. 2. N. side of the Linden: **Hôtel de Rome*, No. 39; *Victoria Hotel*, No. 46; **Dressel*, No. 50; **Hiller*, No. 62. — *Russischer Keller*, in the Hôtel de Russie (p. 3), Schinkel-Platz; **Ewest*, Behren-Str. 26a; **Borchardt*, Französische-Str. 48; **Dedel*, Leipziger-Str. 85; **Wine Saloon in the Kaiserhof* (p. 2), Maurer-Str. 56-58. At these restaurants one may dine either *à la carte* or *à prix fixe* (4 m. and upwards). The waiters expect a fee of 25-50 pf. from each person.

Bavarian Beer (*Bairisch Bier*), at 25-30 pf. per glass, is chiefly drunk at the following, which may also be visited by ladies, though smoking is generally permitted. A dinner of 4-5 courses is obtainable at most of them, between 1 and 5 o'clock, for 1½-2 m.; waiter's fee 10-20 pf. In the Linden (S. side): *Frankenbräu* (comp. p. 21), No. 27, D. 1½-2 m.; *Grand Restaurant*, No. 18; *Reimann*, No. 13; **Aimé*, No. 16, these two with gardens; *Parth*, No. 4a.

To the S. of the Linden: *Zum Landsknecht*, Jäger-Str. 13, fitted up in the old-German style; *Berliner Hofbräuhaus*, Tauben-Str. 34, elegantly fitted up, with ladies' room upstairs; *Reimann* (with garden, D. 1 m.), *Grasshoff*, *Zennig*, *Leipziger Garten* (opposite the Reichstag), *Schaper*, all these in the Leipziger-Str. (Nos. 14, 91, 111, 132, 136); **Schütz*, Friedrich-Str. 231, with shady garden; *Lanzsch*, *Theater Restaurant*, *Busse*, Charlotten-Str. (Nos. 56, 58, 65); *Buggenhagen*, Oranien-Str. 147; *Waldschlösschen*, Bessel-Str. 21, with garden.

To the N. of the Linden: *Stolzenburg*, *Stadt-Park*, Karl-Str. 27 and 29, both with gardens; **Töpfer*, a capital luncheon-room, Dorotheen-Str. 81.

In the Old Town: **Helms*, Schlossfreiheit 10, D. 1½ m.; *Börsen-Restaurant*, Neue Friedrich-Str. 50, opposite the Exchange; **Kurfürstenkeller*, Post-Str. 5, adorned with frescoes by Burger; **Alte Post*, Burg-Str. 7, corner of the König-Str., first floor; Restaurants in the *Grand Hotel* (p. 2) and at the *Sedan Panorama* (p. 14), both in the Alexander-Platz; *Zum Prälaten*, in one of the arches of the Stadtbahn, Alexander-Platz.

Outside the Potsdam Gate: **Bellevue*, Bellevue-Str. 1, at the Potsdamer-Platz, with verandah, D. 2 m.; *Schultz*, Potsdamer-Str. 20; **Grosser Kurfürst*, Potsdamer-Str. 124, at the Potsdamer Brücke, D. 1½ m.; *Dessauer Garten*, Dessauer-Str. 3, near the Potsdam Station; *Belvedere*, Königgrätzer-Str. 70, at the Halle Gate, with garden. — Restaurant in the *Zoological Garden*, see p. 74.

Restaurants for Ladies only: *Lettehaus*, Königgrätzer-Str. 90, moderate; *Damen-Restaurant*, Alte Leipziger-Str. 1.

Vegetarian Eating-House: *Schwarz*, Grün-Str. 17.

Wine Houses, with dining-rooms: **Habel*, Linden 30; *Mitscher*, Französische-Str. 55, D. 1 m., oysters, moselle; *Lutter*, Charlotten-Str. 49, D. from 1 to 4 p.m.; *Trarbach*, Markgrafen-Str. 48, Gensdarmen-Markt, good Rhenish and Moselle wines; *Höhn*, Markgrafen-Str. (oysters); **Rähmel*, Markgrafen-Str. 45, red wines; *Haussmann*, Jäger-Str. 5; *Knobl*, Mauer-Str. 95; **Wittkop*, Kleine Mauer-Str. 6, corner of the Linden; *Block*, Mohren-Str. 42-44; *Becker*, Leipziger-Str. 77; *Beckerath*, Leipziger-Str. 91, D. 1½ m.; *Rheingau*, Linden-Str. 54, cheap Rhenish wines; **Kähn*, Werderscher Markt

4, with ladies' room, D. 1½ m.; *Krieg*, Luisen-Str. 14; *Frederich*, Potsdamer-Str. 12, D. 1½ m.; *Huth*, Potsdamer-Str. 139; *Mitscher & Caspary*, König-Str. 40; *Munàt*, König-Str. 31; *Becker*, König-Str. 61; **Schütt*, Burg-Str. 10. — *Società Enologica Italiana*, Kleine Mauer-Str. 6; *Gazzolo*, Linden-Str. 21, at these two Italian wines; *Continental Bodega Company*, Mittel-Str. 57-59, Alexander-Platz, and Potsdamer-Str., port and sherry; **Zur Stadt Athen*, Leipziger-Str. 31, with Grecian scenes on the walls, Greek wines, D. 1½ m.; **Cap-Keller*, Linden 47, Cape wines; *Australia*, Alte Jacob-Str. 120, Australian wines.

Luncheon Rooms: **Töpfer*, Dorotheen-Str. 18 (see p. 4); **Heumann*, Jäger-Str. 56; **Deicke*, König-Str. 11.

The **Rathskeller* (p. 66), occupying the whole width (325 ft.) of the façade of the Rathhaus towards the König-Str., is well worthy of a visit. Wine or beer is drunk at the one side, at the other beer only. It is lighted by the electric light.

Beer. Genuine Bavarian beer (30 pf. per glass) is a specialty of the following restaurants, which, on account of the smoking, are not frequented by ladies: **Olbrich*, Friedrich-Str. 83, near the Linden (frequented by ladies also); **Wagner*, Behren-Str. 27, near the Friedrich-Str.; **Siechen*, Behren-Str. 24, frequented by literary men, artists, and actors; *Neumann*, Französische-Str. 21; *Nürnberger Wurstglöckla*, Französische-Str. 50, quaintly fitted up in the style of its Nuremberg prototype; *Zum Augustiner*, Französische-Str. 33a; *Sedlmayer*, Friedrich-Str. 172, with an elaborately painted façade; *Schützenliesl*, *Oberbaierische Gebirgsschänke*, *Zum Landsknecht*, *Zur Schwaige*, Jäger-Str. (Nos. 63, 63a, 13, 14); **Printz*, Tauben-Str. 10; *Danziger*, Leipziger-Str. 85; *Zum Augustiner*, Koch-Str., corner of the Friedrich-Str., *Busse*, Prinzen-Str. 55; *Zum Prälaten* (p. 4), Alexander-Platz; *Architekten-Keller*, Wilhelm-Str. 92; *Zum Franziskaner*, Georgen-Str. 13, below the arches of the Stadtbahn, fitted up in the old German style; *Kyffhäuser*, Luisen-Str. 37, also below the Stadtbahn. — Lager beer (15 pf. per glass): *Leisner*, Linden 9; *Donny*, Alexander-Str. 14a; *Liedtke*, Krausen-Str. 36; *Beau*, Kommandanten-Str. 62, with garden; *Gratweilsche Bierhallen*, Kommandanten-Str. 77-79; *Geppert*, Luisen-Str. 34, with garden; *Café Suisse*, Dorotheen-Str. 84; *Gärtner*, Dorotheen-Str. 66, corner of the Schadow-Str.; **Niquet*, Jäger-Str. 41; *Tobbert*, Köllnischer Fischmarkt; **Charlottenhof*, pleasantly situated in the Thiergarten, to the N.W. of the 'Grosse Stern', near the Thiergarten station; *Busekow*, also in the Thiergarten, on the Spree, near the station Bellevue (p. 75), cool and shady. Dinner at these houses, 1-1¼ m.

Breweries. Many of these, situated on the outskirts of the town, have spacious saloons and gardens, and may be regarded as among the specialties of Berlin. To the S.: *Tivoli*, on the Kreuzberg (p. 61); *Bock*, Tempelhofer Berg. To the S.E.: *Happoldt*, *Union*, *Bergschloss*, all in the Hasenhaide (Nos. 6, 3-5, 36c.). To the N.E.: *Friedrichshain*, in the Friedrichshain; *Friedrichshöhe*, *Böhmisches Brauhaus*, Landsberger Allee (Nos. 24, 11). To the N.: *Brauerei Königstadt*, *Schultheiss*, Schönhauser Allee (11, 36); *Norddeutsche Brauerei*, *Eiskeller*, Chaussee-Str. (58, 54). To the N.W.: *Moabiter Brauerei*. To the W.: *Schöneberger Brauerei*. — The somewhat insipid '*Weissbier*', once the favourite beverage of the Berliners, is sold by **Clausing*, Zimmer-Str. 80; **Päpke*, Jerusalemer-Str. 8; *Stüdemann*, Schützen-Str. 5; **Haase*, Französische-Str. 22.

Cafés in the Vienna style: **Bauer*, Linden 26, tastefully fitted up (see p. 21); *Linden Café and American Bar*, Linden 13; *Café Kaiserhof* (p. 2); in the **Passage* (p. 21), off the Linden; *Grand Café International*, Behren-Str., corner of the Friedrich-Str.; *Café National*, corner of the Friedrich- and Jäger-Str.; *Café Keck*, *Café Preinitz*, Leipziger-Str. (96, 106); **Café Central*, Jerusalemer-Str. 19, 20; *Kaiserkrone*, at the corner of the Friedrich- and Karl-Str.; *Café Métropole*, Alexander-Str. 16; *Café Boulevard*, Potsdamer-Str. 125; *Café Sidney*, Alte Jacob-Str. 48. Luncheons and Vienna or Pilsen beer may be procured at all these cafés.

Confectioners (cup of coffee 30, chocolate 40, ices 50 pf.): **Kranzler*, Linden 25, S. side, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; **Josty*, Bellevue-Str. 22,

at the Potsdamer-Platz; **Hillbrich*, Leipziger-Str. 24; *Cornel*, Linden 69; **Schilling*, Friedrich-Str. 209, corner of Koch-Str.; *Ziesang*, Charlotten-Str. 56, corner of the Tauben-Str., opposite the Schauspielhaus; *Wenghöfer*, Potsdamer-Str. 14; **Weiss*, Jäger-Str. 38; *Buchholz*, Friedrich-Str. 83 (these two exclusively patronised by ladies).

Cabs. Those of the *first class*, fitted up in a superior style, have drivers with blue coats and white collars. The drivers of the *second class* cabs have yellow collars.

	1st class		2nd class	
	1 or 2 persons	3 or 4 persons	1 or 2 persons	3 or 4 persons
A. *Drives within* the precincts of the city:	m.pf.	m.pf.	m.pf.	m.pf
for 2400 mètres ($1^1/_2$ Engl. mile) or $^1/_4$ hr. . .	1 —	1.50	— 60	1 —
for the next 2400 m., or $^1/_4$ hr., or fraction thereof	— 50	— 50	— 40	— 50
for each 2400 m. more, or $^1/_4$ hr., or fraction	— 50	— 50	— 50	— 50

(Each driver is bound to have in his possession a plan of the city with the lengths of the streets clearly marked on it.) — B. *Drives beyond* the precincts of the city are charged twice the above rates for 1-2 pers., and twice the above rates with 50 pf. additional for 3-4 persons. For waiting, 50 pf. per $^1/_4$ hr. is charged. — C. *At Night*: from 1st April to 30th Sept. between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., and from 1st Oct. to 31st March between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., the fares under sections A and B are doubled (drive in second-class cab 1 m.). — D. For a drive between 7 and 8 a.m. for which the cab has been ordered the previous night, 50 pf. is added to the fares under A and B. — E. For drives from a railway-station 25 pf. is charged in addition to the fares given under A, B, and C (comp. p. 1). — F. For driving home from the theatres, if the cab be ordered in the last *entr'acte*, 25 pf. extra is charged. In driving to the theatres, balls, etc., the fare must be paid in advance. — *Luggage*. Small articles under $22^1/_2$ lbs. are free. Luggage from $22^1/_2$ to 55 lbs. 25 pf., from 55 to 110 lbs. 50 pf., from 110 to 220 lbs. 1 m.; luggage over 220 lbs. must not be carried except in cabs fitted up for the purpose (50 pf. per 110 lbs.). — If a cab of the 2nd class is opened or shut at the hirer's request 25 pf. extra is charged (except when rain or snow falls). — Each vehicle ought to contain a tariff. The driver is bound to give the hirer a check-ticket showing the legal fare. This should be required in all case of attempted imposition, whereupon the driver will generally abate his demands. If not, the complaint and ticket should be sent to the 'Königliches Polizei-Präsidium, Abtheilung für öffentliches Fuhrwesen', from which the hirer will receive in a few days the amount paid in excess of the proper fare, and an intimation that the driver has been punished.

Private Carriages 12-20 m. per day; 8-12 per half-day; on Sundays dearer; fee 1-2 m.

Tramways (comp. the *Plan* in the Appx.). **1.** '*Ringbahn*' (circular line): From the *Landsberger-Platz* (Pl. *r*; P, 1) through the Frieden-, Lothringer-, and Elsässer-Str., past the (old) Königs, Prenzlau, Schönhausen, Rosenthal, and *Oranienburg Gates* (Pl. *b*; J, 4), thr. the Friedrich- and Karl-Str. and the Königs-Platz to the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. *r*; G, 2) and the *Potsdamer-Platz* (Pl. *r*; G, 4); then thr. the Königgrätzer-, Gitschiner-, Prinzen-, and Neander-Str. to the *Köpenicker-Str.* (Pl. *r*; M, 3), at the corner of the Brücken-Str., and back by the Schillings-Brücke, and the Andreas-, Grosse Frankfurter-, and Straussberger-Str. to the Landsberger-Platz. The whole tour of $8^1/_2$ M., with 53 stations, is accomplished in $1^1/_2$ hr. Fare 30 pf.; shorter distances 25, 20, 15, 10 pf. The cars run every 5-6 min. from 6.30 a.m. to 11.10 p.m. (also night-cars with double fares 11.20 and 12.10 p.m.), and are distinguished by round *white* name-boards with a *black* margin by day and by *white* lamps at night. — **2.** From the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 77), every 4 min., thr. the Brunnen-Str., Rosenthaler-Str., etc. to the *Molkenmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 2). Thence thr. the Mühlenweg, Scharren-Str., Gertraudten-Str., *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 3), Leipziger-, Jerusalemer-, Linden-, and Belle-Alliance-Str. to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. *g*; H, 4). Fares up to 40 pf. Name-boards and lamps *red*. — **3.** Fr. the corner of the *Demminer- and Brunnen-Str.* (Pl. *b*; J, 1), every 7 min., to the

Molkenmarkt, see No. 2; thence thr. the Stralauer-, Brücken-, Neander-, Prinzen-Str., across the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. *g;* M, 1), and thr. the Bärwald-, Gneisenau-, and Belle-Alliance-Str. to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. *g;* H, 4). F. up to 35 pf. B. & l. *white and green.* — **4.** Fr. the *Wald-Str.* at *Moabit* (p. 71; Pl. *b;* A, 4), every 6 min., thr. the Thurm-Str., etc. to the Königs-Platz (*Brandenburg Gate*, Pl. *r;* G, 2) and thence thr. the Königgrätzer- and Leipziger-Str. to the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. *r;* L, 3). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *yellow.* — **5.** Fr. *Moabit* (*Criminal Courts;* Pl. *r;* D, 1), every 6 min., to the Königgrätzer-Str., see No. 4; thence, across the *Ascanische Platz* (Pl. *g;* H, 1), and thr. the Anhalt-, Koch-, and Oranien-Str. to the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. *g;* M, 1). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *white with a red stripe.* — **6.** Fr. the *Luisen-Platz*, *Charlottenburg* (p. 74), every ¼ hr., thr. the Kaiserin Augusta-Allee (Pl. *b;* A, 4), and the Beussel-Str., etc. to the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 77). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *white.* — **7.** Fr. the *Strom-Str.*, *Moabit* (Pl. *b;* C, 4), every 8 min., thr. the Thurm-Str., etc. to the *Königs-Platz* (Pl. *r;* G, 2); thence thr. the Karl-, Friedrich-, and Oranienburger-Str. and across the Monbijou-Platz, Hackesche Markt, thr. the Rosen-, Papen- (Kaiser Wilhelm-), Spandauer- and König-Str. to the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. *r;* M. 1). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *red with a white stripe.* — **8.** Fr. *Pankow* (p. 77), every 12 min., to the *Pappel-Allee* (Pl. *b;* M, 1), and thence, every 6 min., thr. the Schönhauser-Allee and the Schönhauser-Str. to the *Hackesche Markt* (Pl. *r;* K, L, 1). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. to Pankow *green*, to the Pappel-Allee *red.* — **9.** Fr. *Tegel* (p. 77), every hour, by the *Tegeler Chaussee* to the Müller-Str.; from Müller-Str., every 10 min., to the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. *b;* F, 1), and thence, every 5 min., by the Chaussee- and Friedrich-Str. to the *Weidendammer Brücke* (Pl. *r;* J, 1). F. up to 40 pf. B. & l. to the Wedding-Platz *green*, to the Tegeler Chaussee *green and red*, to Tegel *red.* — **10.** Fr. the *Tegeler Chaussee*, every hour, to *Dalldorf* (Lunatic Asylum). F. 10 pf. B. & l. *white.* — **11.** Fr. the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. *b;* F, 1), every 6 min., thr. the Müller-, Chaussee-, and Oranienburger-Str. to the *Hackesche Markt* (Pl. *r;* K, L, 1), and thence, across the Spandauer Brücke, and thr. the Rosen-, Papen- (Kaiser Wilhelm-), and Spandauer-Str., and the Molkenmarkt, then thr. the Stralauer- and Holzmarkt-Str., etc. to the *Silesian Station* (Pl. *r;* P, 3, 4). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *white.* — **12.** Fr. the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. *r;* K, L, 2), every 6 min., across the Werdersche Markt, and thr. the Kur-Str. to the *Hausvoigtei-Platz* (Pl. *r;* K, 3), thence thr. the Kronen-, Charlotten-, Koch-, Anhalt-, and Schöneberger-Str. to the *Hafen-Platz* (Pl. *g;* G, 1). F. 10, 15 pf. B. & l. *white.* — **13.** Fr. the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. *r;* L, 3), every 10 min., thr. the Seydel-Str., Alte and Neue Jacob-Str. and the *Brücken-Str.* (Pl. *r;* M, N, 3), across the Jannowitz-Brücke, and thr. the Holzmarkt-Str., etc. to the *Silesian Station* (Pl. *r;* P, 3, 4). F. 10, 15 pf. B. & l. *yellow.* — **14.** Fr. *Tempelhof* (p. 61), every 12 min., by the road, and the Belle-Alliance-Str. to the *Blücher-Platz* (Pl. *g;* J, 2). F. up to 20 pf. B. & l. *white.* — **15.** Fr. *Rixdorf* (see Pl. *g;* O, 4), every 12 min., thr. the Berliner-Str. to the Hermann-Platz; thence, every 6 min., thr. the Cottbuser Damm and *Cottbuser Platz* (Pl. *g;* N, 2), and thr. the Dresdener-, Oranien-, Kommandanten-, and Beuth-Str. to the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. *r;* L, 3). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. to Rixdorf *white with a green stripe*, to the Hermann-Platz *white.* — **16.** Fr. *Rixdorf* (*Hermann-Platz*), every 8 min., by the *Hasenheide* (Pl. *g;* M, N, 4) to the *Halle Gate* (Pl. *g;* J, 2); thence thr. the Friedrich-, Charlotten-, Französische-, and Kanonier-Str. to the *Behren-Str.* (Pl. *r;* H, J, 2, 3). F. up to 20 pf. B. & l. *red and green.* — **17.** Fr. *Treptow* (p. 76), every 40 min. (every 20 min. after 1 p.m.), thr. the Schlesische-Str. to the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. *g;* Q, 2), and then thr. the Köpenicker-, Neue and Alte Jacob-Str., and Seydel-Str. to the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. *r;* L, 3). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *white with a red stripe.* — **18.** Fr. the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. *g;* H, 4), every 4 min., thr. the Belle-Alliance-, Friedrich-, Koch-, Charlotten-, and Behren-Str. to the corner of the *Friedrich- and Behren-Str.* (Pl. *r;* J, 2). F. 10, 15 pf. B. & l. *white with a green stripe.* — **19.** Fr. the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. *g;* H, 4), every 8 min., thr. the Belle-Alliance-, Linden-, and Jerusalemer-Str. to the *Hausvoigtei-Platz* (Pl. *r;* K, 3), and thr. the Werder-Str. to the *Schinkel-Platz* (*Schloss-Brücke*, Pl. *r;* K, 2). F. 10, 15 pf. B. & l. *white with a red stripe.* — **20.** Fr. the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. *g;* P, 2, 3), every 6 min., thr. the Wiener-, and the Oranien-Str. to

the *Brandenburg-Str.* (Pl. *g*; L, 1), and thence, every 3 min., thr. the Oranien-, Koch-, Charlotten-, and Behren-Str. to the corner of the *Friedrich- and Behren-Str.* (Pl. *r*; J, 2). F. up to 20 pf. B. & l. to the Brandenburg-Str. *green*, to the Görlitz Station *yellow*. — **21.** Fr. the *Exchange Station* of the Stadtbahn (*Börse*; Pl. *r*; L, 1), every 6 min., thr. the Oranienburger-, Friedrich-, and Karl-Str., across the Königs-Platz, and past the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. *r*; G, 2), thr. the Königgrätzer-, Potsdamer-, and Lützow-Str. to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. *g*; D, 1). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *white with a green stripe*. — **22.** Fr. *Schöneberg*, every 8 min., thr. the Haupt-Str., and past the *Botanic Garden* (p. 56), thr. the Potsdamer-, and Leipziger-Str. to the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 3), and then thr. the Gertraudten-Str., Molkenmarkt, Stralauer-, Jüden-, and König-Str. to the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. *r*; M, 1). F. up to 30 pf. B. & l. *white*. — **23.** Fr. the *Köpenicker-Str.* (Pl. *g*; P, 1), every 10 min., thr. the Eisenbahn-Str., etc. to the *Halle Gate* (Pl. *g*; J, 2), and thr. the Belle-Alliance-, York-, Bülow-, and Maassen-Str. to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. *g*; D, 1). F. up to 30 pf. B. & l. *yellow*. — **24.** Fr. the *Zoolog. Garden* (Pl. *g*; C, 1), every 6 min., thr. the Kurfürsten-, Lützow-, and Schöneberger-Str., across the *Ascanische Platz* (Pl. *g*; H, 1), and thr. the Anhalt-, Koch-, and Oranien-Str. to the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. *g*; M, 1). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *red*. — **25.** Fr. the *Zoolog. Garden* (Pl. *g*; C, 1), every 6 min., thr. the Kurfürsten-, Lützow-, Potsdamer-, Leipziger-, and Gertraudten-Str., and thr. the Mühlendamm to the *Molkenmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 2), and thr. the Stralauer-, and Holzmarkt-Str. to the corner of the *Holzmarkt- and Marcus-Str.* (Pl. *r*; N, 3). F. up to 30 pf. B. & l. *green*. — **26.** From the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. *g*; Q, 2), every 8 min., thr. the Köpenicker-, Neue and Alte Jacob-, and Seydel-Str., across the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 3), and thr. the Leipziger- and Potsdamer-Str. to the *Bülow-Str.* (Pl. *g*; E, F, 2). F. up to 30 pf. B. & l. *red and green*. — **27.** Fr. the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. *g*; Q, 2), every 8 min., as above to the Spittelmarkt, and thence thr. the Leipziger-, Charlotten-, Französische-, and Kanonier-Str. to the corner of the *Behren- and Kanonier-Str.* (Pl. *r*; H, J, 2, 3). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *green and white*. — **28.** Fr. the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. *g*; D, 2), every 6 min., thr. the Bülow-, Potsdamer-, Leipziger-, Kanonier-, and Französische-Str., across the Werdersche Markt, and thr. the Breite-Str. to the *Köllnische Fischmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 3). F. up to 20 pf. B. & l. *red*. — **29.** Fr. *Weissensee* (see Pl. *b*; Q, 1), every 12 min., thr. the Greifswalder-Str. to the *corner of the Marienburger-Str.* (Pl. *b*; O, 3), and thence thr. the Greifswalder-, Neue König-, König-, and Spandauer-Str. to the *Molkenmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 2). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. to Weissensee *white*, to the Marienburger-Str. *white with a blue stripe*. — **30.** Fr. *Lichtenberg* (see Pl. *r*; R, 2, 3), every 10 min., thr. the Frankfurter Allee and the Grosse Frankfurter-, Kaiser-, and Alexander-Str., across the Alexander-Platz, and thr. the König- and Spandauer-Str. to the *Molkenmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 2), thence thr. the Mühlendamm, and the Gertraudten-, and Leipziger-Str. to the *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. *r*; K, 4). F. up to 30 pf. B. & l. *green and red*. — **31.** Fr. the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. *r*; L, 3), every 6 min., thr. the Gertraudten-Str. and the Mühlendamm, and thr. the Stralauer-, Jüden-, König-, and Landsberger-Str. to the *Landsberger Allee*, at the corner of the Petersburger-Str. (Pl. *b*; Q, 4); thence, every 36 min., to the *Central Cattle Market* (p. 67; Pl. *r*; R, 1). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. to the Cattle Market *white and green*, to the Petersburger-Str. *white with a green stripe*. — **32.** Fr. the *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. *r*; K, 4), every 10 min., to the Frankfurter Allee (Pl. *r*; Q, R, 2), see No. 30, then thr. the Thaer-Str., etc. to the *Central Cattle Market* (p. 67). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *red and white*. — **33.** Fr. the *Kupfergraben* (Pl. *r*; K, 2), every 12-6 min., thr. the Dorotheen-Str. to the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. *r*; G, 2), and thr. the Thiergarten (by the high-road) to *Charlottenburg* (p. 74). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *white*. — **34.** Fr. the *Kupfergraben*, every 15-12 min., to the *Brandenburg Gate*, along the high-road to Charlottenburg to the Grosse Stern, then to the left thr. the *Fasanerie Allee* to the Lichtenstein-Brücke by the *Zoolog. Garden* (Pl. *r*; C, 4). F. up to 20 pf. B. & l. *yellow*. — **35.** Fr. *Charlottenburg* (p. 74), every 10 min., thr. the Hardenberg-Str., etc. to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. *g*; D, 1). F. up to 25 pf. B. & l. *green*. — **36.** Fr. the *Charlottenburg Station* (p. 1), every 10 min., to *Westend* (p. 76) and the *Spandauer Berg*. F. 10 or 15 pf. B. & l. *white*.

After 11 p.m. the fares are doubled. The halting-places of the tramways are denoted by tablets. Passengers are required to enter and quit the cars on the right side.

In the *Tramway Plan of Berlin*, in the Appx., the tramway-lines are coloured to correspond with the lamps and name-boards. 'White' is represented in the plan by 'blue'; dotted lines signify 'red and white', 'green and white', and so on.

Omnibuses traverse the city in every direction, but are rarely of much service to the visitor.

Steamboats on the Spree. From the Jannowitz Bridge (Pl. *r;* N, 3) to the Upper Spree (*Stralau, Treptow, Eierhäuschen, Neuer Krug, Sedan, Sadowa, Köpenick*) every hour or two; oftener on Sundays and in fine weather (fares 25-70 pf.). Excursionists should not delay their return till the last boat. — From Köpenick thrice weekly, starting in the afternoon, to *Friedrichshagen* and the *Müggelsee;* also thrice weekly by the *Wendische Spree* or *Dahme* to *Grünau* and the *Langensee.* — From the Kronprinzenbrücke (Pl. *r;* G, 1) down the Lower Spree to *Spandau* and thence by the Havel to *Valentinswerder, Saatwinkel*, and *Tegel* every Sun. forenoon (fares $^3/_4$-1 m.; circular ticket, steamer to Tegel and Spandau, and back by railway $1^1/_2$ m., $1^1/_4$ m.). Passengers may also book direct to Tegel, etc., at the Lehrte Station, joining the steamer at Spandau. — From *Spandau* a steamer plies to *Potsdam* on Sun. forenoon (fare 1 m., return-ticket $1^1/_2$ m.).

Goods Agents: *Brasch & Rothenstein*, Friedrich-Str. 78, with railway, booking, and luggage offices for all parts of the world; *Warmuth*, Friedrich-Str. 94; also at the *American Exchange* (p. 11).

Post Offices. The *Central-Postgebäude* (Pl. *r;* J, 4), or office of the chief postal authorities of the German empire, with whom of course the public does not come into direct contact, is at Leipziger-Str. 15 (see p. 55). The *Central Post Office* (*Hauptpostgebäude;* Pl. *r;* L, 2), for the public service, with a telegraph-station, is at König-Str. 60 and Spandauer-Str. 19-22 (p. 65). Enquiries in case of doubt should be addressed to the porter (principal entrance from the König-Str.). The *Poste Restante* and *Money Order Office* are both in the first court. Letters for Berlin (10 pf.) reach their destination in a few hours. The *Parcel Post Office* (*Packetpostamt;* Pl. *b;* J, 4 and *r;* J, 1) is at Oranienburger-Str. 70, corner of the Artillerie-Str. Letters, books, and parcels are received, and money-orders issued, at all of the 100 branch-offices (*e.g.* in the Kaiserhof; in the Central Hotel; Dorotheen-Str. 28, near the Neustädtische Kirch-Str.; Behren-Str. 52, in the Kaisergalerie; Jäger-Str. 22; Tauben-Str. 17; and at all the railway-stations). The offices are open from 7 (in winter from 8) a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Sundays and holidays from 9 to 5 o'clock. — A system of Pneumatic Tubes has recently been instituted for the rapid transmission of telegrams, letters, and post-cards from one part of Berlin to another (including Charlottenburg). Letters or post-cards intended for transmission by this service must be marked 'Rohrpost' in the upper left hand corner of the address, and must not exceed 5 in. in length by 3 in. in breadth, or $^1/_3$ oz. in weight. Letters must not be sealed. The postage for letters is 30 pf., for post-cards 25 pf. The 'trains' are dispatched every $^1/_4$ hr. from 7 (or 8) a.m. to 9 p.m. Pneumatic post offices are distinguished by a red lamp; among the most important are those at Unter den Linden 5; Oberwall-Str. 4a; Mauer-Str. 74; Leipziger-Platz 20; Zimmer-Str. 26; the Exchange; Spandauer-Str. 19; Oranienburger-Str. 35.

Telegraph Offices. Central office, Französische-Str. 33bc (Pl. *r;* K, 3), open day and night, and 45 branch-offices (*e.g.* at the Exchange, in the Central Hotel, in the Kaiserhof, at the Potsdam and Brandenburg gates, in the Industrie-Gebäude, Kommandanten-Str. 77, and at all the railway stations), open from 7 or 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Telephone Offices at the Central Post Office, and at the post-offices Leipziger-Str. 20, Artillerie-Str. 4a, Köpenicker-Str. 122, Halle Gate, Unter den Linden 5, and the Central Cattle Market. At these offices anyone can be put in telephonic communication with every person connected with the system (fee 50 pf.). Lists of those connected with the 'Telephonic Exchange' are provided.

Baths. **Admiralsgarten-Bad*, Friedrich-Str. 102, close to the Weidendammer-Brücke; *Central-Bad*, Neue Friedrich-Str. 29; *Kaiser Wilhelms-Bad*, Lützow-Str. 90; *Victoria-Bad*, Neuenburger-Str. 15 (at these four Turkish and vapour baths); **Hôtel de Rome*, see p. 3; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, see p. 3; *Dianabad*, Französische-Str. 18, near the Friedrich-Str.; *Ascanisches Bad*, Königgrätzer-Str. 19, near the Potsdam Gate; *Augusta-Bad*, Köpenicker-Str. 60; *Schönhauser-Bad*, Schönhauser Allee 182 (medicinal baths). — River Baths in the Spree: *Berliner Schwimmschule* (Pl. *g*; R, 2), Vor dem Stralauer Thor 27; *Sachse'sches Wellenbad* (Pl. *g*; R, 2), outside the Schlesische Thor; *Haberlandt*, An der Stralauer Brücke 2; *Pfuel'sche Schwimmanstalt*, Köpenicker-Str. 11. These baths are conveniently reached by steamboat.

Shops. The best are in the Linden, the Leipziger-Str., the Friedrich-, Jerusalemer-, Charlotten-, Markgrafen-, Jäger-Str. (E. end), etc. Special attention should be paid to the products of the artistic handicrafts, many of which are now practised at Berlin with marked success. Thus the gas-fittings, porcelain, earthenware, furniture, jewellery, etc., often display great taste both in design and execution. A good general survey of these Art Industries may be obtained by visiting the Bau- und -Kunstgewerbe-Ausstellung of the Architects' Union (see pp. 13, 60), Wilhelm-Str. 92, the Magazin für Berliner Kunstgewerbe, Unter den Linden 54, 55 (free), the Deutsche Kunstgewerbehalle (see below), or Busch's, Friedrich-Str. 71. A few of the most noted firms in the different branches are mentioned below.

Amber Wares: *Rosenstiel*, Linden 48. — Art, Works of: *Sachse & Co.*, Koch-Str. 59; *Lepke*, Linden 4a; *Amsler & Ruthardt*, Behren-Str. 29a; *Wasmuth* (art-furniture, etc.), Werder-Str. 6. — Bonnets: *Wietzer*, Jäger-Str. 32; *Stegemann*, Jäger-Str. 25. — Book-bindings and Albums: *Collin*, Jäger-Str. 22; *Kullrich*, Linden-Str. 92. — Bronzes: *S. Elster*, Neue König-Str. 67, 68; *R. Bellair & Co.*, Friedrich-Str. 182; *Actiengesellschaft für Bronzewaaren*, Wasserthor-Str. 9 (chandeliers); *Otto Schulz*, Naunyn-Str. 69; *Kramme*, Unter den Linden 76; *Emil Lane*, Brunnen-Str. 40; *Louis Ravené*, Wall-Str. 7, 8 (these two, enamelled bronzes). — Children's Dress: *Schlüter*, Werder-Str. 7. — China: *L. Rex & Co.*, Jäger-Str. 49, 50. — Chocolate: *Jordan & Timäus*, Friedrich-Str. 177; *Gross*, Leipziger-Str. 23. — Cigars: *Gerold*, Linden 24; *Gladebeck & Co.*, Charlotten-Str. 37; *Rennert*, Linden 54, 55; *Weil*, Kronen-Str. 44 (havannahs). — Damask and Linen Wares (artistic): *Müller*, Kronen-Str. 17; *Rudolf Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 14. — Drapers: *Goschenhofer & Rösicke*, Leipziger-Str. 58; *Mezner*, Margrafen-Str. 39; *Jordan*, Markgrafen-Str. 107; *Israel*, Spandauer-Str. 28 (less expensive). — Engravings: *Amsler & Ruthardt*, Behren-Str. 29a. — Furs: *Salbach*, Unter den Linden 70. — Glass: *Harzch & Co.*, Unter den Linden 66; *Lange*, Jäger-Str. 26; *Hasché*, Krausen-Str. 29. — Glass Mosaics and Venetian Glass: *Dr. Salviati*, Grosse Friedrich-Str. 149 (in the Central Hotel); *Compagnie de Venise et Murano*, Linden-Str. 16. — Gloves: *Plessner*, Linden 26; *Lehmann*, Schloss-Platz 14, 15. — Goldsmiths and Jewellers: *Sy & Wagner*, Kronen-Str. 28; *Vollgold & Sohn*, Kommandanten-Str. 14; *Schaper*, Potsdamer-Str. 3; *Werner*, Friedrich-Str. 173. — Haberdashers: *Gerson & Co.*, Werder-Str. 10-12; *Heese*, Leipziger-Str. 87; *Bonnwitt & Littauer*, Behren-Str. 26a, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; *Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 14; *Völlner*, Jerusalemer-Str. 18; *Löb & Oertelt*, Unterwasser-Str. 7. — Hatters: *Vassel*, Friedrich-Str. 175; *Kaumann*, Mohren-Str. 20. — Iron-work, Ornamental: *Puls*, Tempelhofer-Ufer 6; *Benecke*, Mittel-Str. 16, 17; *Marcus*, Alte Jacob-Str. 131. — Lace: *Lestow*, Leipziger-Str. 117; *Link*, Jäger-Str. 23, chief depôt of Silesian lace (resembling that of Brussels). — Leather Wares: *Ackermann*, König-Str. 62a; *Goldschmidt*, Linden 58. — Majolica: *Oest & Co.*, Schönhäuser Allee 127-129; *Holzhüter*, Leipziger-Str. 126. — Marble Wares (chimney-pieces): *Schleicher*, Kaiserin Augusta-Str. 26, 27. — Millinery: *Manheimer*, Oberwall-Str. 6; *Rosenthal*, Jäger-Str. 39. — Papier Maché: *Röhlich*, Beuth-Str. 6; *Vogts & Co.*, Französische-Str. 43. — Perfumery: *Treu & Nuglisch*, Jäger-Str. 33; *Lohse*, Jäger-Str. 46. — Plaster of Paris Figures: *Micheli*, Linden 12; *Eichler*, Behren-Str. 27. — Porcelain: *Royal Porcelain Manufactory*, Leipziger-Str. 137, corner of the Leipziger-Platz. — Shawls: *Schröder*, Jerusalemer-Str. 29. — Silk Mercers:

Lissauer, Margrafen-Str. 57. — TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS: *Fasskessel & Müntmann*, Linden 5; *Nickel & Gewecke*, Kronen-Str. 55. — TERRACOTTAS: *March*, Sophien-Str. 1, Charlottenburg. — TRAVELLING REQUISITES: *Ackermann*, König-Str. 62a; *Demuth*, Unter den Linden 3a. — UMBRELLAS: *Stegmann*, Scharren-Str. 8; *Benjamin*, Französische-Str. 49. — UPHOLSTERERS (artistic): *Vogts & Co.*, Französische-Str. 43; *Spinn & Menke*, Leipziger-Str. 83; *Karl Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 77; *Schulz & Co.*, Alte Jacob-Str. 130 (workshop); *Wenkel*, Alexandrinen-Str. 120 (workshop); *Pingel*, Wilhelm-Str. 130 (workshop); *Gerson*, Werderscher Markt 5; *Ehrenhaus*, Leipziger-Str. 47 (these two for carpets, etc.).

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, Unter den Linden 45, with booking and luggage offices, general intelligence department, reading rooms, register of American visitors, and a banking department for the issue of letters of credit, etc. (special room for ladies).

CIRCULATING LIBRARY at Nicolai's book-shop, Brüder-Str. 13.

PHOTOGRAPHS of paintings in the Berlin and other galleries, views of Berlin, etc., at the *Photographic Company*, Krausen-Str. 36 (Dönhoff-Platz).

Concerts. **Singacademie* (p. 24), rehearsals on Tuesdays 5-7 p.m., to which visitors are admitted on application to the director, *Professor Blumner* (at the building itself). — **Stern's Gesangverein*, another musical society of a high class, gives concerts in the Philharmonie (p. 60) or the Garrison Church (p. 68). — The '*Symphony Soirées*' are a series of concerts given in winter by the orchestra of the Royal Opera in the concert-room of the opera-house. — The admirably-trained **Cathedral Choir*, instituted by Frederick William IV. for the promotion of sacred music, performs during divine service (p. 29; 10 a.m.) and also gives concerts. — The concerts of the *Royal Conservatorium of Music* (Director, *Prof. Joachim*) and those of the *Joachim String Quartette* are held in the Singacademie; those of the *Philharmonic Orchestra* (under *Prof. Klindworth*) in the Philharmonie. The so-called '*Popular Concerts*' of the last-named society (under *Herr Mannstädt*) are given thrice weekly, in winter at the Philharmonie, in summer at the Flora (p. 76); adm. 75 pf. Tickets for these concerts and those in the Concerthaus may be procured beforehand (price 60 pf.) at several tobacconists' and other shops. — The *Berliner Symphonie-Capelle* plays at different places, which are ascertained from the advertisements (75 pf.). — *Mannsfeldt's* (formerly *Bilse's*) admirable orchestra plays daily in winter in the Concerthaus, Leipziger-Str. 48 (75 pf.).

Theatres. There are about twenty-five theatres at Berlin (plans may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory; performances begin at 6.30 or 7 p.m.). The following are the most important: —

1. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE (Pl. *r*; K, 2), for operas, ballets, and a few of the most celebrated dramas (Faust, Tell, Maid of Orleans). Average charges: best boxes 9 m.; proscenium by the orchestra 8; 1st balcony and front boxes 6; parquet and parquet-boxes (the latter not recommended) 5; proscenium, 2nd balcony, 4; upper boxes $3\frac{1}{2}$; 3rd balcony $2\frac{1}{2}$; pit $2\frac{1}{2}$; gallery $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. — Admission higher when some of the greater operas are performed: best boxes 10 m.; proscenium 9; 1st balcony 8; parquet 7; etc.

2. ROYAL THEATRE (Schauspielhaus; Pl. *r*; J, 3), for tragedies, classical and modern dramas (Shakspeare, Schiller, Goethe): best boxes 7 m.; 1st balcony, and 1st balcony-boxes, 5; parquet-boxes, or parquet, 4; pit-boxes 3; 2nd balcony and 2nd balcony-boxes 3; pit 2; 3rd balcony $1\frac{1}{2}$; proscenium of the 3rd balcony and amphitheatre 1 m.

Tickets for the opera and theatre are issued on week-days from 10.30 to 1, on Sundays from 11 to 1.30 o'clock, for the performance of the same day only. Strangers who are desirous of securing good places should order them by a post-card, bearing their address on the one side, and the date of the performance with the number and situation of the places desired on the other. The card should be placed, between 10 and 12 o'clock on the day before the performance, in the letter-box of the Opera House (Door No. 7), opposite the Roman Catholic Church. It is returned the same day, either stamped 'bewilligt' (granted), or with a pencil-mark across it to indicate that the application has been unsuccessful. In the former case the tickets bespoken are obtained on the following morning

between 9 and 10 (Sundays and holidays between 8 and 9) o'clock, at the ticket-office of the Opera-house (or theatre), 50 pf. extra being paid for each seat. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by speculators, from whom they can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. Places may also be booked between 9 and 11 a.m. on the previous day at the office of the 'Invalidendank', Markgrafen-Str. 51a, near the Behren-Str. (fee 50 pf.). — The court-theatres are closed for one or two months in summer.

3. Deutsches Theater or German Theatre (Pl. *b;* H, 4, and *r;* H, 1), for classical pieces; best boxes, orchestra-boxes, and 1st balcony 7½ m.; 1st balcony boxes 6; parquet 4½; 2nd balcony 3; gallery 1 m. Booking fee 50 pf. Often crowded.

4. Lessing Theatre, Carl-Ufer, near the Kronprinzen-Brücke (Pl. *r;* G, 1), for modern dramas and comedies.

5. Wallner Theatre (Pl. *r;* N, 2, 3), for comedies and popular farces: best boxes 6 m.; 1st balcony 3½; parquet 3 m. On Sundays the theatre is generally crowded.

6. Victoria Theatre (Pl. *b;* M, 4), Münz-Str. 20, comprising a winter and summer theatre, handsomely fitted up, for pantomimes and dramas: best boxes 6 m.; 1st balcony 4; parquet 3 m.

7. Residenz-Theater (Pl. *r;* N, 2), Blumen-Str. 9, for modern dramas and comedies (mostly from the French); boxes 5-6; first balcony 4; parquet 3 m.

8. Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt Theatre (Pl. *b;* H, 3), Chaussee-Str. 25, outside the Oranienburg Gate, for operettas: best boxes 5-6; parquet-fauteuil 4; parquet 3 m.

9. Berliner Theater (Pl. *g;* J, 1), Charlotten-Str. 90, for dramas and comedies; best boxes 5-6; 1st balcony 4; parquet 3 m.

10. Kroll's Theatre, see below. — 11. Belle Alliance Theatre (Pl. *g;* J, 3), Belle-Alliance-Str. 8. — 12. Volks-Theater (Pl. *r;* P, 2), Grosse Frankfurter-Str. 130, for dramas and comedies. — The Luisenstadt Theatre (Pl. *r;* M, 4) and the Königstadt Theatre, Alexander-Str. 40 (Alexander-Platz), are for operettas and farces; the Central Theatre, Alte Jacob-Str. 40, for farces; and the Reichshallen, Leipziger-Str. and the Concordia Theatre, Friedrich-Str. 218, for vaudevilles, gymnastics, etc. — Théâtre Américain (Pl. *r;* M, 4), Dresdener-Str. 55, for farces, burlesques, and performances in the café-chantant style (suitable for gentlemen only).

Tickets for most of these theatres, at a slightly increased charge (20 pf.), are sold at the 'Invalidendank' (see above). 9-4, Sun. and holidays 9-2.

Circus Renz, Markthallen-Str. (p. 70; Pl. *r;* H, J, 1). See the advertisements in the daily papers.

Popular Resorts. **Kroll* (Pl. *r;* F, 2), a vast establishment, handsomely fitted up, the principal hall 125 yds. in length, 33 yds. in width; good concert and theatricals every evening; in winter usually farces of local interest; in summer frequently operas. Admission to the garden and theatre 1 m. (subscribers 75 pf.), seats 1½ m. — **Zoological Garden* (p. 74), concerts in summer on Sun., Tues., and Sat. afternoons (from 4 p.m.), in winter Sun. only (adm. 1 m., Sun. and holidays 50 pf., on the first Sun. of each month 25 pf.). — The **Flora Garden* in Charlottenburg (p. 76). — *Exhibition Park (Ausstellungspark)*, near the Lehrte station (p. 71). — *Garden* of the Belle Alliance Theatre (see above). — Large Popular Gatherings take place in summer (generally on Thurs.) at *Sternecker's Neue Welt*, Hasenheide 36c, and also at *Weissensee* (p. 2), but it is hardly advisable for ladies to encounter the crowd on these occasions.

Collections and other **Objects of Interest.** As the hours of admission sometimes vary the daily 'Berliner Fremdenblatt' should be consulted.

Academies of Science and Art, see p. 22.

**Aquarium* (p. 21), daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., no admission after 7 p.m.; serpents fed at 5 p.m. on Wed., fish at 5 p.m. on Sat.; adm. 1 m., Sun. 50 pf., last Sun. of each month 25 pf.

Architectural and Industrial Exhibition (p. 60), Wilhelm-Str. 92, 93, daily 9-4, Sun. 10-2; 50 pf.

**Arsenal* (p. 24), daily, except Sat. and holidays, 10-2, Sun. 12-3.

Bethanien (p. 64), daily 1-4, except Sundays; box at the entrance for contributions.

Börse, or *Exchange* (p. 68), daily 12-2. Entrance for visitors in the Neue Friedrich-Str., close to the corner; tickets of admission (30 pf.) obtained at the 'Börsen-Registratur'.

Borsig's Palm and Hot-houses at Moabit (p. 72), Tues. and Frid., by permission from the owner. — The *Manufactory* (p. 70), on week-days 8-12 and 2-6, on application at the office.

**Botanical Garden* (p. 56), daily (except Sun. and holidays) 8-7, in winter till dusk.

Castan's Panopticum (wax-works) in the Behren-Str., corner of the Friedrich-Str., daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (50 pf.); 'Chamber of Horrors' 30 pf. extra.

Cattle Market and *Slaughter-Houses* (p. 67), busiest on Monday morning; apply at the superintendent's office.

Chamber of Deputies (p. 62): cards of admission to the meetings are issued on the previous evenings, 5-7 o'clock, in the office at the entrance.

Charité (p. 71), daily 9-1, on application at the office.

**Charlottenburg* (Mausoleum, p. 75), daily 10-6, fee according to discretion. On 9th Mar., 7th June, 19th July, and 3rd Aug. the Mausoleum is not open till after the visits of the royal family.

Deutsche Kunstgewerbehalle, in the 'Rothe Schloss' (Pl. *r*; K, 2, 3; entr. from the Schleuse), daily 9-7, in December 9-10, on Sundays and holidays 10-3 (50 pf.).

Fire Station, Chief, Linden-Str. 41, on application; exercise-drills on Mon., Tues., and Wed. 7-10.

**Flora* (p. 76), daily (1 m.). Return-tickets between Berlin (Brandenburg Gate or Monbijou-Platz) and Charlottenburg, including admission to the gardens, may be obtained for 1 m. from the conductors on the tramway-cars of Lines 1, 4, and 6 (pp. 6, 7).

Guard-Mounting, at the Königswache (p. 24), daily, 12.45 p.m.

Gymnasium, Public (p. 64), Prinzen-Str. 57, Mon., Tues, Thurs., and Frid. 10-1 and 2-10, Wed. and Sat. 10-1 and 6-10 (on application to the keeper).

Libraries. At the *Industrial Museum* (p. 60), Mon., Tues., Frid., Sat. 7.30-9.30 p.m. — *Royal* (p. 23), daily, except Sun., 9-4 (Dec., Jan., and Feb. 9-3), Sat. 9-1, shown to strangers at 10 a.m.; reading-room also 6-9 p.m. (electric light). — *University* (p. 22), week-days 9-2 (Sat. 9-1), reading-room 9-7.

Mint, Royal, see p. 62. Seen at work only by the personal permission of the Director (apply at the building).

Museums. Agricultural (p. 71), Invaliden-Str. 42-47, daily, except Wed. and Sun., 10-3, free. — **Beuth-Schinkel*, see Technical Academy. — *Botanical*, in Botanic Garden (p. 56), Mon. and Thurs., 2-6. — *Christian* (p. 22), Wed. and Sat. 12-1. — *Ethnographical* (p. 56), daily, except Mon., 9-3, Sun. 12-3, free. — **Hohenzollern* at *Schloss Monbijou* (p. 63), daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11½-2 (25 pf.). — **Industrial* (p. 56), daily (except Mon). 10-3, Sun. 12-3; adm. 50 pf., on Wed., Sat., and Sun. free. — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 64), Sun. 11-2, Mon. and Thurs. 12-2. — *Minerals* in the University (p. 22), Wed. and Sat. 2-4. — *Mineralogical*, Technical Academy (p. 75), Wed. and Sat. 12-2. — *Mining* (p. 71), Invaliden-Str. 44-46. on week-days, 10-2. — *Post Office* (p. 55), Leipziger-Str. 15, Mon. and Thurs. 11-1, on application to the doorkeeper (free). — *Rauch* (p. 66), daily 10-3, except Sun., holidays, and the last Sat. of each month; catalogue 75 pf. — ***Royal* (p. 29), daily (except Mon. and the principal festivals), in winter 10-3, in summer 10-4, Sun. (generally crowded) 12-3. Sticks and umbrellas must be left at the door. — *Technological*, Technical Academy (p. 75). — *Zoological* (p. 22), Tues. and Frid. 12-2.

Observatory (p. 60), Wed. and Sat. 9-11 a.m.; evening-visitors admitted on written application to Prof. Förster, Linden-Str. 91 (post-card with prepaid answer).

**Olympian Excavations* (p. 29), daily, 10-3 (small fee).

Palaces. **Royal Palace*, or *Schloss* (p. 26), daily 10-1, Sundays and holidays 11-1 (closed on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whitsunday, and Good Friday); admission 50 pf., devoted to a charitable object. The castellan lives in the E. court, to the left, on the groundfloor. — *Palace of the Emperor William I.* (p. 22), daily 9-1, Sun. and holidays 11-1; admission 50 pf., devoted to a charitable object. — *Palace of the Empress Frederick* (p. 24), not shown at present.

Panorama of the Battle of Sedan (p. 67), Alexander-Platz, 9-11, electric light after dusk (1 m.). — *Panorama* of the Storm of Plevna (p. 73), Herwarth-Str. 4, near Kroll's, daily from 9 a.m. till dusk (1 m.). — *Panorama* of the German Colonies (p. 53), Friedrich-Str. 236, 9-11, electric light after dusk (1 m., children 50 pf.). — *Kaiser-Panorama* (stereoscopic views), in the Passage (p. 21), 9-10 (20 pf.).

Picture Galleries (public). *Exhibition of Art* in the *Academy*, in Sept. and Oct., see p. 22. — *Berliner Künstler-Verein* and *Verein der Kunstfreunde im Preussischen Staate* (p. 63), daily 10-4, Sun. and holidays 11-2, admission 50 pf. — *Preussischer Kunst-Verein*, Koch-Str. 54a, daily 11-3, Sun. 11-1, gratis. — **National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 46), daily (except on Mon. and high festivals), Sun. 12-3, other days 9-3 (in winter 10-3). — *Old Museum*, see Museums, Royal.

Picture Galleries (private): **Ravené's* (p. 63), Tues. and Frid. 10-2; strangers admitted at other times on application at the office. — *Count Redern's* (p. 21), daily 11-2, on previous application. — *Count Raczynski's Collection* is now in the National Gallery (p. 51).

Police Court, in the Criminal-Justiz-Amt (p. 72), Alt-Moabit 11, public sittings almost every day (adm. by tickets).

Porcelain Manufactory, Royal, (p. 74), Wegely-Str., Charlottenburg, daily, except Mon. and Sat., 10-12.

**Potsdam* (p. 78). The palace of Sanssouci is open daily, except Sunday, 11-1 a.m.; in winter apply to the castellan, who lives on the E. rampart near the guard-house. The fountains of Sanssouci usually play on Sun. in summer and on the birthdays of the royal family from noon till dusk; on Tues. and Thurs. the great fountain plays after 3 p.m.

Printing Office, Government (p. 64), Oranien-Str. 94, daily (except Sun. and holidays) 9-5, to parties of at least 3 persons; fee discretionary.

**Rathhaus* (p. 65), daily (except Thurs. and Frid.) 11-3, gratis; ascent of the tower, daily in summer (except. Thurs and Frid.) 11-5, 50 pf.

Reichstag Building (p. 55), or Hall of the Imperial Diet, may be inspected daily, 9-3, except when the Diet is sitting. Cards of admission to the meetings are obtained at the office, to the left in the inner court, on the evening before the sitting, 5-7 o'clock, after previous written application (addressed to the 'Bureau des Deutschen Reichstags').

Sanssouci, see Potsdam, above.

Stables, Royal (p. 64), Breite-Str. 37, near the palace, daily 12-2½, on application (office to the left).

Stained Glass Institution, Royal, Berliner-Str. 9, Charlottenburg, week-days 10-3 (free).

**Synagogue, New* (p. 69), daily (except Saturdays and festivals), 11-2. Strangers admitted to all services, except those on New Year's Day and the Feast of Atonement, for which tickets must be procured from the custodian; service on Frid. evening after sunset.

Technical Academy (p. 74), closed for the re-arrangement of the collections.

Waterworks (p. 67), outside the Stralau Gate (Pl. *r*; R, 1), daily.

**Zoological Garden* (p. 74) daily, in summer (May to Oct.) from 6 a.m. to 9. 30 p.m., in winter from 8 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 m., Sun. and holidays 50 pf., 1st Sun. of each month 25 pf. (overcrowded).

Diary fuller particulars, see above; consult also the daily newspapers):

Daily. **Royal Museums* (p. 29; Mon. and high festivals excepted) 10-3 or 10-4, Sun. and holidays 12-3. — **National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 46; high festivals excepted) 10-3, Sun. 12-3, Mon. 12.30-3. — **Royal Palace* (p. 23; high festivals excepted) 10-1, Sun. and holidays 11-1. — **Hohenzollern Museum* (p. 68) 10-3, Sun. and holidays 12-3. — *Royal Library*

(p. 23; Sun. and festivals excepted) 10 a.m. — *University Library* (p. 22; Sun. excepted) 9-2, Sat. 9-1. — **Industrial Museum* (p. 56; Mon. excepted) 10-3, Sun. 12-3. — **Olympian Excavations* (p. 29) 10-3. — *Count Redern's Picture Gallery* (p. 21) 11-2. — *Mining Museum* (p. 71) 12-2. — *Agricultural Museum* (p. 71), except Wed. and Sun., 10-3. — *Ethnographical Museum* (p. 56), except Mon., 9-3, Sun. 12-3. — *Rathhaus* (p. 65), except Thurs. and Frid., 11-3; tower 11-5. — *Rauch Museum* (p. 66; except on Sun. and on festivals) 10-3. — *Exhibition of the Berliner Künstler-Verein* (p. 63) 10-4, Sun. and festivals 11-2. — *Exhibition of the Preussischer Kunstverein* (p. 63) 11-3, Sun. 11-1. — **Aquarium* (p. 21) 9-7. — **Zoological Garden* (p. 74) 6-9½ (in winter 8 till dusk). — **Botanical Garden* (p. 56) 8-7 (Sun. and holidays excepted). — **Mausoleum* at Charlottenburg (p. 75), daily till dusk. — *New Synagogue* (p. 69), daily, except during service on Sat. and on festivals, 8-5 (in winter 9-4). — *Porcelain Manufactory* (p. 74) 10-12 (Mon. and Sat. excepted). — *Architectural Exhibition* (p. 60) 10-4, Sun. 10-2. — *Bethanien* (p. 64), Sun. excepted, 10-4. — *Charité* (p. 71) 9-1. — *Stained Glass Institution* (p. 14), Sun. excepted, 10-3. — *Exchange* (p. 68) 12-2. — **Flora* (p. 76). — *Royal Stables* (p. 64) 12-2½. — *Palaces of Emperor William I.* (p. 22) and *Empress Frederick* (p. 24). — *Building of the Diet* (p. 55), when the house is not sitting. — *Imperial Printing Office* (p. 64), week-days 9-5. — **Palace of Sanssouci* (p. 81), Sun. forenoon (9-11) excepted. — **Arsenal* (p. 24) 10-2 (Sat. excepted), Sun. 12-3. — *Borsig's Manufactory* (p. 70), week-days, 8-12 and 2-6. — *Deutsche Kunstgewerbe-Halle* (p. 13) 9-7, Sun. 10-3. — *Guard-Mounting* (p. 13) 12.45 p.m. — *Public Gymnasium* (see p. 64), except Sunday.

Sundays. **Sanssouci* (p. 81), fountains from 12 till dusk. — **Rathhaus* (p. 65) 11-3 (tower 1-5). — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 64) 11-2.

Mondays. **Rathhaus* (p. 65) 11-3 (tower 11-5). — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 64) 12-2. — *National Gallery* (p. 46) 12.30-3, free. — Other Royal Museums closed, except when Monday is a public holiday. — *Cattle Market* and *Slaughter Houses* (p. 67), forenoon. — *Post Office Museum* (p. 55) 11-1. — *Botanical Museum* (p. 56) 2-6.

Tuesdays. **Ravené's Picture Gallery* (p. 63) 10-2. — *Borsig's Hothouses* (p. 72) till dusk. — *Zoological Museum* (p. 22) 12-2. — **Rathhaus* (p. 65) 11-3 (tower 11-5). — **Sanssouci* (p. 81), great fountain after 3 p.m.

Wednesdays. *Observatory* (p. 60) 9-11 a.m. — *Christian Museum* (p. 22) 12-1. — *Cabinet of Minerals* (p. 22) 2-4. — *Mineralogical Museum* (p. 75) 12-2. — **Rathhaus* (p. 65) 11-3 (tower 11-5).

Thursdays. **Sanssouci* (p. 81), great fountain in the afternoon. — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 64) 12-2. — *Post Office Museum* (p. 55) 11-1. — *Botanical Museum* (p. 56) 2-6.

Fridays. **Ravené's Picture Gallery* (p. 63) 10-2. — *Borsig's Hothouses* (p. 72) till dusk. — *Zoological Museum* (p. 22) 12-2. — Divine service by gas-light in the evening at the *New Synagogue* (p. 69).

Saturdays. *Observatory* (p. 60) 9-11. — *Cab. of Minerals* (p. 22) 2-4. — *Mineralogical Museum* (p. 75) 12-2. — **Rathhaus* (p. 65) 11-3 (tower 11-5). — *Christian Museum* (p. 22) 12-1.

Chief Sights, when time is limited: Walk through the Linden from the Brandenburger Thor, past the Monument of Frederick the Great; cross the Schlossbrücke to the Palace and the Museums; see monuments of Frederick William III. (p. 26) and the Great Elector (p. 64); Gensdarmen-Markt, with the theatre (p. 53); Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 54); Leipziger-Strasse (p. 55); Thiergarten, Königsplatz, with the Monument of Victory (pp. 72-74); the Old and New Museums (p. 29); National Gallery (p. 46); the Arsenal (p. 24).

Embassies and **Consulates.** English Ambassador, *Sir Edward Malet*, Wilhelm-Str. 70; Consul-General, *G. von Bleichröder*, *Esq.*, Behren-Str. 63. — American Ambassador, *Hon. George Pendleton*, Mohren-Str. 66; Consul-General, *F. Raine*, *Esq.*, Friedrich-Str. 72; Vice-Consul-General, *G. H. Smith*, *Esq.*

American Dentists, *Dr. Abbot*, Hausvoigtei-Platz 2; *Dr. Sylvester*, Sommer-Str.

English Church *(St. George's)* in the garden of the Palace of Monbijou (p. 68); services at 11 a.m. (with H. C.) and 7 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev.*

R. B. Earée, Steglitzer-Str. 28. — *American Chapel*, 5 Junker-Strasse; service at 11.30 a.m. Pastor, *Rev. Dr. Stückenberg.*

Berlin (110 ft. above the sea-level), the capital of Prussia, residence of the Emperor of Germany, and seat of the imperial government, as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, contains 1,300,000 inhab., including the garrison of 20,000 soldiers, and thus occupies the third place among the cities of Europe. Its situation, in the midst of an extensive sandy plain on the *Spree*, has often been spoken of disparagingly, but is in fact very favourable and one of the chief causes of the town's prosperity. Lying about halfway between the S.W. and N.E. extremities of the Empire (465 M. from Mülhausen in Alsace, and 405 M. from Memel), equidistant from the German mountains and the sea, and connected with N.E. Germany and Poland by the navigable Spree, it is at the same time an important centre of the railway-system of Germany, one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country, and perhaps the greatest manufacturing town in continental Europe. The staple commodities of its trade are cattle, grain, spirits, and wool; the principal branches of industry are engine-building, brewing, dyeing, the artistic handicrafts, and the manufacture of chemicals, woollen and silk goods, and fancy articles. The money-market of Berlin is also of great importance. The traffic on the Spree and its canals is even busier than that on the Rhine.

The boundaries of the city now enclose an area of about 25 sq. M. The buildings have filled up the whole of the Spree valley, which here averages about 3 M. in breadth and is intersected by numerous water-courses, and are beginning to encroach on the surrounding plain, raised some 30 or 40 ft. higher. The city consists of twenty different quarters, divided into 326 municipal and 71 police districts. The oldest quarters are *Alt-Berlin* (on the right bank of the Spree, bounded by the Ringbahn), *Alt-Kölln* (on an island in the river), and *Friedrichswerder* and *Neu-Kölln am Wasser* (on the left bank of the Spree, bounded by the Grünegraben). These form the heart of the city, and were originally enclosed by fortifications. Beyond them is a second zone, the external boundary of which is formed by the ring of streets occupying the site of the old town-walls of the 18th century. It embraces the districts of *Dorotheenstadt*, *Friedrichstadt*, and *Luisenstadt* on the left bank of the Spree, and *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt*, the *Spandau Quarter*, *Königstadt*, and the *Stralau Quarter* on the right bank. The two last-named districts encroach upon the outermost zone, or suburbs, which include on the left bank the *Outer Friedrichstadt*, the *Schöneberg Quarter*, and the *Tempelhof Quarter*, and on the right bank *Moabit*, *Wedding*, and the *Outer Spandau Quarter*.

In external appearance Berlin is somewhat deficient in interest; its situation is unpicturesque, and it lacks the charm of mediæval

and historical edifices. There is, however, no want of architectural display, the last ten years in particular having witnessed the erection of many handsome buildings in every part of the city. Those erected by private enterprise often present considerable individuality of style and taste.

For many years back Berlin has been undergoing an extensive series of alterations and improvements, the favourable results of which are now evident. The removal of the town-walls in 1864-66 and the rapid extension of the tramway-system gave a great impulse to the city's prosperity, and diverted the current of traffic into many new channels; while the intramural railway (see p. 1), opened in 1882 and intersecting the city from E. to W., is at least of equal importance. The system of water-courses and drains has been improved and most of the principal thoroughfares have been laid with asphalt. The cleaning and lighting of the city are also carried out in a most admirable manner, and altogether Berlin is now little inferior to the older capitals of Europe in the comfort and completeness of its public works.

History. Berlin first appears in history in the early part of the 13th cent., when it was already a double town of some importance (Berlin and Kölln). In all probability the original Wendish settlements had been taken possession of by German colonists at the end of the preceding century. The name of *Kölln* is mentioned for the first time in a document of 1238, and that of *Berlin* in 1244, after which the town soon began to be regarded as one of the most considerable in the Mark, next to Brandenburg, the residence of the Margraves. The two towns were united in 1307, and by their prudent policy during the troublous times of the 14th cent., under the Bavarian and Luxemburg princes, raised themselves to a position of great importance. About 1340 Berlin-Kölln became a member of the Hanseatic League, as representative of a confederation of towns of the Mark. Such a position, however, almost amounting to the independence of an imperial town, could not be maintained against the might of the *Hohenzollern* family, who became masters of the Mark in 1415. In consequence of its unsuccessful opposition to *Frederick 'with the Iron Tooth'* (1440-70), the second Elector, the town was deprived of its privileges (1442, 1448), and a fortified castle was erected to keep it in check. *John Cicero* (1486-1499) made Berlin-Kölln his permanent abode, and since that period the fortunes of the town have been interwoven with those of the Hohenzollern family and their other dominions. In 1539 the townspeople and the Elector *Joachim II.* (1535-71) embraced the Reformed faith. This splendour-loving prince and his successor *John George* (1571-98) undertook the alteration of the palace in the Renaissance style, but the reverses of the Thirty Years' War prevented the execution of their plans, and reduced the population of the town from 12,000 to 6000.

To **Frederick William**, the 'Great Elector' (1640-88), the founder of the Prussian monarchy, Berlin is chiefly indebted for its modern importance. He accorded municipal privileges to the *Friedrichswerder*, and founded the new town, which he named *Dorotheenstadt* in honour of his wife. The forest which extended on this side of the town nearly as far as the Spree was now removed, and on its site was planted the Linden-Allee, or double avenue of lime-trees, on each side of which gradually sprang up the handsome modern street of that name. Owing to the introduction of foreign settlers, and particularly French Protestant refugees (after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685), the population of the town increased to 20,000. Its commerce now flourished to an extent hitherto unprecedented, while the court actively promoted artistic enterprise and strove to em-

bellish the town, chiefly with the aid of Dutch architects. The nucleus of the royal library and art-collections was also formed at this period.

Frederick III. (1688-1713), who became **King Frederick I.** in 1701, erected the *Friedrichstadt*, constituted Berlin a royal residence, and united the administration of the five quarters of the city. In 1699 he founded the *Academy of Art*, and in 1700 that of *Science*, the first president of the latter being the celebrated *Leibnitz;* while in the province of architecture he was fortunate in obtaining the services of one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whose works were destined entirely to eclipse those of his predecessors. This was *Andreas Schlüter* (b. at Hamburg in 1664, d. at St. Petersburg in 1714). He was first employed as a sculptor in the embellishment of the *Lange Brücke*, in the *Schloss*, and in the *Arsenal* begun by *Nehring* (d. 1695). He then erected the *Château of Charlottenburg*, and his successful completion of that edifice next led to his being engaged as the architect of the imposing new *Palace of Berlin*, which he began in 1699, but which was not completed until long after his death. He has also left a monument of his talent as a sculptor in the *Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector*, 1703. The other works of the reign of the first king of Prussia include the *Academy*, several churches, two townhalls, and numerous palatial private residences, but after the time of Schlüter the architecture of Berlin shows a great falling off. In 1710 the town possessed ten printing-offices, and the population, which had been steadily augmented by French and Walloon immigrants, was 61,000.

Under the patriarchal government of **Frederick William I.** (1713-40) the city made no less substantial, though less striking progress. This monarch enlarged the Friedrichstadt and the Dorotheenstadt, devoted the space occupied by the fortifications to building purposes, and added the N. and E. suburbs to the town. He also completed the royal palace, and erected the Supreme Court of Justice and several churches. All these operations, however, were conducted in so economical a spirit, that the buildings are generally insignificant in appearance. During this reign the administration of justice was reformed, the municipal guilds re-organised, and the Charité Hospital founded. In 1740 the population had increased to 91,000, including 2000 Bohemian Protestants.

Frederick the Great (1740-86), who possessed more taste for building than any of the other Prussian sovereigns, was unwearied in his efforts to extend and embellish his capital, though he seldom made it his residence. In *Knobelsdorff* (b. 1699, d. 1753) he found an architect who was capable of executing his plans in a tasteful style. Thus in 1743 he completed the *Opera House* in a noble, almost classical style, which presented a marked contrast to the capricious and degraded taste of the age, and which, although since extended, and adorned with a decorative addition at the back, is externally but little altered. As the great monarch, however, had a strong predilection for designing his new buildings in person, and for materially altering the designs submitted to him, he found the less independent successors of Knobelsdorff more subservient to his wishes. The *University* (formerly the palace of Prince Henry), the *Cathedral*, the *Hedwigskirche*, the *Königs-Colonnaden*, the *Library*, and the *Dome-Towers* in the Gensdarmen-Markt are the principal edifices of this period. In a spirit very different from that of his frugal father, Frederick also presented his citizens and officials with several hundred palatial dwelling-houses, which gave the town a handsome and imposing appearance. Commerce and industry were fostered; the academy of sciences, under the auspices of French savants, awoke to new life; and the collections of art were materially increased. At the same time a new intellectual era began to dawn, and to this period belong the authors *Lessing*, *Moses Mendelssohn*, and *Nicolai*, and the artist *Chodowiecki*. Although Berlin suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, having been twice occupied by foreign troops, the population had increased by the end of Frederick's reign to 145,000.

Under **Frederick William II.** (1786-97), Frederick's successor, the population increased much more rapidly, and in the year 1800 it amounted to no fewer than 172,000 inhabitants. Considerable progress was also made

in the province of art. In 1793 *C. G. Langhans* (b. 1733, d. 1808), following the example of Knobelsdorff, erected the *Brandenburger Thor* in the classical style, while *G. Schadow's Quadriga* with which it was adorned formed a new triumph in the province of sculpture. The architects *Gentz*, the builder of the Old Mint, and *Gilly* also adopted the classical style, while *Carstens*, a native of Schleswig, and a teacher at the Berlin Academy, inaugurated the revival of classical taste in painting. The theatre, formerly devoted to French plays, was now dedicated to the national German drama, which was zealously cultivated under *Iffland's* auspices.

The Napoleonic disasters by which Berlin was overtaken during the reign of **Frederick William III.** (1797-1840) presented only a temporary obstacle to the progress of the city. The battles of Jena and Auerstädt, and the occupation of Berlin by the French in 1806, produced a depressing effect, but this was in some degree compensated by the foundation of the *University* in 1808; and on the occasion of the general rising against the French in 1813 the citizens of Berlin, whose 'Landwehr' was chiefly instrumental in gaining the victory of Grossbeeren, set a noble example of patriotic zeal. After the establishment of peace in 1815, art, science, and commerce began to flourish anew. The University now took the highest rank among the institutions of learning in Germany; *William* and *Alexander von Humboldt*, *Ritter*, *Hegel*, *Schleiermacher*, *Böckh*, and many other famous men now lived and worked at Berlin; and at the same time the drama attained its highest pitch of excellence. Of this period the most distinguished architect was SCHINKEL (b. 1781, d. 1841), who was equally capable as a painter, as his sketches for the frescoes of the hall of the old museum testify, and by this great master were erected many admirable buildings, both in the classical and Gothic style, in Berlin and the environs. He was the architect of the *Königswache*, the *Schauspielhaus*, the *Schlossbrücke*, the *Old Museum*, the *Werder'sche Kirche*, the *Bau-Academie*, the *Monument on the Kreuzberg*, and the *Palace of Count Redern* at Berlin, and of the *Palace of Babelsberg*, *Glienicke*, *Charlottenhof*, and the *Nicolaikirche* at Potsdam, while his numerous designs exercised no inconsiderable influence on the architecture of other countries. — As Schinkel reigned supreme at Berlin in the province of architecture, so did CHRISTIAN RAUCH (1777-1857) in that of sculpture, eclipsing his senior, G. Schadow, and still more so his contemporary, *Fr. Tieck*. In him the heroworship of the period of the wars of independence found an admirable illustrator, and portrait-sculpture now received a new impulse. Very inferior to these architects and sculptors were the painters of this period (*Wach*, *K. Begas*, *Hensel*, *Klöber*, and *Krüger*), whose names are hardly known out of their native place. — The long years of peace in the latter part of this reign contributed materially to the external prosperity of Berlin. Commerce and industry, the latter stimulated by the exertions of *Beuth*, were greatly benefited by the construction of high-roads, the foundation of the Zollverein, and the abolition of the monopoly of the guilds; and the city now began to lose the official and garrison-like air with which it had hitherto been pervaded. In 1838 the railway to Potsdam was opened. From 201,000 in 1819 the population had in 1840 increased to 329,000.

During the following reign, that of **Frederick William IV.** (1840-61), the cultivation of art seemed likely to progress far more rapidly. The favourable conditions of that monarch's reign were enhanced by the enthusiasm and refined artistic taste of the king himself, who often acted as his own architect. The prospect, however, was not entirely realised. The building of a cathedral, the king's favourite project, was never carried out; and although the architecture of the city was enriched by the completion of the New Museum, the dome of the palace, and numerous other edifices, most of them lack the imposing grandeur of Schinkel's creations. The leading architects of this period were *F. A. Stüler* (d. 1865), to whom most of the government-buildings were entrusted, *Knoblauch* (d. 1865), *Hitzig* (d. 1881), *Soller* (d. 1853; St. Michael's church), *C. F. Langhans* (d. 1869; Opera), and *Strack* (d. 1880; St. Peter's). — In the department of painting also the revival which had been anticipated from the presence of *Cornelius*

(from 1841; d. 1867) and *Kaulbach* (d. 1874; p. 42) was never realised; while the originality of *Ad. Menzel* (b. 1815) was not duly appreciated. To the labours of *Rauch*, on the other hand, whose masterpiece, the statue of Frederick the Great, is justly admired, and to those of his numerous pupils (*Drake*, *Bläser*, *A. Wolff*, *Kiss*, etc.), the art of sculpture was indebted for its high repute during this reign. — Since the introduction of railways Berlin has increased rapidly in importance as a manufacturing and industrial centre. In 1849 the population was 424,000, and in 1860 it had increased to 496,000.

During the reign of the **Emperor William I.** (1861-88) the prosperity of Berlin, now one of the great capitals of the world, has made still more rapid strides. The population has been nearly trebled, rising to 702,000 in 1867, to 968,000 in 1875, to 1,122,330 in 1880, and to 1,300,000 in 1885. Six new lines of railway have been opened, and trade has been greatly extended. — Art also has revived, especially in the department of architecture. The Rathhaus, the Exchange, and the Synagogue, all begun in 1859, were the first of a long series of imposing edifices, in which a complete revolution in taste manifests itself. The prevailing tendency is to substitute the Renaissance style for the more sober classical forms of Schinkel, to attach more importance to solidity of material and the artistic ornamentation of the interior, and to use colour more freely. Many private buildings rival the public edifices, and indeed often surpass them internally. Among the chief architects of the period have been *Strack*, *Hitzig* (see above), *Adler*, *Lucae* (d. 1877), *Orth*, *Ende & Böckmann*, *Gropius & Schmieden*, *Hude & Henicke*, *Kyllmann & Heyden*, and *Kayser & Grossheim*. Painting and sculpture have also made marked progress, the prevalent tendency being towards a realistic style. The most eminent painters are *Ad. Menzel*, *L. Knaus*, *A. von Werner*, *C. Becker*, and *P. Meyerheim*, while *A. Wolff*, *Reinhold Begas*, *Siemering*, *Schaper*, *Encke*, *Calandrelli*, *Eberlein*, and *Geyer* are the most successful sculptors.

a. *Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus.*

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the long line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of ***Unter den Linden** (Pl. *r;* H, J, 2), the *Platz am Opernhaus*, and the *Lustgarten*. The Linden, a street 196 ft. in width, deriving its name from the avenues of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) with which it is planted, resembles the Boulevards of Paris, although inferior in length, and is flanked with handsome palaces, spacious hotels, and attractive shops, between which the long vistas of a number of side-streets are visible at intervals. The length of the street from the Brandenburg Gate to the Monument of Frederick the Great is about $^2/_3$ M., to the palace-gate about 1 M.

The ***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. *r;* G, 2), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Thiergarten. It was erected in 1789-93 by *C. G. Langhans* in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens (85 ft. in height, including the figure, and 205 ft. in width), and has five different passages (that in the centre reserved for royal carriages), separated by massive Doric columns. The material is sandstone. The structure is surmounted by a *Quadriga of Victoria*, in copper, by *Schadow*, taken to Paris by the French in 1807, but restored in 1814. Adjoining the gate on

the side next the town are two wings resembling Grecian temples, of which that on the right or N. side contains a *Telegraph Office* and a *Pneumatic Post Office*, while that on the left (S.) is the *Guard House*. On the outside are handsome open *Colonnades* for foot-passengers; the statue of Mars in that to the S. is by *Schadow*.

Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the Pariser Platz, so named after the victories of 1814. The buildings adjoining the gate are by Stüler. On the S. side of the square are *Prince Blücher's Palace* (No. 2), now occupied by the Austrian Embassy, the *Officers' Casino* (No. 3), by Stralendorff, and the handsome palace of *Count Arnim-Boitzenburg* (No. 4), by Knoblauch. No. 5, on the opposite side, is the palace of the *French Embassy*.

Unter den Linden, No. 1 (S. side), at the corner of the Pariser-Platz, is the *Palace of Count Redern*, erected by *Schinkel* in 1833 in the Florentine style, containing a picture-gallery of considerable merit (works by Netherlands masters, and by Gallait, Hildebrandt, etc.), and several sculptures by Rauch, Schwanthaler, E. Wolff, and Kümmel (admission, see p. 14). The effect of the building is marred by the execution of its façade in plaster instead of in stone. On the right, beyond it, is the handsome Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 54). No. 4, farther on, is the residence of the *Minister of Religion and Education;* No. 7 is the palace of the *Russian Embassy*, erected by Knoblauch in 1841. No. 73 on the opposite side is that of the *Minister of the Interior*, completed by Emmerich in 1877, with an imposing sandstone façade, in the Greek Renaissance style.

The building No. 68a, on the left, at the corner of the Schadow-Str., contains the *Aquarium (Pl. *r;* H, 2), well stocked with salt and fresh-water fish, besides which there is a collection of birds, amphibious animals, apes, etc. The interior, with its grottoes and imitations of various natural objects, has been skilfully fitted up by Lüer (adm., see p. 12; catalogue 50 pf.).

In the Schadow-Str. (Nos. 6, 7) are the new buildings of the *Union Club* and of the *Ressource*, a society established in 1794. — In the vicinity, between the Dorotheen-Str. and Mittel-Str., is situated the Dorotheenstadt Church (Pl. *r;* H, 2), founded in 1678, and entirely remodelled in 1860-62, containing the monument of Count von der Mark, a natural son of Frederick William II., *Schadow's* first important work, executed in 1790. Sacristan, Mittel-Str. 28.

Farther along the S. side of the Linden (Nos. 22, 23), near the Friedrich-Str., is the *Passage*, or ***Kaisergallerie** (Pl. *r;* J, 2), which leads to the corner of the Friedrich- and Behren-Strasse. It was erected by *Kyllmann* and *Heyden* in 1869-73, and, though not one of the largest, is one of the handsomest and busiest arcades in Europe. The façades both within and without are finished with terracotta in a rich Renaissance style. The arcade contains shops, restaurants, a café, and the *Kaiser-Panorama* (p. 14).

Between the Friedrich-Str. and Charlotten-Str., Linden 26, is the *Café Bauer*, the handsomest in Berlin, tastefully adorned with mural paintings by *Werner*. Next door is the *Frankenbräu*, re-

cently rebuilt by Heim, with a restaurant in the style of an Arabian court, adorned with majolica. No. 34 is a palatial structure occupied by the *Central-Bodencredit-Gesellschaft.*

At the E. end of the Linden rises the ****Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. *r;* J, 2), in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by *Rauch*, erected in 1851, and probably the grandest monument of its kind in Europe (44 ft. in height).

The great king is represented on horseback with his coronation-robes and his walking-stick. The pedestal is divided into three sections. The upper section contains allegorical figures and scenes from Frederick's education and domestic life, and his apotheosis, with figures of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, and Strength at the corners. At the corners of the central section are four equestrian figures, Prince Henry of Prussia and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick on the E., and Generals Zieten and Seydlitz on the W., between which are placed spirited groups of other contemporaries and officers of the king (thus on the E. side Prince Augustus William and Keith, on the N. side Kleist, Winterfeldt, and Tauenzien, on the S. side Leopold of Dessau and Schwerin, on the W. side Lessing and Kant, all life-size). The lower section contains names of other distinguished men, chiefly soldiers of the time of Frederick. The pedestal is of polished granite. The foundation-stone was laid on 31st May, 1840, the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick to the throne of Prussia, and the monument was completed and inaugurated in 1851.

To the right of the statue rises the **Palace of the Emperor William I.** (Pl. *r;* J, 2; adm., see p. 14), erected by *C. F. Langhans* in 1834-36. The building extends behind the Royal Library towards the Behren-Str., and is connected by a covered passage with the adjoining building, which was formerly the palace of the Dutch princes in Berlin. The Emperor's former apartments are on the ground-floor on the side next the Opera House; and a flag is hoisted when the Empress Auguste resides here.

Opposite the palace is the **Academy Building,** erected in 1690 and remodelled in 1749, containing the *Academy of Art* and the *Academy of Science*, founded in 1699 and 1700 respectively by Frederick I. in accordance with plans by Leibnitz. The clock above the gateway is one of the standard time-keepers of Berlin.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. *r;* J, 2), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., erected in 1754-64, and fitted up in 1809 for the then recently-founded university, contain some of the lecture-rooms and scientific collections (5300 students). The garden in front is adorned with statues of *William* and *Alexander von Humboldt*, the former by M. P. Otto, the latter by R. Begas.

Besides the aula and the lecture-rooms the university contains several interesting collections (adm., see p. 13). In the left wing (second floor) is the *Zoological Museum*, one of the most valuable in Europe, containing a remarkably fine collection of birds. On the first floor (entr. by the main doorway) is the *Mineral Cabinet*, the most extensive collection of the kind on the continent. The objects brought by Humboldt from Southern and Central America are among the most interesting in both these collections. — The *Christian Museum*, in the left wing, contains original and copied Christian inscriptions and monuments of art; the casts, arranged in chronological order, illustrate the whole Christian period down to the present day.

To the University belong also the following buildings: the *Library*, Do

rotheen-Str. 9 (p. 24); the *Dissecting Room (Anatomie)*, in the garden of the Veterinary College (p. 71); the *Chemical Laboratory*, Georgen-Str. 34-36 (p. 24); the new *Physiological* and *Physical Institutes*, Neue Wilhelm-Str. 15, 16 (p. 24); the *Institute for Pathological Anatomy*, at the Charité (p. 71); the *Midwifery Institute*, Artillerie-Str. 13-16 (p. 70); and the *Surgical Operating Room*, Ziegel-Str. 6 (p. 70).

The **Royal Library** (Pl. *r;* J, 2), in the Opern-Platz, adjoining the Palace, erected in 1774-80, was built in imitation of the Royal Winter Riding School at Vienna, and is one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin, though sometimes likened to a chest of drawers. The motto below the cornice, 'nutrimentum spiritus', was selected by Frederick the Great. Since the extensive alterations made in 1884 the groundfloor has been devoted to offices, while the library (shown daily at 10 a.m.) is upstairs. The new reading-room (adm., see p. 13) is in the centre of the second floor. The maps, newspapers, and music have been transferred to the back-rooms of the old Dutch palace (comp. p. 22), in the Behren-Str.

The Library, which was founded in 1661, now contains about 1,000,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS., among which may be mentioned the MS. and first impressions of *Luther's* translation of the Bible, *Melanchthon's* report of the Diet of Worms, *Gutenberg's* Bible on parchment, of 1450, the first book printed with movable types, the *Codex Wittekindi*, a MS. of the Gospels of the 8th cent., said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke Wittekind, miniatures by *Lucas Cranach*, 36 vols. of portraits and autographs of celebrated characters, Chinese books, a small octagonal Koran, important musical works, the air-pump and hemispheres with which Otto von Guericke (p. 100) made his first experiments, etc. Some of the older pieces of music are of great historical interest. — Part of the MSS. from the celebrated collection of the Duke of Hamilton has also been deposited in this library (comp. p. 45).

Opposite the Library is the **Opera House** (Pl. *r;* K, 2), with a portico of six Corinthian columns, erected by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-43, with seats for 1800 spectators. The interior was fitted up anew by *C. G. Langhans* in 1787, and after a fire in 1843 the whole edifice was restored in the original style by *C. F. Langhans*. The tympanum contains an admirable *Group in zinc, designed by *Rietschel:* in the centre the muse of music; on the right the tragic and comic muse with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet with the arts of painting and sculpture; on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces. The corridors and ante-rooms are sadly out of proportion to the spacious and effective interior. Performances, see p. 11. — In winter symphony-concerts are given fortnightly in the concert-room; see p. 11.

At the back of the Opera House is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Hedwig** (Pl. *r;* K, 2), erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73, a plain imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. Opposite the church, towards the E., is the *Prussian Bodencredit-Actien-Bank*, erected in 1871-73 by Ende and Böckmann.

Five ***Statues** by *Rauch*, over life-size, embellish the Opern-Platz. Between the palace of the crown-prince and the Opera House is that of *Blücher* (d. 1819), erected in 1826; at his right hand

Gneisenau (d. 1831), at his left *York* (d. 1830), both erected in 1855; all three in bronze. In front of the guard-house *Bülow* (d. 1816) and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), in marble, erected in 1822. The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the events of 1813-15.

The **Royal Guard House** (*Königswache*, Pl. *r;* K, 2), opposite the Opera, was constructed by *Schinkel* in the Doric style in 1816-18 in the form of a Roman fortified gate, such as the Porta Nigra at Trèves. Adjoining it are three large cannon; the central one ('Valérie') was brought from Fort Mont Valérien at Paris in 1871. Military music here in summer daily at 12.45 p.m. at the guard-mounting.

At the back of the guard-house is the residence of the *Minister of Finance* (Pl. *r;* K, 2). To the left of this, and farther back, is the **Singing Academy** (Pl. *r;* K, 2), founded by *Fasch* in 1791, and now under the management of *Prof. Blumner* (adm., see p. 11).

A colossal *Bust of Hegel*, by G. Blaeser, was erected in 1871 in the Dorotheen-Str., beyond the 'Chestnut Grove'. Farther to the W. in the same street (No. 9), on the right, is the *University Library* (Pl. *r;* I, 2; (comp. pp. 13, 23), a tasteful brick building, erected by Spieker in 1871-73; the reading-room is adorned with paintings by Knille. The *Friedrich-Werder'sche Gymnasium*, a brick building, with terracotta embellishments, by Blankenstein, is also in this street. The *Dorotheenstadt Industrial School*, the *Chemical Laboratory* in the Georgen-Str., which runs parallel with the Dorotheen-Str. on the N., the *Military Academy*, and the *Physiological*, *Physical*, and *Pharmacological Institutes*, at the intersection of the Dorotheen-Str. and Neue Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. *r;* H, 2), are buildings in a similar style. Opposite the Dorotheenstadt church is a handsome *Masonic Lodge* ('Royal York'), built by Ende and Böckmann in 1883. On the other side of the Neustädtische-Kirch-Str. is the new *Hôtel Continental* (p. 2), by *Heim*. Adjacent, to the W., is a large new *Market Hall*.

The **Palace of the Empress Victoria** (Pl. *r;* K, 2; adm., p. 14), adjacent to the Opera, owes its present form to the alterations made by *Strack* in 1857 on an earlier palace, occupied from 1780 to 1840 by Frederick William III. The arch over the Oberwall-Strasse leads to the so-called *Palace of the Princesses*, which contains the interesting art-collection of the Empress. — To the E. of the palace is the *Residence of the Commandant*, which adjoins the Schinkel-Platz, with the Bau-Academie (p. 62).

The ***Arsenal** (Pl. *r;* K, 2), one of the best buildings in Berlin, is a square structure, each side of which is 295 ft. in length, enclosing a quadrangle 125 ft. square. It was begun by *Nehring* in 1695 (perhaps from a design by the French architect *Blondel*) and was carried to completion in 1706 by *Grünberg*, *Schlüter* (1698-99), and *De Bodt*. Above the principal portal is a bust of Frederick I., in whose reign the building was erected. The exterior is richly adorned with fine sculptures by *Schlüter*, among which the *Heads of Expiring Warriors on the keystones of the window-arches in the court are especially remarkable for the vigour of their expression. In 1877-80 the interior underwent a thorough alteration under the superintendence of *Hitzig* (d. 1881), and in 1883 it was re-opened as a *Military Museum* and '*Hall of Fame*' (adm., see p. 13); official handbook 50 pf.).

We enter by the main portal in the middle of the S. façade and find ourselves in a vestibule, separated from the other rooms on the GROUND-FLOOR by handsome iron railings and adorned with mural paintings in grisaille (siege operations) by *Burger*. The rooms to the right (E.) contain the *Collection of Ordnance*, which is more remarkable for its historical completeness than for specimens of fine workmanship. Many of the pieces are spoils of war. — The rooms to the W. (left) of the vestibule are devoted to the *Collection of Engineering Apparatus and Models*, which includes sapping, mining, and other engineering implements, models of old French fortresses brought from Paris in 1814, plans of the storming of Düppel and the battle of Königgrätz, the keys of several captured fortresses, and a few pictures of historical interest (portraits of the gigantic grenadiers of Fred. William I., etc.). Most of the flags on the pillars were also brought from Paris in 1814.

Opposite the vestibule is the entrance to the glass-roofed COURT, round which are ranged groups of French cannon, overhung by French flags, both captured in the war of 1870-71. The centre is occupied by a colossal marble figure of Borussia, by R. Begas. — From the back of the court two flights of steps, adorned with sculptures, ascend to the *Hall of Fame*, which occupies the N. wing of the UPPER STORY and consists of three sections — the 'Herrscherhalle' in the middle and the two 'Feldherrnhallen' at the sides. All three are at present being adorned with sculptures and historical frescoes and are therefore only partly open to the public. The 'Hall of the Rulers' is 70 ft. square and about the same in height and is lighted by a cupola. The *Triumphal Procession on the dome and the large painting of the *Resuscitation of the German Empire on the wall opposite the doorway, both by *Geselschap*, are considered the finest specimens of monumental painting in Berlin. The following are the paintings in the side-niches: Homage of the Silesian Estates in 1741, by *Camphausen;* Assembling of the Volunteers at Breslau in 1813, by *Bleibtreu;* Coronation at Königsberg in 1701, by *A. von Werner;* and the Proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles in 1871, also by *Werner*. The principal field on the right wall is filled with a representation of Peace and War by *Geselschap*, and the corresponding space on the left wall with a representation of Valhalla by the same artist. The sculptures include a marble Victory by *Schaper* (in the central recess, opposite the entrance) and eight bronze statues of Prussian rulers from the Great Elector to the Emperor William I., by *Encke*, *Brunow*, *Hilgers*, *Hundrieser*, and *Schuler* (in front of the pilasters). The 'Halls of the Generals' are to be adorned with twelve mural paintings of battles, six of which, three in each room, have been finished. Those in the hall to the left are the Battle of Turin, by *Knackfuss;* the Passage of the Kurische Haff by the Great Elector, by *Simler;* and the Battle of Fehrbellin, by *Janssen*. Those in the hall to the right, are the Capitulation at Sedan, by *Steffeck;* the Storm of St. Privat, by *Bleibtreu;* and the Meeting of King William and the Crown Prince at Königgrätz, by *Steffeck*. The plastic ornamentation includes colossal busts of 32 eminent leaders of the Prussian army and four allegorical figures in marble, two by *Begas* (to the left; models only) and two by *Schaper* (to the right).

The W., N., and E. wings of the upper floor contain the **Collection of Weapons*, which is divided into three sections, the *Oriental*, the *Mediaeval*, and the *Modern*. The last two are arranged in historical order. The collection has recently been improved by the purchase of numerous valuable specimens from the armoury of Prince Charles (d. 1881), and is now scarcely inferior to those of Turin and Vienna.

b. *The Schloss-Brücke and Schloss.*

In a straight line with the E. prolongation of the Linden is the **Schloss-Brücke** (palace-bridge), 106 ft. in width, constructed in 1822-24 from designs by *Schinkel*, and crossing the arm of the

Spree which separates Alt-Kölln from the Friedrichs-Werder. It was adorned by Frederick William IV. with eight groups in marble, over life-size, illustrative of the life of a warrior.

On the S.: 1. Victory teaches the boy the history of the heroes, by *E. Wolff*; 2. Minerva instructs the youth in the use of weapons, by *Schievelbein*; 3. Minerva presents the combatant with arms, by *Möller*; *4. Victory crowns the conqueror, by *Drake*. On the N.: 5. Victory raises the wounded warrior, by *Wichmann*; *6. Minerva protecting and aiding a combatant, by *Bläser*; 7. Minerva inciting him to a new contest, by *A. Wolff*; 8. Iris conducts the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus, by *Wredow*. — The handsome parapet also merits attention.

To the left, beyond the bridge, extends the LUSTGARTEN (Pl. *r*; K, 2), a square 247 yds. in length, and 220 yds. in width, originally a garden belonging to the palace, and afterwards converted into a drilling-ground by Frederick William I. It is now planted with trees and is enclosed by the Royal Palace (S.), the Cathedral (E.), and the Old Museum (N.; p. 29). In the centre, on a pedestal of granite 20 ft. in height, rises the equestrian ***Statue of Frederick William III.**, by *A. Wolff*, inaugurated on 16th June, 1871, during the festival in celebration of the victories over the French. The pedestal is adorned with allegorical figures of Clio (in the front), Borussia with the Rhine and Memel on the right, Science with Industry and Art on the left, and Religion at the back. Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the old Museum, is a huge *Granite Basin*, 22 ft. in diameter, and 75 tons in weight, hewn out of a solid erratic block of ten times the weight.

The ***Royal Palace** (Pl. *r*; K, L, 2) is in the form of a rectangle 650 ft. in length and 380 ft. in depth, enclosing two larger and two smaller courts. It rises in four stories to the height of 100 ft., while the dome above it is 230 ft. high.

The original building was a castle erected by Elector Frederick II. on the Spree in 1451. In 1538 Joachim II. added a wing by *Caspar Theiss*, facing the Schloss-Platz, the whole forming a handsome example of the German Renaissance, highly praised by contemporary critics. Elector John George finished the enclosure of the E. court in 1580-95 and began another one to the W. Under the Great Elector, who at first directed his energies to laying out the Lustgarten, *Nehring* erected the Throne Room in 1681, and the round-arched gallery on the Spree in 1685. The Elector's successor, Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, determined to replace the irregular pile of buildings that had now arisen by a uniform structure of massive and imposing proportions, and confided the execution of this task to the architect *Schlüter*, who began his work in 1699. The gigantic scheme of alteration thus projected has, however, never been fully carried out, the part of the building on the Spree still retaining its original form. Schlüter was succeeded by *Eosander (v. Goethe)*, to whom is due the architecture of the largest court and of the façade towards the Schlossfreiheit. In 1716 the process of alteration was brought by *Böhme* to a conclusion for the nonce, and during the reigns of Frederick William II. comparatively trifling additions only were made. The spacious chapel in the W. wing, with its vast dome, was constructed in the reign of Frederick William IV. by *Stüler* and *Schadow* (1845-48), and greatly enhances the effect of the exterior. From that time to the present the exterior and interior alike have been undergoing a gradual process of renovation. — In the time of Frederick the Great the palace served as a residence for almost all the members of the royal family, contained all the royal collections, and

was the seat of several government-officials. Nowadays it is mainly devoted to reception-rooms, rooms for royal guests, and the dwellings of a few officials.

The exterior of the palace is in general effect massive and imposing. It has, however, received but little of the intended plastic embellishment. The two principal façades, both by Schlüter, display a pleasing diversity of style, that to the S. being distinguished by monumental severity, while that to the N. is enlivened with light and elegant details. The portal in the W. façade, by Eosander, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The best example of Schlüter's work is seen in the *Inner Court, which is surrounded with arcades on three sides. The block of buildings that separates this from the Outer Courts belongs to the edifice of 1580, but its ornamental details are modern. The S. portion of the water-front, next the Kurfürsten-Brücke, which is well seen from the Burg-Str., formed part of the castle of Joachim II.; the adjoining, projecting portion, with the turret, was built early in the 17th century. Next to the latter is the gallery, built by Nehring in 1685, with High Renaissance details. In the Lustgarten, adjoining the Schloss, is the Schloss-Apotheke, built in 1595.

At the portal towards the Lustgarten are the *Horse-Tamers*, two large groups in bronze, by Baron Clodt of St. Petersburg, presented by the Emp. Nicholas in 1842. The first court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a group in bronze by *Kiss*, erected in 1865.

*Interior. Admission, see p. 14. Visitors apply to the castellan in the inner court, on the groundfloor to the left, and are conducted through the state-rooms in parties every half-hour. They enter the palace by the large portal on the E. side of the quadrangle. The building contains about 600 apartments. The first room shown is the Schweizer-Saal, or old guard-room. Next to it come two Ante-Chambers, one of which contains portraits of the mother, sister, brother, and wife of Frederick the Great, by *Pesne;* in the other are two portraits of the Great Elector as crown-prince by *Pesne* and portraits of Peter the Great and Catharine II. of Russia by *Levitzki*. The Königszimmer, which we next enter, lies in the N. wing of the palace, and derives its name from the portraits it contains of all the Prussian monarchs and their consorts down to Frederick William IV. The Königszimmer is adjoined on the right or Spree side by the so-called Old Reception Rooms *(Alte Paradekammern)*, the handsome floors and other rich decorations of which date from the early part of the reign of Elector Frederick III. (1688-1713). The first of these is the Wainscoted Gallery *(Boisirte Gallerie)*, with portraits of the Great Elector, his two wives, his parents, his children, and other relatives. The Kurfürstenzimmer contains portraits of all the Hohenzollern Electors, and is supplemented by an ante-room devoted to the old Counts of Zollern and Burggraves of Nuremberg. We next traverse Frederick III.'s Oratory, the Kron-Kabinet, in which the crown-jewels used to be kept, and the Bridal Chamber, still used for the royal marriages.

To the W. of the Königszimmer is a series of Reception Rooms by *Schlüter*, all somewhat overladen with ornament. The Rothe Drap d'Or Kammer, which we first enter, contains a handsome silver memorial of the creation of the Order of the Iron Cross in 1813, and also a large picture by *Camphausen* representing Emperor William I. at Gravelotte. The Rothe Adler Kammer is adorned with *Camphausen's* picture of the Great Elector and his generals. In the Ritter-Saal, or Old Throne Room, the gorgeous rococo decoration reaches its culmination. The well-designed allegorical *Groups of the four quarters of the globe, above the side-

doors, are among the best efforts of *Schlüter*. The beautiful carving of the large central door also deserves notice. The gallery above it was formerly of solid silver. Among the gold and silver plate on the handsome sideboard, mostly dating from the time of the first two Prussian kings, are two tankards by Jamnitzer. Above the massive silver thrones is a large silver shield presented by the town of Berlin to Frederick William IV. In front of the window is a massive silver column 8 ft. in height, presented to the present emperor by the officers of the army and navy in 1867 on the 60th anniversary of his admission to the military service. The SCHWARZE ADLER SAAL contains a large picture by *Camphausen*, representing Frederick the Great surrounded by his generals. In the RED VELVET ROOM are good portraits of the Great Elector, of Frederick I., and of Sophia Charlotte, wife of the latter, all in handsome old frames. The old CHAPEL has lately been restored in the original style and fitted up for the meetings of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The PICTURE GALLERY, 196 ft. in length, contains numerous portraits and scenes from recent Prussian history. Above the entrance-door, Peter the Great; adjacent, Sultan Solyman II., by *Livens;* above the other doors, Gustavus Adolphus and Maria Theresa. Among the portraits of other foreign monarchs the most interesting are: Charles I. of England and his queen, by *Van Dyck*; Catharine II., by *Eriksen;* Napoleon crossing the St. Bernhard, by *David*, brought from Paris by Blücher. The portraits of Prussian monarchs include the Emperor William and Empress Augusta by *Winterhalter*, a large equestrian portrait of Fred. William III. by *Krüger*, and a fine portrait of Fred. William I. Among the historical pictures are: *Steffeck*, King William at the Battle of Sadowa, or Königgrätz, in 1866; *Krüger*, The Estates doing homage to Fred. William IV. in 1840; *Camphausen*, Emp. William I. entering Berlin in 1871; *A. v. Werner*, King William proclaimed Emperor at Versailles in 1871, presented by the German princes.

We next enter the KÖNIGIN-ZIMMER, containing portraits of queens, and then the WHITE SALOON, a large hall in the wing on the Schlossfreiheit, 105 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 40 ft. high, completed by *Stüler* in 1857. The marble statues of the twelve Electors of Brandenburg were executed in the reign of the Great Elector. The Victory, in a sitting posture, is by *Rauch*. In the vaulting are allegorical figures and paintings referring to the eight original Prussian provinces. — The adjoining STAIRCASE is embellished with marble statues and reliefs. — The *PALACE CHAPEL, an octagonal edifice, 113 ft. in height, and 68-75 ft. in diameter, is lined and paved with marble of different colours, and adorned with frescoes on a gold ground. The altar with its four columns is of yellow Egyptian marble, the pulpit and candelabra of Carrara marble. The acoustic properties of the chapel are very poor.

The chapel terminates the series of rooms shown to the general public, but the attractions of the palace are by no means exhausted by the foregoing inspection, and a small party will generally gain permission to visit some of the other parts of the building. The most interesting of the remaining rooms on the second floor are the NEUE GALLERIE, the *BRUNSWICK APARTMENTS, the THURMZIMMER in the 'Grüne Hut', adorned with views of the palace in the time of the Electors by *C.* and *P. Graeb*, the adjoining KAPELLENZIMMER, the KLEIST APARTMENTS, in the German Renaissance style, the ELISABETH-KAMMERN, and lastly the APARTMENTS OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH, in one of which Frederick the Great was born on 24th Jan., 1712. On the first floor are the rooms of Frederick William II., and also those once occupied by Frederick the Great, and afterwards converted into a *Suite for Fred. William IV. and his queen. The rooms of Fred. William I. on the groundfloor of the N.W. wing, afterwards known as the 'Petits Appartements' of Fred. William II., are maintained in the taste of last century. They contain *Schadow's* beautiful group in marble of Queen Louise and her sister.

Distributed throughout these apartments are a number of paintings of the French school of the 18th cent., principally by *Watteau* and his followers, and many of great excellence. The best of the larger works of *Watteau*, the 'Departure for Cythera' and the 'Arrival at Cythera', two

other pictures by him of scenes at a Parisian art-dealer's, and the finest portraits by *Pesne* are all in the Elisabeth-Kammern. The Hohenzollern-Kammern also contain several works by *Watteau*, including the 'Swing'.

The *White Lady*, a spectre which traditionally haunts the palaces of Baireuth and Berlin, and periodically appears to portend the death of a member of the royal house of Hohenzollern, is said to be the ghost of the Countess Agnes of Orlamünde, who murdered her two children in order that she might be enabled to marry the Burggrave Albert of Nuremberg, ancestor of the Electors of Brandenburg.

On the E. side of the Lustgarten, between the palace and the Museum, is situated the insignificant **Cathedral** (*Domkirche;* Pl. *r;* K, 2), erected in 1747 and restored in 1817. It contains a monument to the Electors John Cicero (d. 1499) and Joachim I. (d. 1535), cast by *Johann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1540, and the handsome sarcophagi of the Great Elector (d. 1688) and King Frederick I. (d. 1713). Beneath the church are the burial-vaults of the royal family. The sacristan lives to the left of the cathedral. Service on Sun. at 10 a.m.; music, see p. 11.

Fred. William IV. undertook the erection of a new cathedral more worthy of the great capital, but did not complete more than the foundations and part of a burial-hall for the royal family (Campo Santo), for which the distinguished painter *Cornelius* designed his spirited compositions illustrative of the Christian doctrines regarding Sin, Death, and the Redemption (p. 51). — The Campo Santo temporarily contains a series of casts of the statues and reliefs found at *Olympia*, in the course of the excavations carried on there in 1875-81 at the expense of the German government. The finest are the two pediments of the Temple of Zeus, the *Nike of *Paionios*, and the **Hermes of *Praxiteles*. Adm., see p. 13; visitors ring the bell at the entrance.

A new street, named the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse*, begins between the Cathedral and the Schloss-Apotheke, crosses the Spree by a massive bridge, and leads through the Altstadt to the Victoria Theatre.

c. *The Royal Museums. The National Gallery.*

The ** **Old Museum** (Pl. *r;* K, 2), on the N. side of the Lustgarten, an admirable building in the Greek style, the finest in Berlin, with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-28 (length 284 ft., depth 175 ft., height 62 ft.). The central part of the structure, rising above the rest of the building and corresponding with the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with four colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Monte Cavallo at Rome, a copy by *Tieck*; at the back, Pegasus refreshed and caressed by the Horæ, by *Schievelbein* and *Hagen*. The steps are adorned with two large groups in bronze: right, *Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, by *Kiss*; left, Lion combat, by *A. Wolff*.

The Vestibule contains marble statues of *Schinkel* (d. 1841) by Tieck, *Ottfr. Müller* (d. 1840) by Tondeur, **Rauch* (d. 1857) by Drake, *Winckelmann* (d. 1768) by Wichmann, *G. Schadow* (d. 1850) by Hagen, and *Cornelius* (d. 1867) by A. Calandrelli. The **Frescoes*, designed by *Schinkel*, and executed under the direction of *Cornelius*, represent in an antique style (on the left) the development of the world from chaos, and (on the right) the progress of human culture. (Schinkel's original designs, in the Schinkel Museum, p. 75, with a key attached, afford more satisfaction than the frescoes themselves.)

Short Wall to the left: Uranus surrounded by the Constellations. — *Long Wall to the left:* Saturn and the Titans conquered by Jupiter. The Dioscuri, the first distributors of light, precede him; Prometheus steals the fire from him. Selene (Luna) drives her chariot to illumine the night, which conceals numerous figures, including art, love, and war, in her outspread mantle. Maternal love is developed; a child waters the earth with fruitful rain. A cock proclaims the dawn; Venus and Cupid arise; the god of the sun rises from the ocean amidst the music of harps; the Graces soar upwards.

Long Wall to the right: Spring, Morning, the Infancy of nations, Pastoral life, Hunting, Prize contests. The Muses and Psyche and the Genius of poetry minister to the poet. A youth traces the outline of the form of his mistress; art begins. — Summer, Noon, the Youth of nations, Harvest, Music. Beneath the hoofs of Pegasus, whom the nymphs caress, springs Hippocrene, the fountain of inspired imagination. In the grotto of the spring cower the Fates. — Festive joy, Evening and Autumn of life, Vintage. Sculpture (with Schinkel's portrait), Architecture (invention of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus). Victorious return, Vintage festival, Dance of the Muses, Astronomy, Navigation. — Night and Winter; Luna descends into the sea. — *Short Wall to the right:* Mourning at the tomb.

Beneath these are smaller mural paintings: on the left the myth of Hercules, on the right that of Theseus.

The Upper Vestibule, to which a double staircase ascends, is adorned with a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick Vase in England. The Frescoes, also designed by *Schinkel*, represent the struggle of civilised mankind against barbarians and the elements. On the left, wild horses penetrating into a shepherd's dwelling; on the right, the distress of an inundation. On the lateral walls, the peaceful avocations of a civilised people: on the left, the domestic hearth, on the right, summer in the open air.

A fine view of the Lustgarten with its fountains, the Schloss, etc., is obtained hence from between the columns. — The door leads into the gallery encircling the rotunda (see p. 34).

At the back of the Old Museum, to the N.W., and connected with it by a short passage crossing the street (p. 34), is situated the ***New Museum** (Pl. *r*; K, 1), erected by *Stüler* in the Renaissance style in 1843-55 (length 344 ft., depth 130 ft.; height of the central part, with the principal portal and the grand staircase, 102 ft.).

The exterior of this edifice is comparatively insignificant, its chief attraction consisting in the rich and artistic internal decorations. These perhaps are almost too elaborate, as their tendency is to throw the contents of the Museum into the shade.

The Entrance (adm., p. 13) to the Old Museum is in the vestibule,

which is reached by a broad flight of steps from the Lustgarten (comp. Plan, p. 32). Passing through a massive bronze folding door, the visitor first enters the *Rotunda*, where some of the *Pergamenian Sculptures* are at present exhibited. Beyond the Rotunda is the *Hall of the Heroes* (see below), adjoined by the *Greek and Assyrian Sculptures* on the right, and by the *Roman Hall* and *Mediaeval and Renaissance Sculptures* (p. 33) on the left. From the Hall of the Heroes, opposite the entrance to the Rotunda, a staircase descends to the groundfloor, where the *Cabinet of Coins* (p. 33) is situated, while a double staircase ascends to the passage (p. 34) which leads to the *New Museum* (p. 41) in one direction, or, in the opposite direction, a few steps higher, to the *Picture Gallery* (p. 34). — There is a second ENTRANCE to the New Museum on the N.E. side, opposite the National Gallery, leading directly to the Egyptian and Ethnographical Collections.

The Director General of the Museums is *Dr. Richard Schoene*. — *Dr. Julius Meyer* is Director of the Picture Gallery, *Dr. Conze* of the Collection of Antiquities, *Dr. Lippmann* of the Cabinet of Engravings, *Prof. Ernest Curtius* of the Antiquarium, *Dr. Bode* of the Collection of Christian Sculptures, *Prof. v. Sallet* of the Collection of Coins, and *Prof. Bastian* of the Ethnographical Section, while *Prof. Erman* is at the head of the Egyptian Department.

The following pages contain a short notice of the principal treasures of the Museums. Details will be found in the excellent official catalogue (50 pf.). The catalogues offered for sale outside the Museums are dear and untrustworthy.

1. COLLECTIONS IN THE OLD MUSEUM.

The ***Gallery of Antiquities** is chiefly indebted for its origin to Frederick the Great, who purchased at Rome the collection of Cardinal Polignac. Until quite recently most of its contents were of mediocre merit, belonging to the later Roman Empire, and freely restored, but the acquisition of the Pergamenian sculptures in 1879 and the purchase of the Saburow collection of Attic sculptures in 1884 has placed the gallery upon quite a different footing. Brass tablets bearing numbers are attached to the different objects.

The arrangement begins with the ***Rotunda**, a large circular hall, covered with glass, and producing an impression of great spaciousness (entr., see above). Between the columns supporting the gallery are several ancient statues, the best of which are: — *13a. Amazon; 14. Juno. Above is the Raphael tapestry (p. 34).

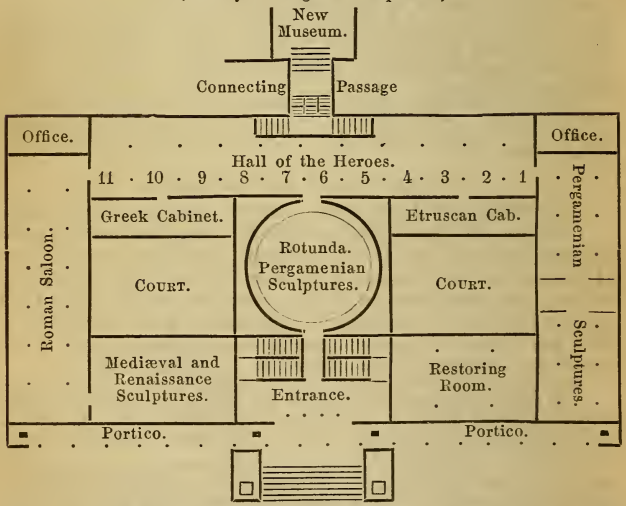
This room also contains at present the two ***Friezes of the Altar of Zeus* on the Acropolis of Pergamus, discovered by the engineer Herr Humann, and excavated by him in 1879-80 under the direction of Dr. Conze. These exquisite reliefs formed the artistic decoration of a huge altar to Zeus, probably erected by Eumenes II. about the year B.C. 180 in honour of his decisive victory over the Gauls before the gates of Pergamus. The larger frieze, the figures in which are of colossal size, adorned the exterior of the altar, and represents the triumph of the Gods, led by Zeus and Athene, over the Giants. About two-thirds of it have been found. The smaller and more pleasing reliefs from the interior consist of scenes from the history of Telephus, the local hero of Pergamus. These sculptures are not conceived in the chaste and monumental style of the Parthenon reliefs, but are full of that strong dramatic feeling which was fostered by the protracted wars of Alexander and his generals. They also reveal a knowledge of the human form, a richness of fancy, and a mastery of execution, such as are possessed by no other antique remains on so large a scale. — The other fragments of the frieze are (temporarily) exhibited in the room adjoining the Hall of the Heroes on the E. (comp. Plan).

From the Rotunda we enter the —

Hall of the Heroes, in eleven 'compartments' divided by columns, chiefly containing marble statues. COMP. XXI: *140. Boy praying, a Greek

bronze, probably of the 3rd or 2nd cent. B.C., purchased by Frederick the Great for 10,000 Thlr., and long the finest work in the collection; it underwent restoration in France in the 17th cent. and it is therefore uncertain whether the present 'intention' is the same as the original. 112. Apollo Citharœdus; 111. Polyhymnia; 80. Euterpe; 106. Calliope; 79. Urania. — Comp. XX: 217. Niobide (after Scopas); *755a. Dancing Girl, a fine Greek work of the time of the Diadochi, or successors of Alexander. — Comp. XIX: 59, 60. Greek portrait-heads; *755b. Dancing Satyr, torso of the time of the Diadochi. — Comp. XVIII: 74. Girl playing with astragali. — Comp. XIII: 140a. Statue of a boy, in bronze, found in the Rhine, near Xanten; *475. Torso of Venus, an admirable Greek work. — Comp. XII:

Plan of the First Floor of the Old Museum.
(Gallery of Original Sculptures.)



No number, *Torso of a draped female figure in bronze, found at Cyzicus (4th cent.). — Comp. XI: 156a. Head of Antinous, recently found in the Nile; **Bronze torso of an Ephebos, found in the sea near Salamis, an admirable work of the best Greek period (4th cent.); *Two large Attic tomb-reliefs, in excellent preservation (4th cent.); fragments of similar reliefs, chiefly belonging to the Saburow collection.

Etruscan Cabinet. In the centre, 542. Sarcophagus. In the left corner, 539. Urn in the shape of a house; 519. Sarcophagus in clay, with the recumbent figures of a man and woman on the lid; 566. Proserpine enthroned.

Greek Cabinet. In the centre, *146. Torso of a young man. On the left, 25. Bacchus leaning on a satyr, a fragment; without a number, *Head of a girl, a Greek work of the 4th century. On the right, 773. Torso of a colossal figure with classical drapery (4th cent.); *219. Youth, in the heroic style, by Antiphanes of Paros, according to the inscription; 488. Torso of Marsyas. Several archaic reliefs and Greek tombstones. To the left, *Figures of two maid-servants, in a sitting posture, from an Attic tomb (Saburow collection; 4th cent. B.C.).

Roman Saloon, containing statues and busts of the latter period of the Republic and of the Empire. Comp. X: no number, Alto-relief of the siege of a seaport-town, a fine early-Roman work; 407a. Old Roman, in nummulite limestone; *410a. Scipio Africanus, in alabaster. — In the centre: 295. Julius Cæsar, draped statue; 291. Julius Cæsar, in basalt. — Comp. IX: 339a. Bust of Hadrian, in bronze; 411. Head of a Barbarian; 318, 319. Busts of two young brothers. — Comp. VII: In the centre, the well-known Statue of the Emp. Augustus, from the Pourtalès collection (freely restored).

We now reach the ***Mediæval and Renaissance Sculptures.** The collection of works of the Italian Renaissance in marble, bronze, terracotta, and painted stucco is now unequalled out of Italy save at the South Kensington Museum and the Louvre.

Comp. VI. *1039. *Donatello*, Statue of John the Baptist, in bronze; *1050. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of Niccolò Strozzi (dated 1454); **1043. *Desiderio da Settignano*, Bust of Marietta Strozzi; *1084. *M. Montañez*, Mater Dolorosa, a painted wooden bust, of startling realism (ca. 1620); 1044. *Benedetto da Majano*, Terracotta bust, painted; *1036. *Benedetto da Majano*, Painted terracotta bust of Filippo Strozzi; *1040, *1041. Bronze busts of aged generals by a *Florentine Master* of the end of the 15th cent.; *667. *Desiderio da Settignano*, Bust in marble of a Florentine girl; *Bronze bust of Pope Gregory XIII. Terracotta reliefs by *Luca della Robbia*, *A. Rossellino*, and others. — The cases by the window contain a collection of *Ivory Carvings* of the 3rd-8th cent., and also a collection of small *Bronze Reliefs*. In the large cabinet against the wall are the *Smaller Italian and German Sculptures*.

Comp. V. 705, 706. *A. Leopardi*, Shield-bearers from the tomb of Vendramin (1478); 669a. *Pigalle*, Statue of Mercury (1748); 'Patroclus Casket', a silver reliquary of the 2nd half of the 14th cent. (rescued from the melting-pot of the Mint in 1848).

Comp. IV. *1070. *Michael Angelo*, John the Baptist when a boy, an early masterpiece, bought in 1879 for 100,000m. (5000*l.*); *Marble bust of Teodorina Cibò, daughter of Pope Innocent VIII. (ca. 1509); *1082. *Luca della Robbia*, Stucco relief, bronzed, of the Madonna and Saints; *1037. *Florentine Master* (about 1450), Bust of Giov. Rucellai; *653, 653a. *Alessandro Vittoria*, Marble busts of members of the Grimani family.

The last room, overlooking the court, also contains mediæval and Renaissance sculptures.

Comp. I. Relief-portrait of Cosimo de' Medici; 949, 950. Willibald Imhof and his wife, busts in terracotta (ca. 1650).

Comp. II. 1073. *Schlüter*, Model for the equestrian statue of the Great Elector on the Kurfürsten-Brücke (p. 64); 640. Bust of Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia).

Scattered throughout the different compartments are numerous excellent **German Sculptures*, chiefly wooden figures from the end of the 15th century.

Opposite the entrance from the rotunda, a staircase descends from the Hall of the Heroes to the groundfloor of the Old Museum, containing the *Library* for the use of the officials, and the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The ***Cabinet of Coins** contains 200,000 specimens, of which about 90,000 are ancient (55,000 Greek and 35,000 Roman). The collection of Greek coins has lately been much enriched by the purchase of the *Fox* and *Prokesch-Osten* cabinets (each of which cost 15,000*l.*) and other additions. The collection of oriental, mediæval, and modern coins is also very extensive. The *Collection of Italian Medals* of the 15th and 16th cent., formerly in the possession of Elisa Bonaparte-Bacciocchi, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and also the collection of *German Medals* are remarkably complete. A selection of the finest medals and coins, and a collection of box-wood and soap-stone matrices for the German medals, are exhibited in glass-cases. Catalogue for sale. Visitors who wish to examine the coins more closely must apply to the director.

The double staircase from the Hall of the Gods ascends to the Passage connecting the old and new Museums, where several casts of ancient portrait-statues are placed, whence we proceed direct to the Roman Cupola Saloon of the New Museum (p. 43); or we may turn in the opposite direction and ascend a few more steps to the Second Floor of the Old Museum, containing the picture-gallery.

Another approach to the picture-gallery is from the vestibule of the Old Museum facing the Lustgarten; two flights of steps ascend thence to a landing, from which folding-doors lead to Saloons No. III (to the right, p. 40) and No. IX (to the left, p. 41). — Another door on the highest landing of the staircase opens on the gallery of the Rotunda (p. 31).

As already mentioned, the upper walls of the Rotunda are hung with the celebrated ***Tapestry* woven at Brussels for Henry VIII. in 1515-16 from designs by Raphael (now in the South Kensington Museum), being, like that at Dresden, a repetition of the famous tapestry in the Vatican. The colours are unfortunately faded. It was once in the possession of Emp. Charles I., then in that of the Dukes of Alva, and was purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844. The subjects, with which every one acquainted with the cartoons or the engravings from them is familiar, are from the Acts of the Apostles and the Life of Christ: 1. Death of Ananias; 2. Christ giving Peter the keys of heaven; 3. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 4. The sorcerer Elymas struck with blindness; 5. Conversion of St. Paul; 6. Paul preaching at Athens; 7. Stoning of St. Stephen; 8. Miraculous draught of fishes; 9. Peter and Paul healing the lame man. (The 10th, Paul in prison at Philippi, has unfortunately been destroyed.)

The nucleus of the ***Picture Gallery** consists of the collections of *Mr. Solly*, an Englishman, purchased in 1821 for 750,000 thalers (110,000 *l.*) and of a selection made from the various royal galleries in Berlin and Potsdam on the establishment of the Museum in 1829. The Solly collection yielded most of the Italian pictures of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent., most of the works of the early Flemish and German schools, and numerous examples of later Dutch and Flemish painters. The contributions from the royal collections embrace the masterpieces of the Dutch and Flemish schools, the majority of the German works, many of the Italian paintings of the 16th and 17th cent., and a few French pictures. Nearly all the works of Caravaggio and the other Italian 'academics' and 'naturalists' now in the Gallery once formed part of the *Giustiniani Collection*, one-half of which was purchased at Paris in 1815. — After the opening of the museums the work of extension progressed steadily under *Dr. Waagen* (d. 1867), the first director, who acquired numerous pictures of various periods and schools, though few of them were works of the first order. After 1840 the progress of the Gallery came almost to a stand-still, but in 1873, under a new director, the spirit of rivalry with the other European galleries gave it a fresh impetus. Since that date numerous admirable works of various schools have been added, the most important acquisition having been the *Suermondt Collection*, consisting chiefly of Dutch paintings, which was purchased in 1874 for 50,000*l.*

The importance of the Berlin Gallery consists rather in its representation of the most various styles and epochs, than in its possession of masterpieces by the great painters, although it is by no means entirely deficient in works of the highest class. In historical completeness it vies with the National Gallery at London, which has been formed during the same period and under similar auspices. The collection of early Italian and Flemish works of the 15th cent. is particularly rich, and the growing appreciation for these schools has also enhanced the reputation of the Berlin gallery.

Among works of the EARLY NETHERLANDISH SCHOOL the Gallery possesses the large winged altarpiece from Ghent by the brothers *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, the finest work of the school, and the first painting executed wholly in oils. *Roger van der Weyden*, the best of the followers of the Van Eycks, is represented by three admirable altarpieces. *Petrus Cristus* and *Dierick Bouts* are also well represented. The Virgin and Child of *Quinten Massys*, who forms a link between the early Flemish school and the Renaissance, is one of that master's best efforts.

The EARLY ITALIAN MASTERS are particularly well represented in the Berlin Gallery. Among the painters of the 14th century we meet *Duccio*, *Giotto*, the *Gaddi*, *Simone Memmi*, and *Lorenzetti*. The Last Judgment of *Fra Angelico*, the Madonnas with saints of *Sandro Botticelli* and *Cosimo Tura*, the Pan of *Luca Signorelli*, the large altarpiece by *Vivarini*, the Pietà of *Giov. Bellini*, and the small portrait by *Antonello da Messina* rank among the finest creations of these leading masters of the 15th century. The Madonna of *Andr. Verrocchio*, the Annunciation of *Piero Pollajuolo*, the allegorical piece by *Melozzo da Forlì*, three small panels by *Masaccio*, and the Adoration of the Magi by *Vittore Pisano* are perhaps the greatest rarities in the Gallery. — The GOLDEN PERIOD OF ITALIAN ART is neither so fully nor so well represented. Of the four works by *Raphael* three belong to his earliest period, and one, the Madonna di Casa Colonna, is unfinished. The rare *Sebastiano del Piombo* is illustrated by several works, one of which is the so-called 'Fornarina' from the Blenheim collection. The admirable altarpiece by *Andrea del Sarto* was spoiled by an attempt at restoration in 1867. The Assumption of *Fra Bartolommeo* belongs to the period of his co-operation with *Albertinelli*. His rare contemporary *Franciabigio* is represented by two portraits. *Bronzino*, the best-known portrait-painter of Florence, is illustrated by a masterly portrait of Ugolino Martelli. — Among the MASTERS OF CHIAROSCURO *Leonardo da Vinci* is illustrated by a highly interesting altarpiece of the Ascension, and *Correggio* is represented by one of his most attractive works, the Leda. The Io is merely a well-executed copy by a contemporary. — *Titian*, the chief of the VENETIAN SCHOOL, is illustrated by a few portraits only. The Gallery also contains altarpieces and ceiling-paintings by *Bordone*, *Francesco Vecellio*, *Tin-*

toretto, *Paolo Veronese*, and *Lor. Lotto*, all of which, however, are excelled by several admirable portraits by Lotto. — The Brescian School is unusually well represented by works of *Romanino*, *Savoldo*, *Moroni*, and *Moretto* (a masterpiece).

Italian Art in the 17th Century is abundantly and well exemplified by a number of the naturalistic works in which it was most successful. *Caravaggio*, in particular, is represented by works of every size and description, while *Guido Reni* is seen to advantage in a fine altarpiece of his early period. *Carlo Maratti* contributes an admirable portrait; and from the hand of his pupil, the Flemish painter *Ferdinand Voet*, we have the celebrated but somewhat over-rated portrait of Cardinal Azzolini, which has in turn been attributed to Murillo, Velazquez, and Maratti. — The second short revival of the Venetian school is represented by good works by *Tiepolo*, *Canaletto*, and *Bellotto*.

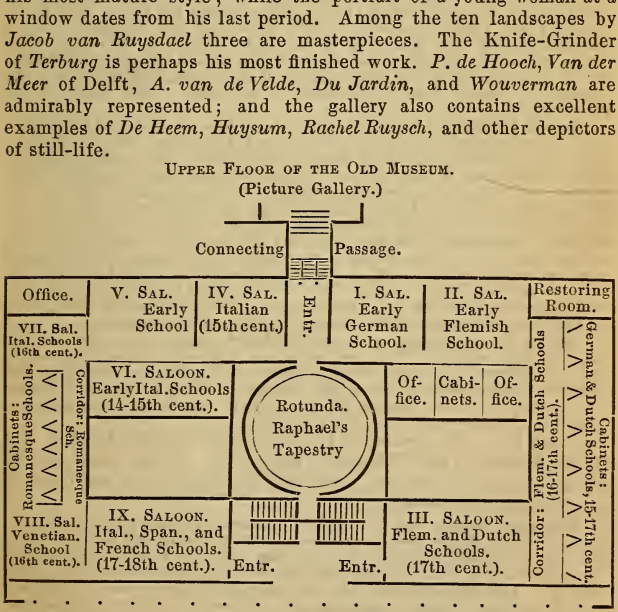
The gem of the Early German School is *Holbein's* portrait of the merchant Gisze, which formed part of the Solly collection, and is justly regarded as one of the very finest works by this master. Two other admirable portraits by Holbein belonged to the Suermondt Cabinet. The gallery has recently been enriched by four genuine specimens of *Albrecht Dürer:* a very unprepossessing Virgin, a portrait of Elector Frederick the Wise (of his early period), the admirable portrait of Muffel (1526), and lastly the celebrated Holzschuher portrait, considered the finest he ever painted (1526; bought in 1884 for 17,500*l.*). The collection also contains masterpieces of two of his best pupils, *Hans von Kulmbach* and *Albrecht Altdorfer*. Of the examples of *Lucas Cranach*, the 'Jungbrunnen' and a few of the small portraits only are in his best style. *Pencz*, *Amberger*, and *Bruyn*, and also the early Cologne and Westphalian masters, are represented by characteristic examples.

The Netherlandish Art of the 16-17th Centuries, the period of the development of the two great national schools of the Flemings and the Dutch, may be studied here to great advantage in all its various departments. Of the works of *Peter Paul Rubens*, the versatile chief of the Flemish School, the Gallery possesses a small but choice collection, nearly all executed without the aid of pupils. The Raising of Lazarus is one of his best altarpieces, the Rescue of Andromeda and Diana at the Chase are charming examples of his mythological style, the St. Cecilia and the larger Andromeda are delightful in their bloom of colour. The unfinished Capture of Tunis affords an instructive insight into the technical method pursued by the great master. The St. Sebastian and the Neptune and Amphitrite are characteristic specimens of his early period. The school of Rubens is also well represented. The talents of *Van Dyck* are exhibited in a Pietà, one of his masterpieces, and in three altarpieces of his first period, showing an exaggerated imitation of Rubens. The collection also contains good examples of

Diepenbeeck, *Van Thulden*, *Van Mol*, *Adrian Brouwer*, *Snyders*, and *Fyt*. The best works by *Teniers the Younger* are the Backgammon Players, the Temptation of St. Anthony, and a Rural Feast. A large landscape by *Adriaen Brouwer* is remarkable for its idealised fidelity to nature.

The Dutch School is also well represented. *Frans Hals*, the chief master of the earlier period, is nowhere else studied to so great advantage, except in the museum of his native town of Haarlem, the best examples of his skill being the Nurse and the Hille Bobbe. The paintings by *Rembrandt* include characteristic specimens in both his earlier and later manner. The two portraits of himself and that of the so-called Duke of Guelders are early works; the two small Biblical scenes, the admirable portrait of his wife, the Vision of Daniel, the Joseph and Potiphar, and the Susanna are in his most mature style; while the portrait of a young woman at a window dates from his last period. Among the ten landscapes by *Jacob van Ruysdael* three are masterpieces. The Knife-Grinder of *Terburg* is perhaps his most finished work. *P. de Hooch*, *Van der Meer* of Delft, *A. van de Velde*, *Du Jardin*, and *Wouverman* are admirably represented; and the gallery also contains excellent examples of *De Heem*, *Huysum*, *Rachel Ruysch*, and other depictors of still-life.

Upper Floor of the Old Museum.
(Picture Gallery.)



The pictures are arranged in strict historical order, interrupted here and there only by newly-acquired works, the Germanic schools occupying the E. half of the building (to the left), the Romanesque schools the W. half (to the right). Extensive alterations

were made in the building in 1884, and the present arrangements leave little to be desired in showing off the pictures to advantage. We begin our enumeration of the most important works with the small Vestibule, entered from the landing at the top of the double staircase (see p. 34). — Catalogue, with facsimiles of the signatures, 4m. Each picture is inscribed with the name of the painter and the date of his birth and death.

The **Vestibule** contains *Choir Stalls, with intarsia adornments by *Pantaleone de Marchis* (ca. 1495) and a few decorative paintings by *Paolo Veronese*, *Fogolino*, and *Bonifacio*. — We then turn to the left and begin our inspection of the Germanic Masters.

Saloon I. (lighted from the roof). Early German Schools of the 12-16th centuries. 1207-1210. *Nuremberg Master* (ca. 1400), Madonna and saints; 556. *Christ. Amberger*, Emp. Charles V. (1532); *596a. *Hans von Kulmbach*, Adoration of the Magi, one of the painter's masterpieces (1511); *618. *L. Cranach*, Patrician of Wittenberg, formerly erroneously described as Luther disguised as 'Junker Jörg' (dated 1523); 589. *Cranach the Elder*, Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg (1527); 593. *Cranach the Elder*, The Fountain of Youth ('Jungbrunnen'). — *535. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altarpiece, with the Adoration of the Holy Child, the Tiburtine Sibyl before Augustus, and the Star in the East; a masterpiece, 'remarkable for the finish of the parts, the delicacy of the touch, and the gloss of the colours'. — *Dierick Bouts*, *533. Elijah in the desert; *539. Feast of the Passover.

Saloon II. (lighted from the roof). Dutch Schools of the 15-16th centuries. *Petrus Cristus*, 529a. Annunciation and Adoration; 529b. Last Judgment (dated 1452). 573. *Ger. David*, Crucifixion; *561. *Quinten Massys*, Virgin and Child, a masterpiece of luminous colouring, excellently preserved; 644. *Schoreel*, Cornelius Aerntsz; *585a. *Ant. Moro (Sir Anthony More)*, Two canons of Utrecht (dated 1544; one of his earliest works, before the period of Italian influence); 794. *A. van Dyck*, Pentecost; 878. *Snyders*, Cock-fight (brilliantly coloured; 1615); 790. *A. van Dyck*, Children of Charles I.; 798h. *Rubens*, St. Sebastian, an interesting youthful work, painted at Rome; 859. *D. Teniers*, Temptation of St. Anthony. *Rubens*, no number, *Andromeda; *785. Perseus and Andromeda; **781. Helena Fourment as St. Cecilia, a masterpiece of his later period. 832. *Corn. de Vos*, His daughters; *776a. *Rubens*, Neptune and Amphitrite.

Saloon II. is adjoined by a small **Cabinet**, containing works of the early-Flemish school. *525a. *Jan van Eyck*, Man with carnations, a fine work, showing on a smaller scale much of the finished execution and powerful general effect of the Ghent altarpiece; 525c. *J. van Eyck*, Virgin at church; 545. *Roger van der Weyden*, Charles the Bold; 1202. *Schoreel*, Anna van Schonhove, the painter's mistress.

From Room II. we enter a Corridor containing the Flemish and Dutch Masters of the 17th cent. (see p. 39), on the other side of which is a row of cabinets, with the masterpieces of the German and Netherlandish Schools.

Cabinet 1. (behind Cab. 2). **512-517. Altarpiece of the Lamb, by *Hubert* and *Jan Van Eyck*, the first picture ever painted in oils, the masterpiece of the early-Netherlandish school. It was begun by Hubert for a Ghent patrician named Jodocus Vydts, and was finished by Jan after his brother's death (1426-32). The central portion of the altarpiece, representing the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, surmounted by figures of God the Father, the Virgin Mary, and John the Baptist, is still in the Chapel of St. Bavon at Ghent; two other panels (Adam and Eve) are in the Museum at Brussels. The remaining panels, six in number, were purchased by Mr. Solly for 4000*l.*, and were afterwards secured for the Berlin Museum along with the rest of that gentleman's collection. The four lower panels (512, 513, 516, 517) depict knights, crusaders, hermits, and pilgrims moving in procession

to the Fountain of Life (central panel, see copy by Coxie, No. 524); the two upper (514, 515) represent respectively a group of singing angels, and St. Cecilia attended by angels with musical instruments. The back of the panels (in Cabinet 2.) bears the Annunciation, portraits of Jodocus Vydts and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist. 'There is not to be found', say Crowe and Cavalcaselle, 'in the whole Flemish school a picture in which human figures are grouped, designed, or painted with so much perfection as in this of the mystic Lamb. Nor is it possible to find a more complete or better distributed composition, more natural attitudes, or more dignified expression'. The visitor is charmed both by the naïve and careful realism and by the brilliancy of the colouring. — *534. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altarpiece, with the Nativity, Pietà, and Resurrection; *638a. *Altdorfer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, resembling Dürer (1510); *583. *Amberger*, Seb. Münster, the geographer, Amberger's best work. *586. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Jörg Gisze, a Bâle merchant in the Steelyard at London (1532); the simplicity and truthfulness of the conception, the careful handling of texture, and the luxurious surroundings of the apartment, which heighten rather than detract from the importance of the figure, form a conjunction scarcely paralleled in any other of Holbein's works. — 586b, 586c. *Holbein the Younger*, Portraits.

Cabinet 2. 518-523. *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, Back of the Ghent altarpiece (see above). — *A. Dürer*, *557d. Portrait of Senator Muffel of Nuremberg, dated 1576 (acquired in 1883); **557e. Hieronymus Holzschuher, patrician and senator of Nuremberg, painted in 1526 (bought from Holzschuher's descendants in 1884; formerly exhibited in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg). *534b. *Roger v. d. Weyden*, Winged altarpiece with scenes from the life of John the Baptist (small replica at Frankfort on the Main).

Cabinet 3. 688a. *Jan Brueghel*, Flowers; *788. *Van Dyck*, Prince Thomas of Carignano (1634); *763. *Rubens*, Head; *856. *Teniers*, Backgammon; *828h. *Rembrandt*, Joseph and Potiphar (1655), bought for 12,000*l.*; without number, **J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape after rain.

Cabinet 4. **820b. *P. de Hooch*, Dutch interior, a masterpiece; 808, 810. *Rembrandt*, Portraits of himself; 842, 842a, 842d. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight scenes; 805. *Rembrandt*, Wife of Tobias with the goat; **828e. *Rembrandt*, Susanna at the bath, one of the great master's finest efforts (1647); *750b, *750c. *Thomas de Keyser*, Portraits, among the best of his smaller works (1628).

Cabinet 5. *812. *Rembrandt*, Saskia Ulenburgh, the painter's wife (marked by extreme delicacy of execution; dated 1643, the year after Saskia's death); 886. *Hobbema*, Forest scene, a well-handled work of his early period; 912b. *Jan van der Meer*, Lady at her toilette; 905a. *Frans Hals the Younger*, Still-life; 872a. *Paul Potter*, The 'Bosch' near the Hague, with Prince Frederick Henry's hounds; 801h. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of Tyman Oosdorp (1656).

Cabinet 6. *801c. *Frans Hals*, 'Hille Bobbe' of Haarlem, the sailor's Venus, a masterly study, broad and free in handling. *Terburg*, *793. The knife-grinder; 791. The Visit (called by Goethe 'Paternal Admonition'); a finer but damaged replica at Amsterdam). *828f. *Rembrandt*, Vision of Daniel; 795c. *Jan Steen*, Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly, a masterpiece of humour and clever handling; 855b. *A. van Ostade*, Cottage-interior (1656).

Cabinet 7. *828b. *Rembrandt*, Young woman at a window, a brilliant work of his latest period; *922b. *A. van de Velde*, Dutch river-scene, an early masterpiece (ca. 1660), with transparent sunny atmosphere; *861b. *A. Cuyp*, River-scene with cattle, with fine sunlight-effect; 766, 767. *Frans Hals*, Small portraits; *801g. *Frans Hals*, Nurse and child, a charming work (ca. 1635); *885c. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, View of Haarlem; 876a. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Foreign water-fowl.

Corridor (mentioned above). 807a. *C. Vroom*, Forest scene; *884. *J. van Ruysdael*, Rough sea; 822. *Rembrandt*, Rape of Proserpine (1632; in bad preservation); 859. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 840a. *A. van der Neer*, Conflagration at Amsterdam; 828d. *Rembrandt*, The money-changer (1617; his earliest known work).

Saloon III. (lighted from the roof). *802. *Rembrandt van Ryn*, Samson threatening his father-in-law, who refuses to give up his bride, an effective work of Rembrandt's early period (1635; formerly supposed to represent the Duke of Guelders); 811. *Rembrandt*, Moses breaking the Tables of the Law (about 1660); 828. *Rembrandt*, Jacob wrestling with the Angel (1659); *800, 801. *F. Hals*, Young Dutchman and his wife, early period (about 1625); *906. *De Heem*, Fruit and flowers; 858. *Van den Tempel*, Portrait of a Dutch gentleman and his wife in a park; *778. *Van Dyck*, Pietà, a masterpiece of the period after the painter's visit to Italy (about 1627-30); *770. *Van Dyck*, Mocking of Christ, a masterpiece of Van Dyck's early period, when Rubens's influence was paramount; *883a. *Jan Fyt*, Hounds and their booty; 753a., 753b. *Thomas de Keyser*, C. de Graef, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and his wife; *774. *Rubens*, Diana at the chase, animals by *Snyders* (about 1630); 831. *C. de Vos*, Portraits (1629); 844. *P. Meert*, Portraits, the masterpiece of this rare portrait-painter; *906. *Jan de Heem*, Festoons of fruit and flowers; 863. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape; *978. *Seghers*, Flowers; 895. *Bakhuisen*, Ruffled sea; 824. *G. Horst*, Magnanimity of Scipio; *899. *Wouverman*, Riding-school; 792. *Metsu*, Family of the merchant Gelfing.

To maintain the historical sequence, we now return through the rotunda to the entrance, whence we proceed to inspect the early Italian works.

Saloon IV. (lighted from the roof). Florentine and Umbrian Schools of the 15th century. *102. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna enthroned, with angels; 106b. *Botticelli*, Giuliano de' Medici (d. 1478); *53, 54b. *Melozzo da Forlì*, Allegorical representation of the culture of the sciences at the court of Duke Federigo of Urbino, forming one of a series, of which two other pictures are in the London National Gallery and one at Windsor; *104a. *A. del Verrocchio*, Madonna, an unfinished work of masterly modelling; this and the Baptism of Christ at Florence are the only pictures of this master extant; *79a. *Signorelli*, Pan with shepherds and nymphs, 'most poetically conceived and beautifully arranged', and distinguished by the admirable drawing of the nude, here handled freely for the first time in Italian art (presented by the painter to Lorenzo de' Medici); 73. *Piero Pollajuolo*, Annunciation, with a charming view of Florence and the valley of the Arno; 59a. *Vittore Pisano*, Adoration of the Magi.

Saloon V. (lighted from the roof). North Italian Schools of the 15th century. 44. *B. Montagna*, Madonna with saints; *18. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait; *2. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and Child enthroned, with SS. Peter, Romualdus, Bruno, and Paul; 15. *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Mark healing Anian; 29. *Mantegna*, Presentation in the Temple; *1170. *Marco Zoppo*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; *111. *Cosimo Tura*, Madonna and Child enthroned, with saints, an excellent example of the earlier Ferrara school; *38. *Luigi Vivarini*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 'cleverly arranged, and very earnest in the dignified air and natural action of the figures'; 9. *Mantegna*, Cardinal Luigi Scarampi; *79. *Luca Signorelli*, Two wings of an altar, with saints; 90b. *Leonardo da Vinci*, The risen Christ, between SS. Leonard and Lucia. Though in a lamentable condition and at places retouched, this picture produces a very powerful impression through the beauty of the two saints, the brilliancy of the colouring, and the charm of the landscape background. It was painted at Milan about 1490, and the difficulties of foreshortening, especially in the figure of Christ, have been only partly overcome.

Saloon VI. (lighted from the roof). Early Italian Masters (14th and 15th centuries). 1130. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Madonna and saints; no number, *Masaccio*, Florentine lady; 27a. *Fr. Squarcione*, Madonna; 5. *Ant. Vivarini*, Adoration of the Magi; 1081, 1081a. *Lippo Memmi*, Two Madonnas; no number, *Agnolo Gaddi*, Small winged altar; 1073, 1074. *T. Gaddi*, Pentecost (after *Giotto*); *1064. *Bernardo da Firenze*, Adoration of the Holy Child; no number, *Duccio*, Part of a celebrated altarpiece from Siena; *L. di Credi*, *100. Madonna, 103. St. Mary of Egypt; 98. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna and saints; 60b. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna, a youthful work.

Saloon VII. (lighted from the roof). Italian Masters of the 16th century (large paintings). 207. *Boltraffio*, St. Barbara; 174. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait. *174a. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait; this is one of the favourite ideal figures of the master, generally known as 'Palma's Daughter', remarkable for the brilliancy of the flesh tints and the masterly modelling. *Correggio*, 216. Io (an old copy of the original at Vienna); **218. Leda. 249. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Assumption; 246. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna and saints; *338a. *Bronzino*, Ugolino Martelli; *153. *Lor. Lotto*, Portrait of an architect (perhaps Sansovino?).

Cabinet 1 (Italians). *Raphael*, **247a. 'Madonna del Duca di Terranuova' (ca. 1505); *248. 'Madonna di Casa Colonna' (1507); 141. 'Madonna Solly'; *145. Madonna with SS. Jerome and Francis; 147. 'Madonna della Casa Diotalevi' (the last three youthful works, ca. 1501-3). 219. *Luini*, Adoration of the Holy Child; 245, 245a. *Franciabigio*, Portraits; 125. *Fr. Francia*, Holy Family.

Cabinet 2 (Italians). **60a. *Fra Angelico*, Last Judgment, an altarpiece in three sections, forming one of the later masterpieces of the artist and unexcelled for depth of religious feeling and attractiveness in the figures. *90. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna with two angels; *Masaccio*, *58a, Adoration of the Holy Child, 58b. Martyrdom; *320. *Lor. Lotto*, Alleged portrait of himself (1525); **28. *Giovanni Bellini*, Pietà, an early work, showing Mantegna's influence; 10, 11. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonnas; 32. *Catena*, Raymund Fugger; 193. *Moroni*, Portrait.

Cabinet 3 (Italian and French Masters). *478a. *N. Poussin*, View of Acqua Acetosa, with St. Matthew in the foreground; a favourable example of the master's colouring. 426a. *C. Maratti*, Portrait; *503b, *503c. *Bellotto*, Views of Pirna; 489. *Pesne*, Frederick the Great; 448b. *Claude Lorrain*, Coast-scene; 470, 468. *Watteau*, Italian and French Comedy; 494c. *Greuze*, Head of a girl.

Saloon VIII. (lighted from the roof). Venetian Masters of the 16th century. 191. *Pordenone*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 163. *Titian*, Portrait of himself (unfinished); *197. *Moretto*, Fra Bart. Arnolfo and his nephew adoring the Virgin and St. Anna (dated 1541; a masterpiece of his later period); *166. *Titian*, His daughter Lavinia; *160a. *Titian*, Daughter of Roberto Strozzi (dated 1542); 237. *Seb. del Piombo*, Pietà; 309. et seq., *Paolo Veronese* and *Tintoretto*, Ceiling-Paintings from the Fondaco de' Tedeschi at Venice; *190. *Stephan von Calcar*, Portrait of a young man.

Saloon IX. (lighted from the roof). Italian, Spanish, and French Schools of the 17-18th centuries. 413. *F. Voet*, Cardinal Dezio Azzolini; *413a. *Velazquez*, General Borro, as conqueror of Pope Urban VIII., trampling on the banner of the Barberini, a work of extraordinary effectiveness of treatment; 373. *Guido Reni*, The Virgin appearing to the hermits Paul and Anthony, a good specimen of his early manner; *471. *Char. Lebrun*, Jabach of Cologne, Louis XIV.'s banker, and his family, one of the artist's masterpieces; *413c. *Velazquez*, Maria Anna of Spain, consort of Emp. Ferdinand III.; 413d. *Velazquez*, Court-dwarf of Philip VI. of Spain and a dog, a clever sketch in colours; **414. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua with the Holy Child, a masterpiece in his latest manner; *404a. *Zurbaran*, Franciscan miracle of the Crucifix, one of the artist's best efforts (1629); 428. *Claude Lorrain*, Large Italian landscape; *459b. *Tiepolo*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha, a large and fine altarpiece; 372. *Annibale Carracci*, Italian landscape; 494. *Pesne*, Schmidt, the engraver, and his wife; 469. *Mignard*, Maria Mancini.

2. Collections in the New Museum.

Approaching the New Museum from the Old by the connecting passage (p. 31), the visitor is recommended to traverse Rooms X., XI., and XII. (see Plan, p. 43) and enter the spacious ***Staircase** (Pl. II), 125 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 65 ft. in height, which forms the centre of the building. A broad flight of steps

leads from the groundfloor to the first story, and two narrower ones from the first to the second.

Six magnificent **Mural Paintings by Kaulbach, executed in 1847-66, representing important epochs in the history of mankind, adorn the upper walls of the staircase.

1. Fall of Babel, with Nimrod in the centre. — 2. Golden Age of Greece, with Homer reciting his works to the Greeks. — 3. Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. — 4. Battle of the Huns, considered the finest of the six paintings. According to a legend, the combatants were so exasperated that the slain rose during the night and fought in the air. Above, borne on a shield, is Attila with a scourge in his hand, opposite him Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. — 5. The Crusaders before Jerusalem under Godfrey de Bouillon. — 6. Age of the Reformation, comprising numerous historical personages.

Adjoining and between the great paintings are several figures on a gold ground, over the doors Tradition and History, Science and Primitive Art (poetry). Between the large pictures, the law-givers Moses, Solon, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great; above them, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany. On the window-walls, the arts of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture and Engraving.

Around the entire hall, beneath the richly-decorated pendent work, runs a *Frieze*, bearing a humorous representation (in grisaille) of the history of the development of mankind, terminating with Humboldt leaning on his Cosmos, the whole hardly intelligible without a detailed explanation.

The First Floor of the New Museum, which is first entered by the connecting passage (p. 31) from the Old, is entirely occupied by the very extensive and valuable *Collection of Casts, arranged in twelve saloons. This collection has been so much enriched during the last few years, particularly with casts of Italian sculptures of the middle ages and Renaissance, that it will be necessary to erect a new building for it, where the objects can be arranged chronologically. Short catalogue 50 pf.; scientific catalogue by Friedrichs (2nd edit., by Dr. Wolters, 1885).

I. The Gallery of the N. Court (Pl. I), which adjoins the staircase (Pl. II), contains casts of the most ancient works of the plastic art: Assyrian reliefs, early Greek statues and reliefs, and metopæ, friezes, and other architectural sculptures. Among the latest acquisitions of importance are the casts of the monuments of Nimroud Dagh on the Euphrates and those of the Lycian reliefs brought to Vienna in 1882 by Benndorf and Niemann.

III. Greek Saloon. Tympanum groups from the Temple of Minerva at Ægina (originals at Munich), tympanum groups and frieze from the Parthenon by Phidias (originals in the British Museum), and similar works. Above are ten *Mural Paintings*, of architectural views of Greece by *Gräb* (Ancient Athens and Olympia), *Schirmer*, *Biermann*, *Schmidt*, and *Pape*.

IV. Cabinet. Laocoon group (original in the Vatican).

V. Saloon of the Farnese Bull. Group of the Farnese Bull (original at Naples). Figures of Apollo, Artemis, and Amazons.

VI. Rotunda. Figures of Athene of different periods (among them, 665. Athena-Medici, now in the Palais des Beaux Arts at Paris, and perhaps belonging to the Parthenon sculptures), and of Hercules; Menelaus with the body of Patroclus. Mural Paintings: Exploits of Theseus, Perseus, Bellerophon, and Hercules, by *Däge*, *Steinbrück*, *Schmidt*, and *Hopfgarten*.

VII. Niobe Saloon. Children of Niobe (originals chiefly at Florence), different renderings of Zeus and Hera, and Greek works from Asia Minor and the Grecian Archipelago. The stereochromatic *Mural Paintings* represent Greek heroic scenes by *Kaselowski*, *Henning*, *Becker*, and *Peters* (after Genelli).

VIII. Bacchus Saloon. Small casts and figures of animals.

IX. Roman Saloon. Representations of Aphrodite and Bacchus and their satellites. Roman portrait-busts. On the walls are seventeen encaustic paintings of ancient Roman buildings, designed by *Stüler* and executed by *Pape* and *Seiffert*.

First Floor of the New Museum.
(Collection of Casts.)

X. Cupola Saloon (adjoining the passage connecting the new with the old museum). Roman historical statues and three large stereochromatic *Mural Paintings:* Consecration of the Church of St. Sophia by Justinian, by *Schrader;* Subjugation of Wittekind by Charlemagne, designed by Kaulbach, executed by *Gräf;* Christianity adopted as the religion of the state, by *Stilke*.

XI. Mediæval Saloon. Casts of Romanesque and Gothic sculptures in German, French, and English churches. Equestrian statues of Colleoni by Verrocchio (d. 1488) and of Gattamelata by Donatello (d. 1466).

XII. Renaissance Saloon. Renaissance works, from those of Ghiberti down to those of Michael Angelo.

In the staircase (Pl. II), as already mentioned, a flight of steps descends to the Ground Floor of the New Museum, which contains the collection of Northern Antiquities, the Ethnographical Collection, and the Greek Court, on the right, and the Egyptian Museum on the left.

[The Northern Antiquities and the Ethnographical Collection are soon to be transferred to the new Ethnographical Museum (p. 56); and the space which they at present occupy will be devoted to Egyptian antiquities, Assyrian sculptures, and newly-acquired sculptures of the early-Christian period.]

The **Northern Antiquities,** arranged in twelve cabinets and along the walls, consist of various kinds of weapons, household utensils, cinerary urns, gold and silver trinkets, &c., provided with the names of the places where they were found. Most of them were found in tumuli, and belong to various periods, ranging from the flint to the bronze and the Roman.

The stereochromatic Mural Paintings, by *Bellermann*, *Müller*, *Heidenreich*, and *Richter*, illustrate the mythology of the North. *W. Wall*, beginning

opposite the entrance: 1st window: Hertha, the Ceres, and Odin, the Jupiter of the North; above them day and night. 2nd window: Baldur, the northern Apollo, and Hulda, the goddess of domestic life. 3rd window: Freyr, god of spring, and Freya, his sister, goddess of love; above them,

GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM.

dwarf ship-builders. 4th window: Odur and Freya on the battle-field, marking with blood the dead who are worthy of Valhalla (paradise of the heroes); in the centre Valkyries conducting the dead to Valhalla; right, Tyr, god of war. — Above the door: Odin, the universal father, left, the Valhalla, right, Helheim, the abode of those who have died a natural death. — *E. Wall:* wicked deities. By the first window left, Hel; right, Loki; by the 2nd window Nornas (fates); by the 3rd window water-sprites, the griffin, and contest of the giants with the dragon; by the 4th window Titania and elves; Thor, god of thunder, in a chariot drawn by mountain-goats.

We next enter a room containing the extensive and instructive ***Ethnographical Collection,** arranged geographically, and consisting of numerous costumes, weapons, and other objects from foreign countries, models of dwellings, etc., all provided with labels. Catalogue, 25 pf. (This collection is to be removed; see above.)

The most interesting sections are those devoted to Central and South America, Africa, and the Asiatic islands, the contents of which have been enriched by the collections of *Nachtigal*, *Schweinfurth*, *Richthofen*, and other eminent travellers. *Dr. Bastian*, the director of the Ethnographical Department, has greatly improved the collection by numerous judicious purchases. The Indian Collection of Dr. Jagor is in the old Mining Academy.

On leaving the Ethnographical Museum we pass through a door to the right leading to a passage with Egyptian casts. On the right is the so-called GREEK COURT.

The ***Egyptian Museum,** one of the most important collections of the kind, founded by *Passalacqua*, and greatly extended by *Lepsius* in 1845, is arranged in five saloons, the artistic embellishment of which contributes materially to explain the nature of the different objects. Instructive catalogue by Lepsius, 25 pf.

I. The MYTHOLOGICAL SALOON is chiefly occupied by sarcophagi and mummies. The most valuable of the former, placed under glass in the centre, was found at Thebes. The mural paintings afford a survey of the principal forms of the Egyptian gods.

II. Saloon of the Tombs. The **Tomb Chambers* here, entirely covered internally and externally with hieroglyphics, were brought in fragments from the Necropolis at Memphis by Professor Lepsius, and reconstructed in their original forms. They all belong to the ancient Egyptian kingdom, dating from between 3000 and 2000 years before Christ.

III. Hypostyle. On the walls between the columns are papyrus MSS. preserved under glass. A niche in the background contains the colossal statue of King Horus.

IV. The Passage Room to the historical saloon also contains papyrus rolls, as well as tiles of the clay of the Nile.

V. The Historical Saloon contains figures of gods, kings, priests, and dignitaries of the kingdom, monuments, altars, inscriptions, mural paintings, &c., chiefly of the later kingdom, B.C. 1650-525. The glass cabinets contain various smaller objects of a religious and domestic nature, utensils, heads of mummies, mummies of sacred animals, cats, fish, crocodiles, frogs, ibises, grasshoppers, amulets, cut stones, trinkets, coins, fruit. The mural paintings beginning on the E. side, and continuing towards the left, present a chronological review of the different periods of the history of Egypt: 1-17. The old kingdom, 18-40. The later kingdom.

VI. The Colonnade Court, together with the contiguous hypostyle and the niches terminating the latter, the central of which is occupied by the colossal figure of King Horus, represents the main features of an Egyptian temple. In the centre of the entrance-court stands an altar. In front of the hypostyle are two colossal figures of kings in a sitting posture, in porphyry; to the left Ramses II., called Sesostris by the Greeks, entirely uninjured; to the right Usortesen I. (B.C. 2000), consisting chiefly of fragments reunited and supplemented. In the centre two ram-sphynxes in granite (that on the right a cast), and two smaller ones in limestone. The hieroglyphics on the entablature record that these monuments were arranged here in 1848 by order of Frederick William IV. The mural paintings by *Schirmer*, *Pape*, and others, represent Egyptian landscapes.

On the highest landing of the staircase (comp. p. 41), to the left, is the entrance to the ***Cabinet of Engravings**, open to the public on Sundays, and on other days to students only.

The collection, which is one of the most extensive in Europe, embraces engravings and wood-cuts by masters of the 15-19th cent., drawings by artists who died before 1800, miniature-paintings from the 10th to the 16th cent., and early illustrated books. The drawings and engravings by German and Dutch masters are especially numerous. In 1877 an important collection of the engravings and wood-cuts of *Dürer* was purchased, along with 40 of his drawings. In 1882 the German Government bought the celebrated *Manuscript Collection of the Duke of Hamilton*, containing nearly 700 MSS. The MSS. of purely scientific or literary value were deposited in the Royal Library (p. 23), while those interesting from their artistic merit were placed in the Cabinet of Engravings. The gem of the collection is a unique copy of Dante, with 84 illustrations by *Sandro Botticelli*.

New acquisitions of importance are exhibited for some time in frames or cases, and some of the most valuable drawings are hung on the walls. — The other engravings and drawings are preserved in portfolios, which are exhibited to students only.

Opposite the Collection of Engravings is the entrance to the rooms that now contain the ***Antiquarium.**

Room I. In front are the **Bronzes**, among which are several beautifully chased **Toilet Caskets*, from Prænestе, near Rome (under glass); then, *Group of Theseus and the Minotaur, a fine work of the Alexandrian period, found in Asia Minor, and interesting as being a small replica of a celebrated group at Athens which is otherwise known only by a relief on a coin. Works in iron and lead, *Etruscan mirrors in metal, mosaics, mural paintings, weapons, trinkets, domestic utensils, etc., affording an insight into the public and domestic life of the Greeks and Ro-

mans. — Farther on are the *Terracottas, the finest of which are Greek. Those found at Tanagra in Bœotia, to judge from the pleasing movement, drapery, and delicate colouring of the groups and figures, date from the 3rd and 4th cent. B.C. Many of them are highly humorous in conception. The gilded terracotta groups of the Rape of Proserpine and Theseus carrying off Helen, from the pediment of a wooden sarcophagus, are unique of their kind. Numerous terracottas from Asia Minor have lately been added to the collection.

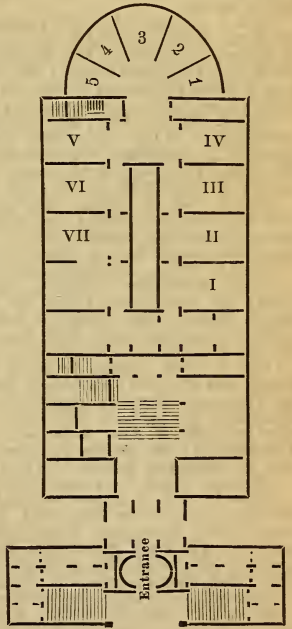
Rooms II & III contain the **Vases** (the finest being in the last room but one), 2300 in number, a collection scarcely inferior in value to those at Paris and London, and including many of great artistic value and importance in the history of Greek painting and mythology. The extensive collection of Attic Lekythi, or anointing-vessels, is noteworthy. At the end of the 2nd room are a few archaistic bronzes and coloured *Terracottas (chiefly architectural fragments) from Olympia.

In the 'Sternsaal' is the **Collection of Gems** (*Intaglios*, receding, and *Cameos*, raised), and objects in the precious metals, to which Frederick the Great made a most valuable addition by the purchase of the Stosch collection. It contains a *Cameo of the Apotheosis of Septimius Severus, measuring 9 by 7½ inches, one of the largest and most valuable in the world (purchased for 12,000 Thlr.). The glass cabinet in the centre contains the **_Silver Treasure_ found near Hildesheim (p. 132), consisting of Roman plate of the time of Augustus. Some of the articles possess great artistic merit, especially four round dishes with reliefs at the bottom: *Minerva, Young Hercules, Deus Lunus, and Cybele; and several wide goblets with feet. The *_Antique Gold Ornaments_ from the Sabine Mts. were purchased for 60,000 m. (3000*l.*). Casts and imitations of the best gems may be purchased of the custodians.

3. The National Gallery.

To the E. of the New Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades and embellished with statues, flower-beds, and a fountain, rises the new ***National Gallery** (Pl. *r*; K, 1), designed by *Stüler* in accordance with a plan of Frederick William IV., and built by *Strack* in 1866-76. The building is in the form of a Corinthian temple, 200 ft. long and 105 ft. wide, elevated on a basement 39 ft. in height. At the S. end is a portico of eight columns, and at the N. a semicircular apse. The sculptures are by *M. Schulz*, *Calandrelli*, and *Moser*. At the head of the imposing flights of steps in front of the S. façade is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.*, by Calandrelli, erected in 1886. The rich and appropriate decorations of the interior, designed by *Strack*, are executed in more solid materials than those of the Museums. The collection in the National Gallery, the nucleus of which was formed by 250 pictures bequeathed by *Herr J. H. Wagener* (d. 1861) to the Emperor William I. (then Prince Regent), now contains over 500 paintings, 120 cartoons and drawings, and 45 sculptures; the names of the artist and subject are given on each work. Director *Dr. Max Jordan*. Catalogue, containing a description of the works and biographies of the artists, 1 m. Admission, see p. 14 (refreshment-room on the groundfloor.) As the collection is constantly increasing, and as some of the pictures are frequently lent to provincial exhibitions and collections, the following description is only approximately accurate.

First Floor. We first enter the VESTIBULE, adorned with 15 portraits in relief of modern German artists. To the left is the staircase to the second floor, near which are figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Kiss*. To the right are a picture of Huss at the stake, by *Lessing* (No. 207), and the Babylonian Captivity by *Bendemann* (24). — The door in the middle leads to the TRANSVERSE CORRIDOR, containing the following sculptures: 12. *Schadow*, Girl resting, a statuette; 18. *Blaeser*, Figure of Hospitality; to the right, group of Eros and Dionysus by *A. Wolf;* to the left, *39. *R. Begas*, Bust of Field-Marshal von Moltke; 22. *Sussmann-Hellborn*, Drunken faun; 7. *Kiss*, Fox-hunt; *R. Begas*, *25. Mercury and Psyche, *20. Bust of Adolf Menzel. The paintings most recently acquired are generally hung for a time in this corridor. — The rooms to the right of the corridor contain the paintings, to the left the sculptures. We begin with the PAINTINGS.



ROOM I. 451. *Dücker*, Scene in the island of Rügen; 331. *J. Schrader*, Berlin-Kölln doing homage to Frederick I. of Brandenburg in 1415; *Knaus*, 487. Prof. Mommsen, 488. Prof. von Helmholtz; 195. *Kühling*, Pasture; 415. *Metzener*, Castello di Tenna (near Arco, on the Lago di Garda); *206. *Lessing*, Sharp-shooters in a ravine; *448. *Böcklin*, Fields of the Blessed; *Menzel*, *219. Flute-concert given at Sanssouci by Frederick the Great, *218. Frederick the Great's Round Table at Sanssouci; 90. *Gräb*, Tombs of the Counts Mansfeld at Eisleben; 389. *Wiegmann*, Karl Schnaase; 468. *Kirberg*, A victim of the deep; *308. *Schirmer*, Forest lake; 330. *Schrader*, Portrait of Herr Wagener (mentioned at p. 46).

ROOM II. 434. *Kröner*, Landscape with deer; 202. *Lessing*, Feudal keep; 472. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck; 114. *Hayez*, Flight of Bianca Capello; 132. *Hiddemann*, Prussian recruiting-officers in the time of Frederick the Great; 454. *Kalckreuth*, Afternoon in the mountains; 6. *A. Adam*, Battle of Abensberg (1809); 124, 126, *P. Hess*, Military scenes; *500. *Defregger*, Borrowed plumes ('Der Salon-Tyroler'); 376. *Weber*, Landscape in Westphalia; 492. *Gräf*, Field-Marshal von Roon; 131. *O. Heyden*, On the field of Königgrätz; 323. *Scholtz*, Volunteers in 1813 in presence of Fred. William III. at Breslau; 430. *Hesse*, Scene in the Rhön Mts.; 291, 292, 295, 296. *Schinkel*, Ideal landscapes; 286. *Schadow*, On the way to Emmaus.

ROOM III. 139. *Hoff*, Christening a posthumous child; 211. *Leys* (Belgian), Albert Dürer painting the portrait of Erasmus; 514. *Gabriel Max*, Christ healing a sick child; 486. *Bracht*, Twilight on the Dead Sea; 258. *Dom. Quaglio*, Ruins by the sea; 125. *P. Hess*, Cossacks plundering; 95. *Grunewald*, Evening-scene; 160. *De Keyser*, Death of Maria de' Medici; 72. *Fiedler*, Pola; *33. *Bleibtreu*, Battle of Königgrätz; 45. *Bürkel*, Procession of boats in Tyrol; 63. *Dietz*, Blücher's march to Paris.

Room IV. 505. *Janssen*, Field-Marshal Herwarth von Bittenfeld; *155. *Jordan*, The widow's consolation; **Böcklin*, The hermit; 504. *Kolitz*, General von Werder; 352. *Steffeck*, Dogs at play; 274. *Riedel*, Girls bathing; 10. *Ahlborn*, Florence; 86. *Gauermann*, Fountain in Tyrol; 186. *Krockow*, Wild boars; 42. *Brendel*, Return to the village; 9. *Ahlborn*, Wernigerode (in the Harz); 85. *Gauermann*, Village smithy in the Alps.

Vestibule of the Apse. 16. *Emil Wolff*, Judith; 26. *Canova*, Hebe; *40. *Cauer*, The witch; *208. *Lessing*, Hussite sermon; 461. *Schobelt*, Venus and Bellona.

The Apse contains five cabinets, in which the pictures are hung on folding screens.

Cab. 1. (to the right). 157. *Kalckreuth*, Lac de Gaube in the Pyrenees; 479. *Kolitz*, Engagement at Vendôme (1870); 465. *Eschke*, Lighthouse; 159. *De Keyser*, The Giaour; 158. *Kalckreuth*, Canigai Valley in the Pyrenees; 167. *Klöber*, Cupid and Psyche; 398. *Gräb*, Mill in Thuringia; *490. *Menzel*, King William setting out to join the army (July 31st, 1870); 328. *Schrader*, Charles I. taking leave of his family; *433. *Max Schmidt*, Scene on the Spree.

Cab. 2. *Gleichen*, Idyl; 281. *Rottmann*, The Ammersee; 408. *Gentz*, The Crown Prince of Prussia entering Jerusalem in 1869; *418. *Schuch*, Hard times; *1. *A. Achenbach*, Forest-scene in autumn; 88. *Gebler*, Stable critics; 355. *Stilke*, The Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.) separating the sons of Edward IV. from their mother; 239. *Pape*, Erl Glacier at Handeck.

Cab. 3. 152. *R. Jordan*, Death of the pilot; 310-315a. *Schirmer*, Six Biblical landscapes; *130. *A. von Heyden*, Morning of a festival; *51. *Camphausen*, Cromwell's Ironsides; 23. *O. Begas*, A quiet chat; 370. *Wach*, Madonna enthroned; *448. *L. Richter*, Scene in the Giant Mts.

Cab. 4. *3. *A. Achenbach*, Scheveningen; *285. *Salentin*, Pilgrims at a chapel; *Bendemann*, Droysen, the historian; 459. *Rodde*, A lonely valley; 196. *Kuntz*, Cattle; *135. *Ed. Hildebrandt*, Evening on the beach; 335. *K. Werner*, Zisa Palace at Palermo; 436. *Malchin*, North German landscape, with sheep; 91. *Gräb*, Rood-loft in the cathedral of Halberstadt; 329. *Schrader*, Esther and Ahasuerus; 502. *Val. Ruths*, Baltic coast.

Cab. 5. *203. *Lessing*, Scene in the Eifel; 137. *Th. Hildebrand*, The warrior and his child; 471. *Angeli*, Field-Marshal von Manteuffel; 97. *Gude* and *Tidemand*, Norwegian coast; 27. *Biermann*, The Wetterhorn; 138. *Th. Hildebrand*, The robber; 439. *Sturm*, Baltic Sea; 28. *Biermann*, Finstermünz Pass; 346. *K. Sohn*, Lute-player; *344. *Sell*, Beginning of the pursuit at Königgrätz; 229. *Monten*, Prussian artillery; 440. *Sturm*, Mediterranean Sea; 29. *Biermann*, Burgeis in Tyrol; *270. *A. Rethel*, St. Boniface.

We now reach the rooms on the left or W. side of the building. — Room V. 515. *G. Richter*, General von Blumenthal (left unfinished by the artist, who died in 1884); 519. *Oesterley*, Lodenvand in Norway; 437. *Anna Peters*, Roses and grapes; 516. *Günther*, In prison; 512. *Lugo*, Autumn in the Black Forest; 520. *Becker*, Doge of Venice celebrating the Carnival; 508. *Baisch*, Ebb at Dordrecht; 511. *Lugo*, Morning in the Black Forest; 380. *Weitsch*, Alex. von Humboldt.

The two following rooms contain Sculptures.

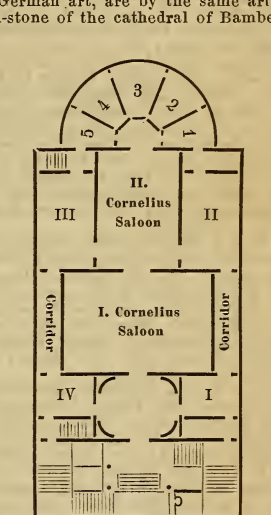
Room VI. *34. *Ed. Müller*, Prometheus and the Oceanides; *Volkmann*, Polychrome bust of a girl; 17. *R. Begas*, Bust of Wichmann, the sculptor; 19. *Wichmann*, Bust; 43. *Heidel*, Orestes recognized by Iphigenia; 30. *Kalide*, Bacchante on a panther.

Room VII. *28. *Hähnel*, Raphael; *Schlüter*, Bust; 11. *Rauch*, Bust of Frederick Tieck; 5. *Gramzow*, Genius of Peace; 85. *Toberentz*, Shepherd resting; 32. *Möller*, Boy and dog; *Schweidnitz*, Cupid in danger; *31. *Schlüter*, Roman herd-boy; *4. *Echtermeyer*, Bacchante; **Römer*, Nixie (polychrome); *23. *Rauch*, Bust; *3. *Echtermeyer*, Dancing faun; 14. *Wittig*, Hagar and Ishmael; *41. *Rauch*, Bust; 29. *Herter*, Alexander at rest; *Kiss*, 10. The sculptor himself, 8, 9. Hunt.

Returning to the Vestibule by the transverse corridor, and ascending the staircase, we come to the **Second Floor.** — In the staircase is a frieze in stucco by *Otto Geyer*, representing the growth of German civilisation from the time of Arminius the Cheruscan down to the Franco-Prussian war. On the walls are hung: 452. *A. Feuerbach*, Plato's banquet; 351.

Steffeck, Albert Achilles of Brandenburg's war with Nuremberg (1450). — We then pass through an ante-room, containing a bronze statue by *Kruse* (*44. Messenger bringing news of the victory of Marathon) and other works by Feuerbach (475. Concert; *473. Medea; *474. Battle of Amazons), and enter the —

Cupola Saloon, in which are exhibited the portraits of the Emperor and the Empress, by *Plockhorst*. The frieze in the vaulting, by *A. v. Heyden*, represents the signs of the zodiac; the four lunettes above the door, scenes from the history of German art, are by the same artist: Emp. Henry II. laying the foundation-stone of the cathedral of Bamberg; Dürer painting a portrait of Emp. Maximilian, while Kunz von der Rosen entertains the emperor with a song; contest of the singers on the Wartburg; Adam Kraft in his workshop. — The visitor had better now traverse the lateral saloons and cabinets, and visit the Cornelius Saloons last; or he may prefer to devote a special visit to the latter. The contrast between the usual pictorial style and the Cartoons of Cornelius is so great, that a sudden transition from one to the other can hardly fail to be prejudicial to their due appreciation.



We begin, as on the ground-floor, to the right.

Room I. *220. *Menzel*, Modern Cyclopes; *118. *Henneberg*, Pursuit of pleasure; 146. *Julius Hübner*, Naomi and Ruth; *14. *Ainmiller*, Westminster Abbey; 144. *Hübner*, Holy Child; *422. *Scherres*, Inundation in E. Prussia; 423. *Henneberg*, The Wild Huntsman; *Schrödter*, *334. Don Quixote, 335. Scene from Shakespeare's Henry V.; *435. *Lier*, Evening scene on the Isar; 409. *Grönland*, Fruit.

Corridor (to the right of the first Cornelius Saloon, see below), with drawings and water-colours. 123. *Werner*, Interior of S. Maria in Via Lata, at Rome; 87. *Steinle*, 'As You Like It'; 92. *Baur*, Christ as judge of the world; 84. *Ph. Veit*, Awaiting the judgment; *90. *Carstens*, Priam and Achilles; *Kaulbach*, 72. Death of Mary Stuart, 73. Death of the Marquess of Posa (from Schiller's 'Don Carlos'); *117. *Overbeck*, 'Gerusalemme Liberata'; *86. *Genelli*, Rape of Europa; 83. *Steinle*, In expectation of the Last Judgment; *89. *Carstens*, The Greek leaders in the tent of Achilles; 170. *Lessing*, Monk by the coffin of Emp. Henry IV.; *74. *Passini*, Canons in a church; 124. *Skarbina*, A confidential chat; 125. *E. Meyer*, Bavarian landscape.

Room II. *272. *Gust. Richter*, Jairus's daughter; 407. *Franz Debet*, Autumn morning among the Sabine Mts.; 419. *Seel*, Arabian court in Cairo; *491. *Oeder*, November day; *420. *Spangenberg*, The procession of death; 476. *Bellermann*, Cave of Guacharo, in Venezuela; 148. *Hunin*, Reading the will; 347. *K. Sohn*, Rape of Hylas; *266. *Rahl*, Persecution of the

Christians; 399. *O. Achenbach*, Market-place of Amalfi; 100. *Günther*, The widower; 359. *Ph. Veit*, The Maries at the Sepulchre; 26. *De Biefve*, Compromise of the Netherlandish nobles in 1566; 395. *Daege*, Invention of painting; 301. *Ahlborn* (after *Schinkel*), Mountain tarn; 283. *Rustige*, Prayer during a thunder-storm; 304. *Ahlborn* (copy of *Schinkel*), Gothic cathedral.

The Apse on this floor contains five cabinets similar to those below.

Cab. 1. *470. *Dielmann*, Peasant farm in the Rhineland; *332. *Schrödter*, Testing Rhine wine; 15. *Ainmiller*, Byzantine church; *275. *Riefstahl*, Open-air worship among the shepherds of the Passeyr; 391. *Otto*, Kiss, the sculptor; 278. *L. Robert*, Robber asleep; *Ainmiller*, 13. Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, 11. Room in Hohen-Salzburg Castle; 416. *Fr. Preller*, Norwegian coast; 109. *Hasenclever*, Reading-room; 489. *W. Diez*, Forest merry-making; *410. *Harrer*, Theatre of Marcellus at Rome; 12. *Ainmiller*, Cloisters; *417. *Preller*, Styrian landscape; *108. *Hasenclever*, Trying the wine; *Schinkel*, 305. Park, 302. Château by the sea.

Cab. 2. 361. *Verboeckhoven*, Unpleasant neighbours; *59. *Daege*, The verger; 17. *K. Becker*, Emp. Charles V. visiting the banker Fugger; 92. *Gräf*, Patriotism in 1813; *120. *Hertel*, Young Germany; 336. *Schrödter*, Forge in the forest; 356. *Tischbein*, Lessing as a youth; 425. *Magnus*, Jenny Lind; *413. *J. A. Koch*, Convent of S. Francesco di Civitella in the Sabine Mts.; 210. *Leys*, Dutch society in the 17th cent.; 224. *Ed. Meyerheim*, 'King of the marksmen'; 426. *Burger*, Wendish funeral in the Spreewald; 428. *Fries*, Heidelberg.

Cab. 3. 462. *Hosemann*, Carting sand in Brandenburg; 79. *Fries*, Italian landscape; 173. *Koekkoek*, Winter scene; 463. *Bokelmann*, Opening the will; 464. *Kameke*, The St. Gotthard Pass; *204. *Lessing*, Chapel in a wood; 501. *Wilberg*, Villa Mondragone at Frascati; *455. *Lenbach*, Field-Marshal von Moltke; 282. *Rottmann*, Marathon (sketch); 230. *Monten*, 'Finis Poloniæ'; 367. *Voltz*, Menagerie; 89. *Gierymski*, Hunt; 457. *Meyerheim*, At the bleaching-ground; 41. *Brandt*, Village in Podolia; 259. *Dom. Quaglio*, Fish-market at Antwerp; *115. *Heine*, Prisoners in church; 316. *Schirmer*, Tasso's house at Sorrento.

Cab. 4. 333. *Schrödter*, Rhenish tavern; *358. *Vautier*, The first dancing-lesson; *169. *Knaus*, 'As the old have sung, so chirrup the young'; *343. *M. von Schwind*, 'The Rose'; 56. *Cornelius*, Hagen plunging the Nibelungen treasure in the Rhine; 493. *Flamm*, View of Cumæ; 480. *Leon Pohle*, Portrait of Ludwig Richter; 303. *Schinkel*, Ideal town and landscape.

Cab. 5. 123. *P. Hess*, Festival of St. Leonard in Bavaria; *412. *Irmer*, Dieksee in Holstein; 411. *Hofmann*, Christ preaching on the shore of the Lake of Galilee; 223. *Meyer von Bremen*, A little housekeeper; 151. *Jordan*, Proposal of marriage in Heligoland; 193. *Kügelgen*, Ariadne; 307. *Schinkel*, Italian scene; *318. *Schleich*, Evening scene; 194. *Kügelgen*, Andromeda; *48. *Bürkel*, Scene near Velletri; 5. *A. Adam*, Stable.

Room III. (W. side). *469. *Lessing*, Convent cemetery in winter; 156. *Ittenbach*, Flight into Egypt; 466. *Scheurenberg*, The Lord's Day; 280. *Rollmann*, Mountain scene in Bavaria; 84. *Gallait* (Belgian), Egmont's last moments; *K. Hübner*, 143. Stool of repentance, 145. The guardian angel; 96. *Gude*, Norwegian coast; 485. *Gebhardt*, Ascension; *231. *Mücke*, St. Catharine of Alexandria; 306. *Schinkel*, Harvest; 383. *Bürkel*, *46. Pedlar resting, 47. Fair in Tyrol; *87. *Gebhardt*, The Last Supper.

Corridor (to the left of the first Cornelius Saloon), with drawings and water-colours. 94-100. *Overbeck*, The Seven Sacraments; 101-116. *Fr. Preller*, Illustrations of the Odyssey (cartoons for the frescoes, somewhat altered, at Weimar); 118. *Pfannschmidt*, Scenes from the story of Daniel.

Room IV. 170. *Knille*, Tannhäuser and Venus; *506. *A. Achenbach*, Ostende; 147. *J. Hübner*, The Golden Age; 237. *Nerly*, SS. Giovanni e Paolo in Venice; 294. *Schinkel*, Italian landscape; 225. *Paul Meyerheim*, An Amsterdam antiquary; *Calame*, *49. Lake of Lucerne, 50. Ravine; *205. *Lessing*, Scene on the Havel; 363. *H. Vernet*, Slave-market; 133. *Ed. Hildebrandt*, Norman coast; 293. *Schinkel*, Rocky gorge; 19. *A. Begas*, Mother and child; 180. *A. Kopisch*, Pontine Marshes.

We finally regain the Cupola Saloon, and proceed through the central door to the —

I. Cornelius Saloon, which is tastefully decorated. The paintings of the upper part of the walls were designed by *Ed. Bendemann*, who has endeavoured to illustrate the composition of a work of art by a series of allegorical figures (beginning with the wall on the left of the cupola-saloon: Grace, Peace, Poetry, Investigation, Humility, Enthusiasm, Strength, Joy). This saloon chiefly contains the **Cartoons for the Campo Santo in Berlin (p. 29). Soon after his removal to Berlin (1841) *Cornelius* commenced this work, and he was engaged upon it down to the day of his death (1867). These scenes were intended to extend over the four walls of the Campo Santo, and to represent in close connection with the Apocalypse, the Redemption of Man, the Appearance of Christ on Earth, the Sway of the Church, and the Last Judgment. Above each painting is a semicircular lunette, and below is a narrow painting in which the chief subject is illustrated and explained by ingenious allusions, whilst between the principal paintings were to be placed eight groups, embodying the Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount. The finest of these principal paintings are the *Descent of the Holy Ghost* (17), the *Resurrection* (9), and the *Apocalyptical Riders* (6). While in these we admire the richness of conception, the dramatic life, and the boldness of the drawing, the groups of the *Beatitudes* (14, 15) appeal to us by the beauty and compactness of their outlines, no less than by the expressiveness of their figures (comp. the one executed in colours, Raczynski Gal., No. 97, R. III., p. 52). — Of less importance are the cartoons of the frescoes in the Ludwigskirche at Munich (1834-40), representing Evangelists, Prophets, and (left side-wall), the Last Judgment. — Older cartoons are preserved in the —

II. Cornelius Saloon, the painting of which (Myth of Prometheus) was executed by *P. Janssen* of Düsseldorf. This saloon contains the cartoons of the frescoes in the Glyptothek at Munich (Hall of the Gods and Heroes), with which Cornelius began his monumental compositions in Germany (1819). The leading ideas of the representation in the Hall of the Gods are partly borrowed from Hesiod, and are embodied by the artist in ceiling and mural-paintings; the former are emblematic of the *Sway of Cupid*, and the *Seasons* and *Hours;* while three semicircular pictures represent the three kingdoms of the gods, *Olympus*, the *Ocean*, and the *Infernal Regions*. — In the Hall of the Heroes in the Glyptothek the Myth of Troy is illustrated, the cartoon of the *Destruction of Troy* (side-wall to the left, No. 51) being considered the most important. — In front of the colossal bust of Cornelius by *Wittig*, is a reproduction of the 'Shield of Faith', executed by Fischer in silver from designs by Cornelius. In a niche behind the bust is placed the design for a picture intended for the Cathedral at Berlin, representing the Expectation of the Day of Judgment. A marble staircase ascends to the —

Third Floor. On the walls of the staircase: 460. *Schlösser*, Pandora, Prometheus, and Epimetheus; *482. *Brozik*, The ambassadors of Ladislaus, King of Hungary and Bohemia, at the French court, soliciting the hand of the daughter of Charles VII. for their sovereign; *81. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Siegfried's return from the Saxon war (cartoon); 450. *Deutsch*, Rape of Helen; *443. *Makart*, Venice doing homage to Catherine Cornaro; *82. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Burial of the dead in Etzel's (Attila's) palace, another scene from the Niebelungenlied (cartoon). — The Ante-room at the top of the staircase contains pictures of the seasons by *Wislicenus* (401-404), above which are good mural paintings by *Paul Meyerheim*, representing Nature at the different seasons. — The Central Room, opposite the staircase, contains the *Collection of Drawings*, consisting of about 7000 sketches and water-colours by German artists of the present century (*Bellermann*, *Henneberg*, *Ed. Hildebrandt*, *Krüger*, *Schnorr*, etc.). The five cartoons for *Rethel's* scenes from the life of Charlemagne, in the Rathhaus at Aix-la-Chapelle, are also exhibited here. Visitors are admitted on Tues., Wed., and Sat. on application to the attendants.

The Rooms to the *right* of the ante-room contain the choice **Picture Gallery of Count Raczynski**, which has been lent to the government for public exhibition. It is especially rich in modern works, but also contains a few valuable old Italian and Spanish paintings.

Room I. 1. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anthony; 2. *A. Bronzino*, Cosimo de' Medici (replica of the portrait in the Uffizi); 3. *Juan Careño*, Assumption; *5. *Girolamo Siciolante da Sermoneta*, Descent from the Cross; *8. *Zurbaran*, Madonna adored by monks; 10. *Mazzolino*, Christ and the Pharisees; 12. *Garofalo*, Jupiter and Io; 14. *Sofonisbe Anguissola*, A game at chess (dated 1560).

Room II. 19. *Mazzuola*, Head of Christ; 20. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Holy Family; 22, 23. *Portuguese School* (16th cent.), 88. Apollonia, Agnes, Catharine, and Barbara; 24. *Cornelius*, Christ in Hades, the only large oil-painting by this master; *28. *Portuguese Master* (16th cent.), Winged altarpiece; *31. After the *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Madonna; *33. *Castilian School* (16th cent.), Crucifixion. — 194. *Thorvaldsen*, Ganymede.

Room III. 44. *Führich*, Triumph of Christ; *47. *Overbeck*, Marriage of the Virgin; *48. *Böcklin*, Mary Magdalene; 51. *Steinle*, Salutation; *53. *Schnorr*, Introduction to the Nibelungenlied; 54. *Lessing*, Forest scene; *58. *Schwind*, Father Rhine; *59. *Deger*, Adam and Eve; 61. *Hübner*, Melusina; 63. *Le Poittevin*, Pirates on shore; 71. *Rottmann*, Landscape; 82. *Riedel*, Nurse and child; *84. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great and Gen. Fouquet; *87. *Makart*, Queen of the elves; *89. *L. Robert*, Reapers; *90. *Preller*, Ulysses and Nausicaa; 91. *Stilke*, Pilgrims in the desert; 92. *Kaulbach*, Allegorical figure of Tradition; *93. *Delaroche*, Pilgrims in Rome; 94. *Lessing*, Confession in the forest; *96. *Th. Hildebrandt*, The sons of Edward IV.; 97. *Cornelius*, Allegorical group ('Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst'); *101. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian scene; 102. *Begas*, Thorvaldsen (said to have been painted in one day).

Room IV. *109. *Verboeckhoven*, Ox in a landscape; *110. *Ary Scheffer*, Götz von Berlichingen and his wife; 114. *Preyer*, Still-life; 146. *Cretius*, Cromwell; *148. *Schadow*, The daughter of Herodias.

Room V. 165. *Schnetz*, Pope Sixtus V. as a shepherd-boy; *166. *Canaletto*, Election of King Stanislaus Poniatowski; 167. *Bassano*, Forge of Vulcan; *172. *Gillot*, Feast of Bacchus; 173. *Vanloo*, Venus and Cupid; 177. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; *187. *Bourguignon*, Battle; 189. *Strozzi*, Rape of Europa.

The N. side of the Museum-island is occupied by the so-called *Packhof* and by the temporary building of the *Exhibitions of the Academy of Art*. Both these are, however, to be removed to make way for additions to the Museums.

d. *Friedrich-Strasse. Gensdarmen-Markt. Wilhelm-Strasse. Leipziger-Strasse. Aeussere Friedrichstadt. Belle-Alliance-Platz.*

To the S. of the Linden begins the Friedrich-Stadt (p. 16), the most regularly built quarter of Berlin, founded by Frederick I. and Frederick William I. It was formerly a dull part of the town, but the N. part of it next the Linden is now the great centre of business and the principal rendezvous of travellers. The most important streets intersecting it are the *Friedrich-Str.* from N. to S., the *Wilhelm-Str.* to the W. (p. 54), and the *Charlotten-* and *Markgrafen-Str.* to the E. The principal cross-streets are the busy *Leipziger-Str.* (p. 55) and the *Behren-Str.*, the latter containing several of the chief banks of Berlin (No. 2, the *Credit Bank*, built by Ende & Böckmann) and many other handsome new buildings.

The **Friedrich-Strasse**, which runs nearly due N. and S., is the longest street in the inner town, measuring (with its prolongation to the N. of the Linden, p. 70) 2 M. from the (former) Ora-

nienburg to the (former) Halle Gate, and $1^1/_4$ M. from the Linden to the Halle Gate. The busiest parts of it are between the Linden and the Leipziger-Str. (p. 55), and between the Linden and the Georgen-Strasse. Many of the business-houses in this street are built in a most substantial and handsome manner, and the older and less imposing structures are daily giving place to more elaborate successors. Near the S. end of the street (No. 236) is the *Panorama of the German Colonies (Panorama Deutscher Kolonien)*, with representations of the exploits of the German fleet at the Cameroons, painted by Prof. Braun and H. Petersen (adm., see p. 14; entr. also from Wilhelm-Str. 10).

In the N. part of the Friedrich-Stadt, a few paces from the square by the Opera House (p. 21) and the Linden, is situated the ***Gensdarmen-Markt** (Pl. *r;* J, 3), the central part of which is now officially called the 'Schiller-Platz', with the Schauspiel-Haus, the French Church, the New Church, and several handsome private edifices of last century. The three buildings just named form the finest architectural group in Berlin; their outline is very effective by moonlight.

The ***Schauspielhaus**, or *Theatre* (Pl. *r;* J, 3), 84 yds. long, 55 yds. in depth, and 125 ft. in height, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21, to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817. The skilful application of Greek forms to a modern edifice of several stories and the vigorous articulation render it one of Schinkel's finest works; some defects (such as the entrance) are due to the cramping nature of his instructions and to the necessity of using the old walls. The principal façade towards the E. is embellished with an Ionic portico, approached by a prominent flight of steps, under which are the entrances for the spectators. At the sides of the steps are two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*, genii riding on a panther and a lion. The tympanum of the portico contains a group of the Children of Niobe in sandstone, by the same sculptor. The summit of the principal part of the building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, a group in bronze by *Rauch* and *Tieck*, in the tympanum beneath which are Melpomene and Polyhymnia. On the W. summit of the building, corresponding to the Apollo, is a Pegasus in copper. The large N. tympanum contains the *Triumphal Procession of Bacchus with Ariadne; in the S. tympanum, Orpheus bringing back Eurydice, both by *F. Tieck*, and probably his finest works. Besides the theatre, with seats for 1500 spectators, the building contains a large *Concert Room, accommodating 1200 persons. This finely-proportioned hall, richly adorned with paintings and sculptures, and probably the best of Schinkel's interiors, has been restored.

In front of the steps of the theatre stands the **Monument of Schiller**, 19 ft. in height, in marble, by *Begas*. The figure of the poet, 9 ft. in height, stands on a pedestal originally destined to

serve as a fountain, and adorned at the corners with allegorical figures of lyric and dramatic poetry, historical composition and philosophy. The effect of this fine monument is unfortunately much impaired by its unavoidable coating of smoke and dust.

To the N. of the theatre is the *French Church*, to the S. the *New Church*, or German Cathedral, both dating from the beginning of last century. The former still retains its original insignificant appearance, but the latter, with its pentagonal ground-plan, has been cleverly remodelled by *Von der Hude*. The handsome detached towers covered with domes (230 ft. in height) were added by *Gontard* in the reign of Frederick the Great.

The ***Wilhelm-Strasse** (Pl. *r*; H, 3, 4, and *g*; J, 1, 2), which forms the W. boundary of the Friedrich-Stadt, diverges from the Linden near the Pariser-Platz towards the S.E., and like the Friedrich-Strasse terminates in the Belle-Alliance-Platz (p. 60). The N. half of this street is considered the most aristocratic quarter of the city. No. 70, on the right, close to the Linden, is the *English Embassy*. No. 72, on the right, is the *Palace of Princes Alexander and George of Prussia*. Opposite, to the left, No. 67, is *Hr. Pringsheim's House*, built by Ebe & Benda in 1873, with a polychrome façade, and a mosaic frieze executed by *Salviati* from designs by *Anton von Werner*. No. 73, on the right, is the house of the *Minister of the Household*; No. 74 is the office of the *Chancellor of the Empire*. No. 65, opposite, to the left, is the residence of the *Minister of Justice*; No. 63 is the *Palace of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode*. Then on the right, No. 76, part of the foreign office. No. 77 is the *Residence of the Chancellor of the Empire*, the meeting-place of the Congress of European Powers for the settlement of the Eastern Question (13th June to 13th July, 1878) and also of the Congo Conference (winter of 1884-1885). No. 78 is the new palace of the *Prince of Pless*, designed by the French architect Destailleurs, in the style of the period of Louis XIII. Visitors are admitted to most of these palaces, during the absence of the owners, after previous application to the house-steward.

On the opposite side of the street is the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. *r*; H, 3), adorned with flower-beds and with **Statues** of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, who fell at Prague in 1757; *Winterfeldt*, Frederick's favourite, who fell at Moys, near Görlitz, in 1757; *Seydlitz*, the hero of Rossbach, who died in 1773; *Keith*, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758; the gallant ***Zieten**, who died in 1786; and *Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau*, the victor at Kesselsdorf, who died in 1747. The marble statues with which the Platz was formerly embellished were replaced by bronze statues in 1862, Schwerin and Winterfeldt having been newly designed by *Kiss*, and the others copied from the original figures (now at the Cadet School in Lichterfelde, p. 77), of which Zieten and Leopold of Dessau are by *Schadow*.

On the N. side of the Wilhelms-Platz is the **Palace of Prince Leopold** (Pl. *r;* H, 3), erected in 1737 and remodelled by *Schinkel* in 1827-28. To the E. of the square lies the *Kaiserhof* (p. 2), built in 1873-75, with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz. Close by is the *Church of the Trinity* (Pl. *r;* I, 3), of which Schleiermacher, the eminent preacher and philosopher, was pastor from 1809 until his death in 1834.

On the S. side of the Wilhelms-Platz rises the *Imperial Treasury*, erected by W. von Mörner in 1873-76 for the Foreign Office.

The new Voss-Strasse, leading to the Königgrätzer-Str., here diverges to the right. At the corner (No. 1) stands the new *Palace of Herr Borsig* by *Lucae*, a noble structure in the Italian Renaissance style, with sculptural decoration by *Begas*, *Encke*, *Hundrieser*, and *Lessing*. No. 35, at the opposite corner, is the residence of the *Minister of Public Works*, the staircase of which is adorned with paintings by Meurer and Geselschap. No. 4 is the *Ministry of Justice*. The street also contains numerous handsome private dwellings.

A few paces to the S. of the Wilhelms-Platz we reach the busy ***Leipziger-Strasse** (Pl. *r;* H, J, K, 4), about 1 M. in length, running parallel with the Linden, and leading to the Potsdamer-Platz. The half of the street to the W. of the Friedrich-Strasse is lighted with the electric light. It contains many handsome buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries. To the E. of the Wilhelm-Str., Leipziger-Strasse No. 15, is the *Central-Postgebäude* ('Reichs-Postamt'), built by Schwatlo in 1871-73; it contains the *Post Office Museum* (p. 13), a collection of models and drawings of the postal and other conveyances of different epochs and nations, new telegraphic apparatus, telephones, phonographs, etc. — No. 5, to the W. of the Wilhelm-Strasse, is the *War Office*, another handsome edifice, restored in 1847, according to plans by Stüler. The four figures in terracotta at the portals represent a hussar, a gunner, a grenadier, and a cuirassier.

No. 4, adjacent, is the temporary *Reichstags-Gebäude*, or **Hall of the Imperial Diet** (Pl. *r;* J, 4), hastily erected in 1871 on the site of the old porcelain manufactory. The entrance to the assembly-hall is by the central door (adm., see p. 14); that of the galleries is reached by passing through the gateway on the left and crossing the court. In the latter is situated the office where cards of admission to the sittings may be obtained.

Adjoining the Hall of the Diet is the *Herrenhaus*, or Upper Chamber (Pl. *r;* H, 4), in a house that formerly belonged to the Mendelssohn family. A little farther on the Leipziger-Str. expands into the octagonal Leipziger-Platz (Pl. *r;* G, H, 4), adorned with gardens. At the N.W. corner of the street is the attractive depôt of the *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (No. 137). On the S. side of the Platz are the *Governor's Residence* (No. 10) and the *Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests* (Nos. 8, 9); No. 13

on the N. side is the *Admiralty*. On the right side of the street that intersects the Platz rises the bronze statue of the Prussian general and premier *Count Brandenburg* (d. 1850), by Prof. Hagen. Adjacent is a statue of *Field-Marshal Wrangel* (d. 1877), by Keil, placed here in 1880.

The **Aeussere Friedrichstadt,** outside the *Potsdam Gate* (Pl. *r;* G, 4), one of the finest quarters of Berlin, is the residence of the wealthier members of the community. The N. half, lying between the canal and the Thiergarten, and also the Kurfürsten-Str. to the S.W., are chiefly noticeable for their handsome detached villas, surrounded with gardens, which are perhaps the most pleasing efforts of modern Berlin architecture. Nearly all the streets are planted with rows of trees.

This quarter contains few public buildings. In the Potsdamer Platz stands the handsome *Potsdam Station*, built in 1870-72. The *König-Wilhelm-Gymnasium*, Bellevue-Str. 15 (court), was erected by Lohse in 1862-65. To the N. of the canal is the church of *St. Matthew*, by Stüler (1846); to the S. that of the *Twelve Apostles*, by Blankenstein (1874). The *Office of the Engineers*, Kurfürsten-Str. No. 70, is a dome-covered edifice built by Gödeking in 1876. In the Lützow-Str., Nos. 24-26, is the *Elisabeth Hospital;* between the Lützow-Str. and the Steglitz-Str. are two large schools. A large *Market Hall* has been erected in the Magdeburger-Platz.

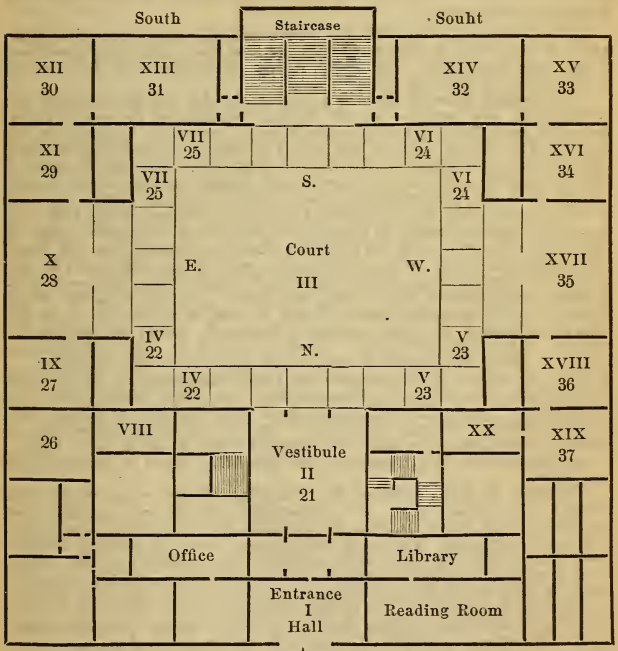
The ***Botanical Garden** (adm., p. 13*;* reached by tramway-line No. 19), situated at the village of *Schöneberg*, 1 M. beyond the Potsdam Gate, is one of the most extensive in Europe, and contains 20,000 species of plants. The palms and cacti are particularly fine. The extensive *Palm House* was built in 1858, and the *Victoria Regia House* in 1882. On the S. side of the garden, in Grunewald-Str., is the new *Botanical Museum and Herbarium* (adm., see p. 13). — In the same neighbourhood is *St. Matthew's Cemetery* (Pl. *g;* F, 4), containing the graves of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (d. 1863 and 1859) and numerous handsome monuments.

From the Königgrätzer-Strasse, which leads to the S. E. from the Potsdamer-Platz, a new street has been carried halfway through to the Zimmer-Strasse. At the corner is the imposing new building of the Ethnographical Museum, adjoining which is the Industrial Museum (see below).

The **Ethnographical Museum** (*Museum für Völkerkunde;* Pl. *r;* H. 4), a massive Renaissance structure by *Ende*, was opened in 1886 (adm., see p. 13); the chief external feature is the huge circular vestibule (diameter 100 ft.) at the corner. From this vestibule we enter a handsome hall, surrounded by the exhibition rooms. On the groundfloor are the prehistoric and anthropological collections (including the Trojan remains discovered by Schliemann) and upstairs are the ethnological collections.

The ***Industrial Museum** (Pl. *r;* H, 4), founded in 1867,

and rapidly extended by purchases at the recent great industrial exhibitions and elsewhere, is now a very extensive and valuable collection of the products of many different countries, both ancient and modern (adm., see p. 13). The new and imposing building which now contains it, opened in 1881, was designed in the Hellenic Renaissance style by *Gropius & Schmieden*, and is



Ground-Plan of the Industrial Museum.

constructed of brick and hewn stone, with effective details in terracotta and coloured tiles. The exterior is also adorned with mosaics, executed by *Salviati* from the designs of *Ewald* and *Geselschap*, and representing the principal epochs in the history of civilisation. The terracotta bands of relief contain the names of great artists and scenes emblematic of their work. At the sides of the flight of steps ascending to the door are statues of Peter Vischer and

Holbein, by *Sussmann-Hellborn.* The interior is grouped round a large central court, intended for loan exhibitions, and encircled by two rows of arcades, borne by slender syenite pillars. Above the upper arcade is a frieze in low relief, by *Geyer* and *Hundrieser*, representing a procession of the nations most distinguished in art, saluting Borussia. The frieze has been coloured by *Schaller* in imitation of majolica, and is a very successful attempt at a resuscitation of painted sculpture.

The Collection, along with the library and offices, occupies almost the whole of the rooms in the groundfloor and first floor. Excellent handbook to the collection, 50 pf. The Arabic figures on the plan are the numbers of the rooms on the first floor.

The **Ground Floor** is devoted to objects in the making of which fire is not used. We begin on the *W. Side*, to the right of the central court, and first enter Room XVII. (Gothic Room). Domestic furniture in the Gothic style, chiefly cabinets and chests of simple construction, adorned with carving and metal work. Gothic hangings. Case 116 contains a highly valuable collection of carved and painted caskets of the Gothic period; Case 115, early mediæval ivory carvings; Case 117, objec s in perforated leather, including a beautiful octagonal *Casket of the 15th century, with representations of figures, one of the best specimens extant of this kind of work. — R. XVI. Gothic church furniture. On the wall, *Hangings interwoven with gold, Flemish work of the 15th cent.; in the middle, *Chamber Organ, beautifully carved (Flanders, ca. 1530). — R. XV. Tapestry and furniture of the early Renaissance, mainly from the lower Rhine. In the Window-Frames 95 and 96 and in Cabinet 97 is an admirable collection of objects carved in boxwood, chiefly as goldsmiths' models. The *Ribbon-Weavers' Frame, carved in boxwood (Nuremberg, ca. 1550), is considered one of the treasures of the collection. — R. XIV. Furniture of the German and Italian Renaissance. Chests with representations of Niobe and Neptune (Ital., ca. 1500); bridal chest from the Palazzo Strozzi; throne-like seat from the synagogue of Siena. Cabinet of Spanish carvings in boxwood. Spinet of Duke Alfonso II. of Ferrara, richly inlaid. — We now return through R. XVII. to R. XVIII., which contains Indian, Chinese, and Japanese objects in lacquer-work and ivory.

E. Side. R. XIII. contains the *Panelling of two rooms of the 16th century. The richer of the two, elaborately adorned with intarsia and enclosing an old stove, is from the château of Haldenstein, near Coire, and dates from 1548. The other and simpler, from the château of Höllrich, near Würzburg, was made in 1570, and comprises a fine ceiling with armorial bearings. — Above this room (reached by the steps between R. XIII and XII) is a collection of book-bindings, objects in leather, mosaics, basket-work, etc. — R. XII. Furniture of the 17th cent., chiefly heavy and somewhat clumsy articles of Dutch origin. Musical instruments. Hangings. Cabinet 60, objects in amber, most of them made at Dantsic. — R. XI. Inlaid furniture of the 16-17th cent., chiefly German. The glass-cases and Cab. 51 contain objects carved or turned in ivory. — R. X. Baroque and rococo furniture; artistic cabinets; picture-frames. In the niches 39 and 42 are collections of small objects of the Italian and German late-Renaissance. — R. IX. Rococo furniture. Wall 35: *Pedestal Table of boxwood (Venice, ca. 1720). Buhl furniture. Tapestry and hangings. — The **Windows* of all the rooms on the groundfloor are filled with excellent stained glass of the 13-16th centuries.

The S. half of the **Gallery** round the Central Court (Sections VI., VII.) contains large pieces of furniture, such as cabinets and bridal chests, most of them from Italy, while the N. half (Section IV., V.) contains works in hammered iron.

We now ascend by the main staircase on the *S. Side* to the **First Floor**, which is devoted to objects in the manufacture of which fire is necessary,

including pottery, glass, and metal-work, and also contains the collection of textile fabrics. Section XXV. (25) of the Gallery contains the Oriental pottery, chiefly consisting of Persian tiles and vessels of the 13-18th centuries. Adjacent are Spanish tiles of the 15-17th cent., many of them with Oriental patterns. — R. XXVIII., with an elaborately adorned ceiling in the Italian majolica style, contains the *Collection of Italian Majolica, one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. The art of majolica-painting reached its highest development in 1480-1540, and also flourished at Urbino in the reign of Duke Guidobaldo II. (1538-1574). Engravings of works by Raphael were the favourite patterns of the painters. The chief manufactories were at Florence (Cab. 217), Faenza (Cabs. 221, 222, 216), *Gubbio (celebrated for its gold and ruby tints; Cab. 220), and Urbino (212-214, 219, 223, 225). At a later period majolica was also made at Castelli (Cabs. 218, 228). The Hispano-Moorish majolica is adorned with gilding (Cab. 227), that of Deruta resembles mother-of-pearl (Cab. 226). — We now pass to the left into R. XXVII., containing common pottery and earthenware, in which the old forms and types have generally been adhered to. — Retracing our steps through the majolica room, we next enter R. XXIX, containing fayence of the 17-18th cent. from Holland (Delft), Germany, Sweden, and France. — R. XXX. German stoneware from Siegburg (*Cab. 251), Nassau, Raeren, Frechen, Franconia, etc. Moulds and stamps for earthenware, found in old potters' workshops. Wedgwood pottery. So-called 'Böttger' porcelain. *Tapestry and stained glass. — R. XXXI. German and foreign porcelain. Berlin porcelain is well represented (*Cabs. 260, 262, 263); among the Dresden china (Cabs. 258, 259, 261) are some pieces of the celebrated *Swan Service of Count Brühl. Fine *Collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, affording a complete survey of the development of the ceramic art in these countries. — At the exit leading to the main staircase are specimens of modern porcelain.

Section XXIV. of the Gallery contains stoves, models of stoves, Dutch tiles, and flooring tiles of the 14-17th centuries. — R. XXXII. Collection of glass, one of the most complete departments in the museum. The Venetian glass is particularly good: Cab. 324. *Two enamelled glasses of the end of the 15th cent., extremely rare. Among the German glass may be specified a so-called *'Schaper Glass' in Cab. 316. The Bohemian cut glass also deserves notice. Cabinets 306, 318, and 319 contain an almost unique collection of *Chinese glass. The walls are covered with Oriental hangings. — R. XXXIII. Works in copper, tin, and brass. — R. XXXIV. Works in bronze. Ecclesiastical utensils of the middle ages. Instruments of precision. Italian *Door-knockers. In Cab. 355, Mediæval enamels from Limoges and the Rhine. — R. XXXV., with an elaborate painted ceiling, contains objects in the precious metals. Cab. 377. *'Lüneburger Rathssilberzeug', a fine service of plate of the 15-18th cent., formerly belonging to the town of Lüneburg and bought in 1874 for 33,000l. Cabs. 372 and 373 contain *German silverware of the Renaissance, including specimens of the celebrated goldsmiths Jamnitzer, J. Silber, and P. Göttich. Cabs. 375 and 378 contain Italian and German church services, mostly mediæval and some of them enamelled. The *'Pommersche Kunstschrank' is an exquisite cabinet made in 1617 for Philip II., Duke of Pomerania. Its contents are in Cab. 382, and the whole forms a splendid testimony to the skill of the goldsmiths of Augsburg (comp. the 'Official Handbook'). In Cabs. 367-369, 374, and 376 are painted enamels from Limoges (15-17th cent.), including several specimens of great beauty and rarity. The earliest and rarest pieces are in Cab. 368. Cab. 380 contains Venetian enamels. Objects in the less valuable precious stones (agates, jasper, and the like). The windows contain *Stained Glass from Switzerland. — R. XXXVI. Oriental works in metal from China, Japan, Persia, and India. *Chinese and Japanese enamels. Persian works in brass. On the walls are Chinese and Tibetan hangings.

We now return through R. XXXV. to the Gallery, to inspect the collection of ornamental objects, arranged in topographical and chronological order. The cases between the pilasters contain small articles of domestic use, such as knives, forks, spoons, combs, fans, and the like,

many of them elaborately carved and ornamented. Sections XXII and XXII contain a selection of woven fabrics and embroideries. The main collection of *Textile Fabric is, however, in R. XXVI (E. side) and is not shown to the general public. Visitors who are making a special study of this branch of industrial art will obtain admittance by ringing the bell at the door. The collection of woven fabrics is the largest in the world and the rare textile productions of the middle ages can nowhere else be studied to so great advantage. This room also contains needlework, of the most various styles, origin, and periods, carpets, and other similar objects.

The Museum possesses a valuable *Library* (adm. see p. 13).

The district between the Potsdamer-Platz and the Ascanischer-Platz (Pl. *g*; H, 1), dating from about 1845-50, is still sometimes called the 'Privy Councillor Quarter' ('Geheimrathsviertel'), though the W. suburb, near the Lützow-Platz, is now the fashionable residence of government-officials. In the Ascanischer-Platz is the extensive **Anhalt Station*, the finest in Berlin, erected by *Schwechten*, and handsomely embellished in terracotta. The departure-pavilion, 200 ft. in breadth, is the largest on the continent. The *Church of St. Luke*, in the Bernburger-Str., was built by Möller in 1862. No. 22a. in the same street is the *Philharmonie* (p. 11). A little farther to the S., on the bank of the canal (Hallesches Ufer 29-31), is a handsome new *District Court* (Pl. *g*; H, 2), built by Kieschke.

The S. Half of the Friedrichstadt is comparatively dull and uninteresting.

In the Wilhelm-Str., Nos. 92, 93, is the *Architects' Union* (Pl. *r*; H, 4), opened in 1876, containing an extensive *Architectural and Decorative Exhibition* (adm., see p. 13) of ornaments used in building, stained glass, stoves, furniture, etc. (frequently changed). The rooms are adorned with frescoes by *Prell*, representing the history of architecture. — In the same street, No. 102, opposite the Koch-Str., is the *Palace of Prince Albert* (Pl. *r*, *g*; H), erected in 1737, and remodelled by *Schinkel* in 1833. The entrance-court is separated from the street by a colonnade. At the other end of the Koch-Str., at the point where the Linden-Str., Jerusalemer-Str., and Oranien-Str. diverge, stands the Jerusalems-Kirche (Pl. *r*; K, 4), a handsome edifice with terracotta details, recently rebuilt by *Knoblauch*.

Between Mauer-Str. and Zimmer-Str., and between Friedrich-Str. and Charlotten-Str. are two extensive new *Markets*, opened in 1886.

In the Encke-Platz, at the end of the Charlotten-Str., is situated the *Observatory* (Pl. *g*; J, 1) erected by *Schinkel* in 1835 (adm., p. 13; entrance, Linden-Str. 91). Near it, Linden-Str. 14, is the *Kammergericht* (Pl. *g*; K, 1), built by *Gerlach* in 1734, the court of which contains a marble statue of the chancellor Cocceji (d. 1755).

The Wilhelm-Str., Friedrich-Str., and Linden-Str. converge in the circular Belle-Alliance-Platz (Pl. *g*; J, 2), which is laid out as a garden. In the centre rises the *Friedens-Säule*, or **Column**

of Peace, 60 ft. in height, erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. It consists of a column of granite with a marble capital, placed on a lofty pedestal, and is crowned with a Victory by *Rauch*, holding a twig of palm in her left hand, and presenting the victor's wreath to the city with the right. Four groups in marble, representing the four principal powers that took part in the battle of Waterloo (England, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Hanover), designed by *Prof. Fischer*, and executed by *Professors Franz* and *Walger*, surround the column. On the S. side of the Platz is a flight of steps ascending from the street, the sides of which are adorned with two allegorical figures in white marble by *Wolff* and *Hartzer*. Opposite the top of this staircase is the *Halle Gate*, a monumental edifice by *Strack*, embellished with figures of the Seasons by *L. Drake* and *Pohlmann*. Beyond it the canal is crossed by a vaulted bridge, 110 ft. wide, on the buttresses of which stand marble groups of Navigation, Fishing, Industry, and Trade.

On the other side of the bridge are the *Tempelhof* and *Schöneberg Quarters*, both rapidly increasing in size and population. In the Belle-Alliance-Str., which diverges to the right, stand the *Barracks of the 1st Dragoon Guards;* in the Wartenburg-Str. is the new building of the *St. Gertraudt-Stiftung*, by Koch. — About $^3/_4$ M. from the gate (tramways Nos. 12, 15, 16, see p. 7) is the ***Kreuzberg** (213 ft. above the sea-level), a sand-hill rising about 100 ft. above the city, of which, being the only eminence in the environs, it affords a fine survey. On the top rises a Gothic *Obelisk* in iron, 62 ft. in height, dedicated by Frederick William III. to his people, and inaugurated in 1821. The basement, 26 ft. high, was added in 1878. The obelisk was designed by *Schinkel;* the statues and reliefs by *Rauch*, *Dieck*, and *Wichmann*. — The extensive *Tivoli* brewery is situated to the S. of the Kreuzberg; to the E. is the group of villas called *Wilhelmshöhe*, to the W. the barracks of the *Railway Service Corps*.

In the *Tempelhofer Feld*, an open piece of ground extending southwards from the Kreuzberg to the village of *Tempelhof*, the annual manœuvres and reviews of the Berlin garrison have taken place since the days of Frederick the Great.

The Pionier-Str., containing the handsome new Gothic *Church of the Holy Rood* (Pl. *g;* K, 3) and the barracks of the *Second Dragoon Guards* and the *Emperor Franz Grenadiers*, leads E. (left) from the Halle Gate to the **Hasenheide** (Pl. *g;* M, 4; tramway-line No. 13, p. 7), on which are the infantry rifle-ranges and a large gymnastic ground, with a statue of *F. L. Jahn* (d. 1852), the German 'Turnvater' (father of gymnastics), erected in 1872. To the W. lie the *Military Cemetery* and the isolated and singular-looking *Mohammedan Burial-Ground*. On the outskirts of the wood are the 'Neue Welt' (p. 12) and other places of popular resort. — In the *Urban* is the *Institution for Deserted Children*.

Outside the Halle Gate lie several large *Cemeteries* (comp. Plan): the *Jerusalemer Kirchhof* (Pl. *g;* L, 4) contains the graves of Iffland (d. 1814) and Chamisso (d. 1838), the *Alte Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof* those of Mendelssohn (d. 1847) and Varnhagen von Ense (d. 1858), and the *Neue Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof* (Pl. *g;* K, 4) those of Schleiermacher (d. 1834) and Tieck (d. 1853).

e. *Bau-Academie. Ravené's Picture Gallery. Luisenstadt.*

To the S. of the Schlossbrücke (p. 25) rises the old ***Bau-Academie**, or *Academy of Architecture* (Pl. *r;* K, 2), a lofty square edifice erected by *Schinkel* in 1831-34, each side measuring 150 ft. in length. The successful union of mediæval structural forms with Greek details in the brick and terracotta façades stamps this as one of Schinkel's most masterly creations. Since the removal of the Technical Academy to Charlottenburg (p. 74), the original purpose of this building has been given up and it is at present used by the pupils of the Academy of Art.

The Schinkel-Platz, on the N. side of the Bau-Academie, is adorned with three statues in bronze. In the centre that of **Schinkel* (d. 1841), by Drake; on the right that of *Thaer* (d. 1828), the agriculturist, Rauch's last work, completed by Hagen; on the left that of *Beuth* (d. 1853), to whose efforts Prussia has been much indebted for her advance in industrial pursuits, designed by Kiss, with reliefs by Drake.

In the Werder Market, near the Academy, is the **Werder Church** (Pl. *r;* K, 2), a brick and terracotta structure erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-30. The exterior, in modified Gothic, is not happy, but the vaulted interior is more pleasing. The altarpiece is a Resurrection by *Begas;* at the sides Four Evangelists by *W. Schadow.* On the front of the organ-choir, *Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Wach.* Sacristan, Oberwall-Str. 21.

At Unterwasser-Str. 2 is the **New Mint** (Pl. *r;* K, 3; adm., see p. 13). Its fine sandstone frieze, designed by *F. Gilly* and executed by *Schadow*, representing the processes of obtaining and treating the metals, was brought from the Old Mint in the Werder Market, now pulled down.

In the vicinity, at the corner of the Französische-Str. and Oberwall-Str., is the large *Telegraph Office* (Pl. *r;* K, 3), with a façade in the Venetian style turned towards the Jäger-Str.

In the Jäger-Str., between the Oberwall- and Kur-Str. rises the ***Deutsche Reichsbank** (Pl. *r;* K, 3), a noble Renaissance edifice, built by *Hitzig* in 1869-76, and an admirable example of the fine effects of colouring that can be produced by a judicious mingling of sandstone and brick. The sculptures, representing Germania as patroness of Commerce, Navigation, Cattle-rearing, and Industry, were executed by *Professor Franz.* The richly-adorned interior is also worthy of inspection.

From the adjacent Hausvogtei-Platz we may now proceed by the Jerusalemer-Str. to the Dönhoff-Platz (Pl. *r;* K, 3, 4), where the *Abgeordneten-Haus*, or **Chamber of the Prussian Deputies** (Leipziger-Str. 75), is situated (adm., p. 13). Opposite to it rises a monument to the Prussian Minister, *Baron vom Stein* (b. 1757, d. 1831), inaugurated in 1875; the statue of the great man,

who laid the foundation for Prussia's subsequent development, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; on the pedestal are allegorical reliefs and figures representing Patriotism, Energy, Truthfulness, and Piety, and a frieze in relief with scenes from his life. The design and part of the execution are by *Schievelbein*, after whose death (1863) *Hagen* completed the work. — No. 77 Leipziger-Str., also in the Dönhoff-Platz, is the *Reichshallen*, and No. 48 is the *Concerthaus* (p. 11). Many of the new business-houses in the Leipziger-Strasse and the adjoining streets are handsome and substantial buildings, adorned within and without with rich artistic embellishments.

No. 77-79 in the Kommandanten-Strasse, which diverges from the Dönhoff-Platz to the S. E., on the left side, opposite the Linden-Str., is Geber's extensive 'Industrie-Gebäude' (Pl. *r;* K, L, 4), one large saloon in which contains the **Picture Gallery* of the '*Verein der Berliner Künstler*', or Artists' Association, and another (opposite) that of the *Kunstfreunde im Preussischen Staat* (entrance by the 2nd portal; adm., p. 14).

A little to the W., at Nos. 92, 93 Wall-Strasse, is ***Ravené's Picture Gallery** (Pl. *r;* L, 3), a choice collection of about 160 works by modern German and French masters, and admirably lighted (adm., see p. 14). Entrance by No. 93; visitors ring on the upper floor. Catalogues for consultation.

Large Room. Long wall on the right: 60. *Hübner*, Game Law; 9. *Begas*, Moor-washing; 67. *Knaus*, Peasant girl gathering flowers; 128. *Stevens*, Visit of condolence; *22. *Gallait*, Lost in pain; *131. *Tidemand*, Norwegian funeral-scene; 111. *Ritter*, The drowned fisher-boy; 46. *Hildebrandt*, Winter-landscape; 134. *Troyon*, Pasture; 3. *A. Achenbach*, Pier in a storm; 25. *Gräb*, Interior of the cathedral at Halberstadt; 17. *T. Couture*, Falconer; 11. *Biard*, Smuggling; 135. *Troyon*, Leash of hounds. — 2nd Wall (short side of the room): 66. *Knaus*, Girl playing with two cats; 137. *H. Vernet*, Zouave acting as a nurse; 142. *R. Fleury*, Massacre of the Jews in London on the coronation-day of Edward II.; 45, 42, 41. *E. Hildebrandt*, Scenes from Lyons, Rouen, and S. Gloria (near Rio Janeiro). — 3rd Wall (long side of the room): 14. *A. Bonheur*, Pasture; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian coast; 122. *Schmitson*, Hungarian horses (uncompleted); 89. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great travelling; 69. *Koekkoek*, Forest landscape; 10. *Brendel*, Sheep leaving their pen; 80. *Lessing*, Landscape; 63. *H. ten Kate*, Genre-piece; 125. *Schreyer*, Prussian hussars attacking artillery; 47. *E. Hildebrandt*, Boa Viagem, near Rio Janeiro; 62. *Jordan*, Funeral of a child in Heligoland; *Hasenclever*, *37. Jobs (a dunce) as a school-master, 32. Scene in a cellar, 35. Portrait of himself, 36. Portrait of Preyer, 33. Jobs as a night-watchman, 31. Jobs undergoing examination; 94. *Meyerheim*, Old woman going to church. — 4th Wall (short side, by the entrance): 130. *Tidemand*, The wolf-hunter's tale; 120. *W. A. Schmidt*, Charles V. receiving the sacrament at St. Just. — In the adjoining Cabinets are smaller pictures: 102, 104. *Preyer*, Sparrows' breakfast; 90. *Meissonier*, Man reading; 123, 124. *Schrader*, Bacchanalian scenes.

On quitting the gallery we may proceed to the N. by the Grünstrassen-Brücke, the Petri-Platz, and the Brüder-Strasse to the Schloss-Platz (see p. 26 and below). [Or we may make a short detour by the Gertraudten-Str., the Kölln Fish Market, and the Breite-Str.] In the Petri-Platz is situated the Gothic **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. *r;* L, 3), erected from designs by *Strack* in 1846-50.

The slender tower, 315 ft. in height, is the loftiest in Berlin. In the Breite-Str., No. 37, are the *Royal Stables* (adm., see p. 14), below which is a private house dating from 1624. In the Köllnische Fischmarkt stands the *Kölln Rathhaus* (with an unfinished tower), on the first floor of which is the **Märkisches Provinzial-Museum**, containing an extensive collection of antiquities illustrating the historical progress of the Mark of Brandenburg. Adm., see p. 13.

The collections include prehistoric antiquities in flint, bronze, and iron from lake-dwellings, tumuli, etc.; weapons, armour, and instruments of torture; ecclesiastical antiquities; coins and medals; implements of the chase; articles in glass and porcelain, ornaments, clothing; views of Berlin in the 18th cent., etc.

The Luisenstadt, extending to the S. of the Wall-Strasse, a manufacturing district that has chiefly sprung up since 1855, is now the largest and most populous, but least interesting quarter of Berlin. At the Engel Becken, formed by the branch-canal that intersects the district, rises the Romanesque ***Church of St. Michael** (Pl. *r*; N, 4), designed by *Soller*, and erected in 1853-6 as a Roman Catholic garrison-church. Farther to the S.E. is the ***Church of St. Thomas** (Pl. *g*; O, 1), built by *Adler* in 1864-69. Both churches are among the most successful modern buildings in Berlin, exhibiting a happy combination of Romanesque plans with Renaissance details; the former is most remarkable for its exterior, the latter for its interior. — Near the church of St. Thomas, in the Mariannen-Platz, rises the large and gloomy building of the **Bethanien** (Pl. *g*; N, 1), an admirably-organised hospital with 350 beds, managed by Protestant sisters of charity (adm., see p. 13). In front of the hospital is a monument to the celebrated surgeon *Wilms* (d. 1880).

The *Jacobikirche* (Pl. *g*; L, 1), Oranien-Str. No. 133, by Stüler, completed in 1845, is a brick edifice in the early-Christian basilica style. The *Government Printing Office* (p. 14) is in the same street (No. 90). In the Prinzen-Str. rises the spacious *Turnhalle*, or gymnastic establishment (adm., see p. 13). — On the S.E. verge of this quarter lie the *Görlitz Railway Station* (Pl. *g*; P, Q, 2, 3; tramway-line 17, p. 7) and the *Barracks of the 3rd Foot Guards*.

f. *Kurfürsten-Brücke. Rathhaus. Stralau Quarter. König-Stadt.*

From the Schloss-Platz (p. 26), to the S.W. of the Palace, the *Lange*, or *Kurfürsten-Brücke* (*i. e.* Bridge of the Elector; Pl. *r*; L, 2) leads to the old town of Berlin. The bridge is adorned with an equestrian ***Statue of the Great Elector** (d. 1688) in bronze, designed by *Schlüter* and erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very debased condition. In spite of the outlandish Roman costume, the figure is remarkable for its air of majestic repose, which is heightened by contrast with the movements of the four slaves round the pedestal. — Looking

from the bridge to the right, up the river, we see the *Königliche Mühlen*, or *Royal Mills*, erected by Strack in 1846.

The *König-Strasse*, which begins beyond the bridge, and intersects the Old Town, is a great artery of traffic, presenting almost as busy a scene as the Leipziger-Strasse. No. 60 in this street is the extensive *Central Post Office* (Pl. *r*, L, 2; comp. p. 9), lately rebuilt from plans by Tuckermann. The street also contains several effective private houses of the 18th century. To the S., in the Post-Str., is the **Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. *r*; L, 1), the oldest church in Berlin, lately restored by *Blankenstein*, who added the second tower, forming part of the original design, though hitherto left unexecuted. The basements of the towers, consisting of square blocks of granite, date from the beginning of the 13th cent., the nave and choir from the 14th and 15th centuries.

The *Interior (sacristan, Probst-Str. 14-16, 2nd fl.) deserves a visit for the sake of its picturesque general effect, and also for the numerous tablets, screens, etc., restored in their original form and colouring. Every kind of artistic style, from the end of the Gothic period down to the rococo, is here represented, in some cases by works of great merit. The church contains the tomb of *Pufendorf* (d. 1690), the celebrated jurist; and on the outside is the monument of *Philip J. Spener* (d. 1705).

The *Kurfürstenhaus*, or House of the Electors, Post-Str. 5, a building of the 15th cent., was recently restored by Schwatlo.

To the N., in the Neue Markt, rises the **Marienkirche** (Pl. *r*; L, 1), the second parish-church of Old Berlin, restored in the 14th century. The spire of the tower (295 ft.), in a very peculiar Gothic style, was added by *Langhans* in 1790. In front of the principal entrance is the cross of the Abbot of Bernau, the emblem of old Berlin. In the hall below the tower is a Dance of Death, a mural painting of the end of the 15th cent., with naïve rhymes in Low German; it was executed to commemorate the plague of 1460. The interior contains the tombstone of Count Sparr, a field-marshal under the Great Elector, a pulpit by *Schlüter*, and a bronze font of 1437. On the N. side of the Neue Markt, which is skirted by the new Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse, a monument to *Luther* is to be erected.

Farther on in the König-Strasse is the ***Rathhaus** (Pl. *r*; L, 2), an imposing brick edifice with tasteful terracotta embellishments and granite facings. Like many of the other modern buildings of Berlin it exhibits a union of a mediæval structural system (round-arched) with Renaissance details, and resembles the edifices of North Italy. The principal entrance is in the tower, which rises to a height of 243 ft. (to the top of the flag-staff 318 ft.). The dial-plates of the clock measure 15 ft. across, and are illuminated after dusk. The reliefs on the front of the balcony, representing scenes in old and new Berlin, are by *Calandrelli*, *Schweinitz*, *Geyer*, and *Brodwolf*.

The bronze statues in the niches by the portal, representing Emperor William and Elector Frederick I., are executed by *Keil* and *Encke*.

*Interior (admission, see p. 14). We enter by the Principal Portal and ascend the main staircase to the Passage, with its star-vaulting and stained-glass windows bearing the arms of 84 Prussian towns. Towards the right is the Library, a spacious saloon with vaulted ceiling. The doors of the book-cases are adorned with medallion-portraits of celebrated men connected with the books within, by *Zurstrassen*. The paintings are by *E. Ewald*. Beyond the small Reading Room, the ceiling of which is adorned with *Figures from German legends by *Burger*, and which contains busts of Bismarck and Moltke by *Drake*, we reach the handsome *Festsaal, with its fine coffered ceiling, massive candelabra, and beautifully-carved oaken doors. Pictures in the lunettes by *Begas*. Statues of Frederick the Great and Fred. William III. by *Sussmann-Hellborn*. This hall also contains the well-known picture of the Berlin Congress of 1878, by *Werner* (comp. p. 54). — Adjacent is the Town Council Chamber, with panelled walls and appropriate paintings by *Burger*. — On the other side of the passage (to the left at the top of the staircase) is the Magistrates' Saloon, with fine panelling and full-length portraits of the Great Elector and the seven kings of Prussia. The architectural *Decoration of these handsome apartments is by *Waesemann* and his assistant *Kolscher*. — The walls of the Staircase leading to the upper floor, and the gallery of the Magistrates' Saloon are to be adorned with frescoes.

The Sunken Floor contains the *Rathskeller* (p. 5), a popular place of refreshment, the central room of which is adorned with paintings by *Aug. v. Heyden* and contains a copy of the column in the Gerichtslaube (p. 84).

The Tower commands an admirable *View of Berlin (adm., see p. 14).

To the E. of the Rathhaus, at the corner of the Jüden-Strasse, is one of the *District Courts* of Berlin. — At Nos. 35 and 36 Kloster-Str. (the next cross-street; to the right) is the building formerly occupied by the *Industrial Academy* (Pl. *r*; M, 2), which now forms part of the *Technical High School* and has been transferred, like the Bau-Academie, to Charlottenburg (p. 74).

Opposite the Academy is the *Lagerhaus* (Pl. *r*; M, 2), on the site of the old palace of the Markgraves. Behind are the *State Archives*. To the right, opposite, is the new *School of Art*, by Gropius and Schmieden, containing the studios of several sculptors. Beyond this, in rooms once used by Rauch as a studio, is the **Rauch Museum* (p. 13), a collection of casts and models of the works of that distinguished master, the originals of most of which are in Berlin.

Adjoining the School of Art in the Kloster-Strasse is the *Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster*, founded in 1574, and containing some of the convent and chapter-rooms of the old monastery in good preservation. The Gothic **Klosterkirche** (Pl. *r*; M, 2), erected at the end of the 13th cent. by the Franciscans, is the finest and best-preserved mediæval building at Berlin. The choir dates from 1345, the choir-stalls from 1383. The interior contains a painting in memory of a Count Hohenlohe (d. 1412), and the tombs of several princes of the 14th century. The church was restored in 1840-46, when the incongruous vestibule, towers, and belfry were added. — Beyond it is the *Parochial Church* (Pl. *r*; M, 2), erected by Nehring in 1695-1703; the tower, containing a peal of bells, was added by Gerlach in 1713.

At the E. end of the Königstrasse is an elegant colonnade, built

by Gontard in 1777, and adjacent is the *Alexander-Platz Station* of the Stadtbahn, a tasteful structure by Jacobsthal. Adjoining the station is the ***Panorama of the Battle of Sedan** (Pl. *r;* M, 1), by *A. von Werner* and *Bracht* (adm., see p. 14). On one side is represented the valley of the Meuse, from which the Prussian troops are ascending the plateau of Illy-Floing; on the other side are depicted the vain attempts of the French cavalry to break the German lines. Three dioramic views represent the Negotiations between the French and German leaders; the Emp. William receiving the Emp. Napoleon's letter of surrender; and the Meeting of Napoleon and Bismarck. To the N. of the Panorama is the new *Central Market* (Pl. *r;* L, 1), opened in 1886. To the E. of the station, on the other side of the irregularly-shaped Alexander-Platz is the *Grand Hotel* (p. 2), a large building in the Renaissance style. The new *Police Headquarters* are to be erected on the S. side of the square. — Another colonnade, begun by Nehring in 1687 and enlarged by Stüler, masks the '*Mühlendamm*' (Pl. *r;* L, 2, 3), which connects Berlin with Kölln and is the chief seat of the small Jewish dealers. At the end of the colonnade, which will have to be removed in the course of the alterations in the channel of the Spree, is the Molken-Markt (Pl. *r;* L, 2), the oldest square in Berlin, containing the *Principal Police Court* and the *Criminal Court*.

To the S.E. of the old town of Berlin, on the right bank of the Spree, and reached by the *Stralau Bridge*, lies the Stralau Quarter, another modern part of the town, with numerous factories, where the *Wallner Theatre* (Pl. *r;* N, 3; p. 12) is situated. In the N. part, known as the 'Weavers' Quarter', near the Grosse Frankfurter-Str., rises the **Church of St. Mark** (Pl. *r;* O, 1, 2), built by *Stüler* in 1848-55. To the S.E. are the **Church of St. Andrew** (Pl. *r;* O, 4), in the Stralauer-Platz, erected by *Strack* in 1853-56, the *Silesian Railway Station* (Pl. *r;* P, 3, 4) by Römer (now used by the 'Stadtbahn'), and the *East Railway Station* (Pl. *r;* Q, 3; disused) by Lohse. — Beyond the Stralau Gate, on the bank of the Spree, are the *Old Berlin Water Works*.

To the N.E. of Old Berlin lies the Königstadt, which contains the handsome *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. *b;* M, 4; p. 12), situated at the E. end of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse. On a height to the right, near the old Königs-Thor, stands the Gothic **Church of St. Bartholomew** (Pl. *b;* N, 4), with a tower 210 ft. in height, erected by *Stüler* in 1854-58.

Outside the Königs-Thor, to the right, and towards the S.E. as far as the Landsberg Gate (Pl. *r;* P, 1) extends the **Friedrichshain**, a pleasant park affording good views of the town, laid out in 1845 (reached by tramway-line No. 1, 'Ringbahn'). — At the entrance is a monument by *Calandrelli*, erected in memory of the soldiers of the E. districts of Berlin who fell in 1870-71. The highest point in the park is adorned with a bust of Frederick the Great. — The large *Städtische Krankenhaus* (Hospital; Pl. *b;* P, 4) with 600 beds, was completed in 1874, on the 'pavilion' system, by Gropius and Schmieden. — The neighbouring *Cemetery of St. Peter* contains the handsome mortuary chapel of Herr Wagener, erected by Lucae in 1869.

To the extreme E., outside the old Frankfurter-Thor and to the N. of *Friedrichsberg* (p. 2), lie the new *Cattle Market* and *Slaughter Houses*, opened in 1881 and among the largest establishments of the kind in existence (tramway-lines Nos. 34, 35; p. 8). The busiest time is on Monday forenoon.

g. *Exchange. Monbijou. Synagogue.*

Opposite the Museums (p. 29), on the other side of the Spree, rises the imposing *Börse*, or **Exchange** (Pl. *r;* K, 1), erected in 1859-63 by *Hitzig*, and the first modern building of Berlin executed in stone instead of brick. The chief façade towards the Spree is embellished with a double colonnade, above which, in the centre, is a group in sandstone by *R. Begas*, representing Borussia as the protectress of agriculture and commerce; on the wings are smaller emblematic groups and figures.

Entering from the Burg-Strasse, we pass through the Ante-Chamber, adorned with a statue of the present emperor by *Siemering*, to the Great Hall, the largest in Berlin, 330 ft. in length, 88 ft. in width, and 66 ft. in height. It is lined with imitation marble and divided by arcades into three parts, adorned with appropriate frescoes by *Klöber*. More than 4000 people congregate here daily. During the business-hours, 12-2, the gallery affords the best survey of the busy scene. — A separate building, on the other side of the Conrad-Str., is the *Corn and Provision Dealers' Exchange*.

Behind the Exchange is the small *Heiliggeist-Kirche* (Pl. *r;* L, 1), built at the end of the 13th century. Adjacent, in the Neue Friedrich-Strasse, between Nos. 45 and 46, is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. *r;* L, 1), built at the beginning of last century. The interior, which contains pictures by Rohde and K. Begas, was altered to its present appearance in 1816.

To the N.W. of the new Exchange is the tasteful little station of the Stadtbahn *(Börse)*, beyond which we pass under the railway viaduct and reach the royal château of **Monbijou** (Pl. *r;* K, 1), standing in the midst of an old garden. The nucleus of the edifice consists of a villa erected by *Eosander (v. Goethe)* in 1708 for Countess Wartenberg, which was afterwards enlarged as a residence for Queen Sophia Dorothea, wife of Frederick William I. The two detached buildings facing the Monbijou-Platz were added by *Unger* in 1788 for Queen Frederica Louisa, wife of Fred. William II. In the Monbijou garden is the tasteful little **English Church** *(St. George's)*, erected in 1881-85 from the designs of J. C. Raschdorff (services, see p. 15).

The rooms of the Monbijou château on the side next the garden contain the ***Hohenzollern Museum**, which consists of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. It includes a large number of objects of genuine artistic interest, and affords a good survey of the progress of the last two centuries.

Admission, see p. 13 (fee 25 pf.). The two rooms first visited are devoted to the *Emperor William I.* and the *Empress Augusta*. Among the contents are the table at which Napoleon III. signed the declaration of war at St. Cloud in 1870, and various addresses received by the German Emperor at important epochs of his life.

The rooms of *Frederick William IV.* and *Queen Elizabeth* contain portraits of contemporary artists and savants (brought from Potsdam), copies of drawings by the king, and a collection of the seals of Prussian monarchs. — The room of *Queen Louise* is adorned with 15 portraits and a bust of the queen, and contains the cradle of Emp. William. — The room

of *Frederick William II.* contains portraits of that monarch's generals. — The most striking object in the section devoted to *Frederick William II.* and *Queen Frederica Louisa* is a magnificent cabinet made at Neuwied, embellished with paintings and marquetry.

We now traverse a room decorated with *Porcelain*, and reach the three rooms assigned to *Frederick the Great*, which are the most interesting in the palace. Wax models of Frederick's face after death; his clothes from childhood to death; sketch of Sanssouci Palace; musical compositions; his horse Condé in its state-trappings.

The room of *Queen Sophia Dorothea*, mother of Frederick the Great, contains interesting furniture and several views of old Berlin. Next comes a *Gallery* containing busts of members of the royal family, chiefly by *Schadow* and *Rauch*. The *Palace Chapel* is adorned with a panelled ceiling, and contains plaster casts of Rauch's monuments of Frederick William II. and Queen Louise, and other sculptures. — Adjacent are the apartments of *Queen Elisabeth Christine*, consort of Frederick the Great, and another *Gallery*, with busts of eminent personages, chiefly from the time of Frederick William III.

We next pass through a room containing the table-services of the various kings, and a collection of early glass and tankards, dating in part from the days of the Electors. Then comes the room of *Frederick William I.*, containing portraits of his whole family, his turning-lathe, the sandstone trough from Schloss Wusterhausen which he used as a basin, the table and chairs of his 'Tobacco College', etc. — The last and largest room is chiefly devoted to reminiscences of *Frederick I.* and the *Great Elector*. Fine old Berlin tapestry; several admirable *Works by *Schlüter*; state-sledges, cabinets, caskets, etc.; portrait-figures in wax with the costumes of the originals; hat, boots, and sword worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin; etc. — The visit is brought to a close by the inspection of a small collection of older pictures and curiosities, some of which date from the 15th century.

The other rooms of the palace are also being gradually incorporated with the museum. One of them is fitted up as an exact reproduction of the room at Königsberg in which King Frederick I. was born.

To the N. of the Monbijou-Platz rises the *Sophienkirche* (Pl. *b*; K, 4), with an effective rococo spire, 230 ft. high, added by Graël in 1732-34. — Opposite, in the court of the house No. 10 Grosse Hamburger-Str., is *St. Hedwig's Hospital*, a Gothic brick building by Statz, built in 1855, and recently enlarged. The interesting old *Jewish Cemetery* in the same street (No. 26) contains the grave of Moses Mendelssohn (d. 1786). In the Oranienburger-Str., which bounds the Monbijou Park on the N., is the *Domcandidaten-Stift* (No. 76a), a theological seminary, with a chapel by Stüler.

Farther to the N.W., Oranienburger-Str. No. 30, rises the ***New Synagogue** (Pl. *b*; J, K, 4), one of the finest modern buildings in Berlin, begun in 1859 in a modified Oriental style from designs by *Knoblauch*, and completed in 1866 under the superintendence of *Stüler*. The façade, which is constructed of brick with details in granite and sandstone, is very effective in spite of its lack of width. The gilded dome attains a height of 158 ft.

The *Interior, which is most sumptuously decorated with painting and sculpture, is entered by three bronze doors separated by columns of green granite. A vestibule leads to the *Small Synagogue*, in which minor religious rites are performed, beyond which is the magnificent *Principal Synagogue*, containing seats for 3000 persons, and measuring 130 ft. in length exclusive of the apse. The curious vaulted ceiling, with

its iron tie-beams and cramps, is supported by slender iron columns. The most richly decorated part is the apse. During the evening-service (Fridays at dusk) the 'dim religious light' from the stained glass and the cupolas produces a remarkably fine effect. Admission (see p. 14) on application to the sacristan, who lives in the building.

No. 67 Oranienburger-Str., to the left, farther on, indicated by a granite slab, is the house which *Alexander v. Humboldt* occupied from 1842 to 1859. At the corner of the Artillerie-Str. (Nos. 35, 36) is the *Parcel Post Office*, a handsome new building.

To the N.[1], beyond the Rosenthal Gate, is the **Zionskirche* (Pl. *b*; L, 2), erected by Orth in 1866-73, a handsome structure in brick, resembling the churches of St. Michael and St. Thomas (p. 64); the tower is 216 ft. high. — Between Brunnen-Str. and Wiesen-Str. is the *Humboldthain* (Pl. *b*; H, J, 1).

In the Wedding-Platz (Pl. *b*; F, 1), outside the Oranienburger Thor, stands the *Nazarethkirche* or *Dankeskirche*, erected, from designs by Orth, to commemorate the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1878.

h. *Nördliche Friedrich-Strasse. Oranienburg Suburb. Luisen-Strasse. Moabit.*

The Friedrich-Strasse (p. 52) runs in a straight direction towards the N. from the Linden to the old Oranienburg Gate. Between the Dorotheen-Str. and the Georgen-Str., next to the *Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse*, the main station of the Stadtbahn, rises the new *Central Hotel* (p. 2), built by Hude & Hennicke. It contains an immense banqueting-hall and a winter-garden measuring 250 ft. in length by 75 ft. in breadth (concerts every evening, see p. 2).

From the *Weidendamm Bridge* (Pl. *r*; J, 1), we see to the right, on the opposite bank of the Spree, the new *Clinical Institute* in the Ziegel-Str. and the *Midwifery Institute* in the Artillerie-Str., both built by Gropius & Schmieden; on the left, to the S. of the Carl-Strasse, is the *Market Hall*, built in 1867, a spacious structure of glass and iron, at present used as a circus (p. 12).

Outside the Oranienburg Gate, which now exists in name only, to the right in the Chaussee-Strasse, is **Borsig's Engine Factory** (adm., p. 13), a vast establishment where 160 locomotives are manufactured annually. The architect was *Strack*. (Borsig's other establishments and hot-houses, see p. 72.) Opposite the factory are the *French Cemetery*, where *Devrient* (d. 1832), the actor, and *Ravené* (p. 63), the wealthy merchant and patron of art, are interred (sarcophagus and life-size figure), and the *Old Dorotheenstadt Cemetery* with the graves of *Schinkel*, the architect (d. 1841), *Schadow* (d. 1850) and *Rauch* (d. 1857), the sculptors, *Hegel* (d. 1831) and *Fichte* (d. 1814), the philosophers, and *Stüler*, the architect (d. 1865). In the new *Roman Catholic Cemetery*, more to the N., is the tomb of the eminent painter *Cornelius* (d. 1867). — In the Invaliden-Str. is the *Stettin Railway Station* (Pl. *b*; H, 3).

The N. prolongation of the Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 54), running parallel with the Friedrich-Strasse, intersects the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stadt, and leads to the New Gate (Pl. *b*; G, H, 4). As far as the *Marschalls-Brücke* (Pl. *r*; H, 2) it is called the *Neue Wilhelm-Strasse*, and beyond it the *Luisen-Strasse*. This neighbourhood is the 'Quartier Latin' of Berlin, and contains several

institutes connected with the medical faculty of the university. To the N. is the *Veterinary College* (Pl. *b;* H, 4), erected by Hesse in 1840, adjacent to which is the *Anatomie*, or dissecting-room, built by Cremer in 1863-65. Opposite the Veterinary College is the *Royal Charité* (Pl. *b;* G, 4), a hospital founded in 1710, with accommodation for 1500-1800 patients; united with it is the *Pathological Institute*. A handsome monument to *Prof. von Gräfe*, the oculist (d. 1870), by Siemering, was erected at the S. end of the garden in 1882.

To the right, outside the New Gate, are the handsome new buildings of the *Mining and Geological Institute* and the *Agricultural Museum and Academy* (Pl. *b;* G, H, 3), each of which possesses a fine interior court used for exhibitions. The intervening building, set a little back from the street, is the new *Museum of Natural History*.

The Mining Institute contains the *Mining Museum* (see p. 13). — The *Agricultural Museum* (adm., see p. 13) includes a collection of agricultural implements, mineralogical, geological, botanical, and zoological cabinets, and an interesting collection of hunting and fishing apparatus.

The pretty **Invaliden-Park**, to the left, contains an obelisk commemorating the loss of the corvette *Amazone* in 1861, and the *Warriors' Monument*, a Corinthian column of iron erected in 1854 to the memory of soldiers who fell in 1848-49 (view from the top). The *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. *b;* G, 3), erected by Frederick the Great in 1748 'læso et invicto militi', is devoid of architectural interest.

The adjoining Invaliden-Kirchhof (Pl. *b;* F, G, 3) is the burial-place of many distinguished officers, including *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), over whose grave a marble monument 18 ft. in height, designed by Schinkel, crowned with a recumbent lion in iron, was erected in 1826 'by his comrades of 1813'. — A little farther on is the *Königin Augusta Hospital*, erected for those who were wounded in the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, and the '*Central Turn-Anstalt*', for training teachers of gymnastics for the army.

To the W. of the Invalidenhaus, beyond the Berlin and Spandau Canal, which is crossed by the Invaliden-Strasse and is connected with the Spree by means of the *Humboldt-Hafen*, is situated the old *Hamburg Station* (Pl. *b;* G, 4). Beyond it is the *Zellengefängniss*, or **Prison** (Pl. *b;* F, 4), a model establishment for the reception of 565 inmates, consisting of a central structure with wings radiating from it in the form of a star. Adjacent are the handsome *Barracks of the 2nd Uhlans*, and at the opposite end of the adjoining drilling-ground those of the *1st Artillery*.

The space between the barracks was occupied in 1879 by an *Industrial Exhibition*, in 1883 by the *Hygienic Exhibition*, and in 1886 by the *Jubilee Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts*. The Exhibition Building, which is a structure of glass and iron, somewhat in the style of the Crystal Palace, is to be left standing and used for annual exhibitions of a similar nature. Among the permanent attractions are reconstructions of the chief façade of the Temple of Jupiter at Olympia and of the Altar of Pergamus; a panorama of Pergamus; and an Egyptian temple containing a panorama of Egyptian scenes. — Concerts are given on summer-evenings in the *Exhibition Park* (*Ausstellungs-Park;* comp. p. 12).

Several of the last-named buildings belong to the suburb of **Moabit**, which extends along the right bank of the Spree to a point opposite Charlottenburg (p. 74). It was so named by French immigrants, chiefly gardeners, who on account of the sandy and sterile nature of the soil styled the country '*Pays de Moab*'. It formerly consisted mainly of manufactories

and places of recreation for the lower classes, but has lately been much improved (tramway-lines Nos. 4 & 6). Two of the principal buildings are the *Criminal Courts* (adm., see p. 14), and the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. *b;* D, 4), erected by Schinkel in 1834. Among the manufactories is that of *Borsig*, with the *Villa Borsig* and its interesting *Hot-houses and Palm-houses (adm., p. 13). Opposite is the *Kleine Thiergarten*, with a war-monument by Neumann. — To the N. of Moabit, near the *Plötzensee*, is the *Penitentiary* (Pl. *b;* A, 1), a model establishment for 1200 prisoners.

i. *Königs-Platz. Thiergarten. Zoological Garden. Charlottenburg*

Outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 20) the *Friedens-Allee* leads to the right to the *Königs-Platz (Pl. *r;* G, 2), which with its environs forms one of the most imposing parts of the city. The Platz is embellished with flower-beds and two fountains.

The ***Monument of Victory** (Pl. *r;* G, 2) in the centre, 200 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated on 2nd Sept., 1873, stands on a circular terrace approached by eight steps of granite. The massive square pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze, commemorating the great victories of 1870-71 and others of earlier campaigns. On the E. side is the Danish War of 1864, by *A. Calandrelli*, which is probably the finest composition; on the N. the Battle of Königgrätz, 1866, by *M. Schultz;* on the W. the Battle of Sedan, 1870, by *K. Keil;* on the S. the return of the troops, 1871, by *A. Wolff*. The base of the column is surrounded by an open colonnade, and embellished with Venetian *Mosaics designed by *Anton von Werner* and executed at Venice by *Salviati*, illustrating, in figures partly allegorical, partly historical, the war of 1870 and the restoration of the German empire. Below are the names of the battles and the generals. Above, in the flutings of the column, which consists of yellowish grey sandstone, are placed three rows of captured Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (60 in all). The summit consists of a capital formed of eagles, crowned with a Borussia, 48 ft. in height, by *Drake*. (Fine view from the capital, 152 ft. high; tickets obtained at the entrance, 50 pf.)

The E. side of the Königs-Platz has been chosen as the site for the new *Reichstags-Gebäude*, which is now being built from the designs of Paul Wallot and promises to be the most imposing building in Berlin. Formerly this spot was occupied by the *Raczynski Palace* (Pl. *r;* G, 2), the residence of the owner of the fine collection of paintings in the National Gallery (p. 51).

To the N. of the Königs-Platz lies the Alsen-Platz, adorned with fountains, flower-beds, and four groups of sculpture representing scenes from military life (Setting out for the campaign, by Wittig; the Battle, by Schweinitz; the Hospital, by Brodwolf; and the Return, by Calandrelli). Beyond the Alsen-Platz stretches a new and handsome quarter, intersected by the *Alsen-Strasse*, and consisting almost wholly of fine modern mansions. The Alsen-Str.

ends to the N. in the *Alsen-Brücke*. In the Moltke-Strasse are situated the extensive premises of the *General Staff*, the two different portions of which were built in 1871 and 1877. To the W., in the Herwarth-Str., is a PANORAMA, containing a representation of the Siege of Plevna by *Philippoteaux* (adm., see p. 14). There is also a dioramic view of the Russians crossing the Balkans. The *Moltke-Brücke* unites this suburb with Moabit (p. 71).

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz is *Kroll's Establishment* (p. 12), beyond which, on the Spree, are the popular places of recreation known as the *Zelte* (*i. e.* Tents, from their original construction). These are simply 'al fresco' restaurants and beer-gardens, Zelt No. 2 is the most frequented. Farther to the W. is the royal château of *Bellevue* (Pl. *r;* D, 2). To the N. of the Bellevue park, on the bank of the Spree, is the Bellevue station of the Stadtbahn. The Stadtbahn then bends to the left and passes the *Thiergarten* station (Pl. *r*; B. 3) at its intersection with the Charlotten-Strasse. The new quarter between these two stations is handsomely laid out.

The broad *Sieges-Allee*, or Avenue of Victory, which leads S. from the Königs-Platz through the Thiergarten, is one of the most fashionable promenades of the Berliners, especially in spring. At the S. end of the avenue, where it meets the Thiergarten-Str., Lenné-Str., Bellevue-Allee, Bellevue-Str., and Victoria-Str., stands the *Wrangel Fountain* (Pl. *r;* G, 3), cast in bronze from designs by Hagen. The roads skirting the Thiergarten (see below) on the E. and S. are also favourite drives.

The ***Thiergarten,** the largest and most attractive park near the town, lies to the W. of the Brandenburg Gate, and is bounded on the N. by the Spree, and on the S. by the Aeussere Friedrichstadt (p. 56). It is about 2 M. in length and $^3/_4$ M. in breadth, and covers upwards of 600 acres of ground. It is enlivened by several sheets of water, and combines the character of a natural forest with the trimmer beauties of a public park. The pleasantest parts are the *Seepark* on the W. side, and the neighbourhood of the *Rousseau Island*, where numerous skaters display their skill in winter. The finest statue in the Thiergarten is the marble **Monument of Frederick William III.* (Pl. *r;* F, 3), admirably executed by *Drake* in 1849, the pedestal of which, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with *Reliefs representing the blessings of peace. The corresponding *Statue of Queen Louise* (Pl. *r;* F, 3, 4), by *Encke*, was erected in March, 1880; the reliefs on the pedestal represent woman's work. The **Monument to Goethe*, by *Schaper*, facing the Königgrätzer-Str. (Pl. *r;* G, 3), was unveiled in June, 1880; on the pedestal are allegorical figures of Lyric Poetry, Tragic Poetry, and Science. These three monuments are covered in winter. Near the Bellevue-Allee stands a Vine-dresser by *Drake*, and in the avenue diverging to the left from the Brandenburg Gate is a group of lions by *Wolff*. In the so-called 'Grossfürsten-Platz', near the Spree, are sandstone

groups representing the chief rivers of Prussia. There are also a few zinc casts from the antique.

Opposite the Seepark, on the S. bank of the canal, lies the ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. *r;* B, C, 4; adm., p. 14; tramways Nos. 28, 21, 22), founded in 1844 and recently greatly extended. It now contains one of the finest collections of animals in the world. The extensive, well laid-out grounds attract numerous visitors, and concerts are frequently given in the afternoon (see p. 12; guide by the late director, Dr. Bodinus, 50 pf.). The present director is Dr. Schmidt. The houses and sheds for the animals were executed from appropriate designs by Ende & Böckmann; the most striking are the *Antelope House*, in an Arabian style, and the *Elephant House*, a gaily-coloured structure resembling an Indian pagoda. There is a second entrance to the gardens at the corner of the Kurfürsten-Str. and the Kurfürstendamm, and a third on the W. side, opposite the station of the Stadtbahn (p. 1).

Adjoining the gardens on the N.W. lies the *Hippodrome*, beyond which rises the *Artillery and Engineering School*. To the S. is the *Joachimsthal Gymnasium* (Pl. *g;* A, 2).

The Charlottenburg Road leads from the Brandenburg Gate across the Thiergarten, which it divides into two unequal parts, to (3 M.) Charlottenburg: *tramway* every 7-8 min. (No. 27; see p. 8), also viâ Moabit (No. 5); *cab* to the Charlottenburg Bridge (Pl. *r;* A, B, 3), 1st class 1-2 pers. 1½ m., 2nd class 1 m.; see p. 6.

As soon as we quit the Thiergarten we reach the beginning of **Charlottenburg**, a dull town with 30,500 inhab., which is now practically part of Berlin, though it still retains an independent municipality. It lies on the site formerly occupied by the village of *Lietzow*, where Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I., founded a country residence at the end of the 17th century. Its present size and prosperity is entirely owing to the recent rapid advance of its large neighbour. There are several cafés and beer-gardens along the tramway-route.

At the end of the Thiergarten, to the right of the high-road, stands the **Royal Porcelain Factory** (Pl. *r;* B, 2, 3), under the artistic management of *Prof. Sussmann-Hellborn.* Adm., see p. 14; see also p. 10.

The Porcelain Manufactory was founded in 1761 by a merchant named Gotzkowsky, and was acquired for the state by Frederick the Great two years later. It soon employed 500 workmen, and its wares were at one time preferred even to those of Meissen. The artistic style impressed upon it by the taste of subsequent monarchs did not usually commend itself to the public, though the ware was always in demand for chemical and industrial vessels on account of its hardness and capacity of resisting heat. Latterly, however, the director has been more successful in meeting the popular taste, and the manufacture has been largely increased. The show rooms of the factory contain about 2000 models.

Beyond the canal-bridge, to the left, rises the new ***Technical High School** (Pl. *r;* A, 3), a building of imposing style and dimen-

sions, designed by *Lucae* and *Hitzig*, constructed under the superintendence of the latter and *Raschdorff*, and completed in 1884.

The main building, 750 ft. long and 295 ft. deep, is surmounted by a series of allegorical groups representing the various branches of studies prosecuted in the institution. In front of the attic story are realistic figures of the technical handiworks, between which are bas-reliefs of processes used in the technical arts and industries. The balustrade in front of the aula is adorned with bronze busts (by *K. Begas*) of Gauss, Eytelwein, Schinkel, Redtenbacher, and Liebig, selected as typical representatives of the five departments of the academy. The niches in the projecting wings and in the central structure are filled with statues of six celebrated architects and engineers: Erwin von Steinbach and Bramante, by *Encke;* Andreas Schlüter and Leonardo da Vinci by *Hundrieser;* Stephenson and Watt by *Keil*. The main building encloses five courts, the most central of which, covered with a glazed roof and surrounded by arcades with granite columns, has been fitted up as the public examination and exhibition room. It contains a bronze statue of Frederick William III. in classical costume by Kiss, the bronzed models of the Beuth Monument (p. 62) and Schinkel's monument at Neu-Ruppin, and marble busts and medallions of eminent teachers. A room adjoining the vestibule contains a collection of *Plaster Casts*, and in the corresponding room on the other side is the *Technological Museum*. The building also contains the *Beuth-Schinkel Museum*, a *Kinematic Collection*, a *Mineral Cabinet* (adm., see p. 13), and a *Library*. The Aula contains a statue of the Emp. William by Hundrieser and is adorned with mural paintings by Spangenberg, Körner, and Jacob. — To the left of the main structure is the *Chemical Laboratory*, and the large garden (1800 acres) also contains the *Mechano-Technical Experimenting Room* and the *Testing Room for Building Materials*. — The institution is at present attended by 900 students and has accommodation for 2000.

To the right, nearly opposite the Technical High School, diverges the Sophien-Str., containing *March's Pottery Works*, an extensive and well-known establishment, with interesting show-rooms.

The **Royal Palace** consists of a large group of adjoining buildings, of a total length of 550 yds. The central portion, erected by *Schlüter* in 1699, was enlarged by *Eosander (von Goethe)* in 1706, and provided with its effective dome. The right wing was added by *Knobelsdorff* in 1742, while the theatre at the end of the left wing and the belvedere in the park were erected by *Langhans* in 1788. The palace, which was for some years untenanted after the death of the Dowager Queen Elizabeth in 1873, is now occupied by the Crown-Prince of Meiningen.

The rococo decorations in the interior of the old central portion and in the apartments once occupied by Frederick the Great, and also the wainscoted rooms of Queen Louise in the 'Neue Schloss', fitted up in the style of the period of Louis XVI., are well worthy of inspection. For admission apply to the castellan in the right wing of the front court.

Between the two barracks opposite the palace are two groups in bronze representing soldiers of the Gardes du Corps, by *Kiss*.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden*, laid out by the eminent French landscape-gardener Le Nôtre, is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left and skirting it on the farther side, and then following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (in 10 min. from the entrance) the ***Mausoleum**, erected by *Gentz* in the Doric

style, where Queen Louise (d. 1810) and her husband Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose, together with their second son, Emperor William I. (d. 1888).

One of the servants from the palace shows the tomb (fee usual, although officially prohibited; comp. pp. 13, 78), the arrangement and decoration of which were designed by Fred. William IV.

The recumbent figures of the illustrious pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. The beautiful figure of the queen, executed at Carrara and Rome in 1812-13, was placed here in 1815 and at once established the sculptor's fame. The coffin of Emp. William is covered with wreaths of laurel. At the sides are beautiful candelabra, that on the right with the three Fates by *Rauch*, that on the left with the three Horæ by *Tieck;* the crucifix by *Achtermann* of Rome. Above the crucifix is a fresco by *Pfannschmidt*, representing Christ in benediction, with kneeling figures of the king and queen. The heart of Frederick William IV. is placed at the feet of his parents in a marble casket.

At the upper end of Charlottenburg are the garden and park of the ***Flora** society, containing a large *Palm-house, a winter-garden, and a spacious concert-room, which attract numerous visitors (adm., see p. 13). The tasteful brick and timber building containing the concert-room was erected by *Stier* in 1873. — The Lützow-Platz is embellished with a simple but pleasing *War Monument.*

On an eminence on the Spandau road, beyond Charlottenburg, lies **Westend**, a number of villas which have sprung up within the last few years (station of the Stadtbahn). On the left stands the huge but abandoned reservoir of the projected Westend water-works, and to the right is one of the reservoirs of the new Berlin water-works, which derive their supply from springs near the Tegeler-See (see below).

The *Spandauer Bock*, 3/4 M. farther (tramway from Charlottenburg), is a popular beer-garden commanding a view towards Spandau. Pleasant walk hence to (1 1/2 M.) *Pichelsberg*, situated among woods on a bay of the *Havel*, opposite the island of *Pichelswerder* (ferry 5 pf.).

The shooting-lodge of **Grunewald**, situated on the lake and in the forest of that name, 3 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Charlottenburg, is another favourite point; it may be reached either by the 'Ringbahn' (passing *Halensee*, a popular resort, also reached by a steam-tramway starting near the Zoological Garden) or the Stadtbahn. — The next station in the direction of Potsdam (comp. p. 77) is **Wannsee** *(Kaiser Pavillon Restaurant)*, on the lake of that name, a group of picturesque villas in the midst of a characteristic N. German landscape of wood and water. Near the station is the grave of the poet Heinrich von Kleist, who shot himself here in 1811. — A shady forest-path leads hence to (1 hr.) *Glienicke* (p. 84).

k. *Environs of Berlin.*

Most of the pleasantest points have already been mentioned, *viz.* the *Thiergarten* (p. 73), *Charlottenburg* (p. 74), the *Zoological Garden* (p. 74), *Schöneberg* and the *Botanical Garden* (p. 56), *Moabit* (p. 71), *Pichelsberg* (see above), the *Kreuzberg* and *Tempelhof* (p. 61).

A pleasant excursion may be made by the Spree (steamers, see p. 9) to Stralau, Treptow, and Köpenick (1 hr. 20 min.). — **Stralau** *(Tübbecke's Restaurant)* contains a picturesque old church and a naval school. The 'Stralauer Fischzug', a popular festival on Aug. 24th, attracts numerous visitors from Berlin. — **Treptow** *(Zenner; Sperl)*, on the left bank, consists mainly of villas belonging to Berlin merchants (tramway No. 14, p. 7). Farther on the steamer passes several pleasant garden-restaurants on the banks of the river. — *Köpenick*, see p. 252.

From Köpenick we may either return to Berlin by train (comp. p. 9)

Geograph. Anstalt von

Nedlitz
Meierei
Elysium
Schweizerhaus
Neue Meierei
Neuer Garten
Grosse Treppe
Grünes Haus
Goethe Haus
Eiskeller
Schinkelhof
Maschinenhaus
Schrager
Russ. Kolonie Alexandrowka
Beer-str.
Männer-palais
Hofquartier
Kirche
Heilige See
Neue Matrosenstation
Matrosenstation
Matrosen-Garten
Matrosen-Haus
Denkmal
Belvedere
Belvedere Brücke
Matrosen-Vorstadt
Matrosen-Exerzierhaus
Matrosen-Kaserne
Matrosen-Garten
Matrosen-Lazareth
Matrosen-Gasse
Matrosen-Str.
Matrosen-Thor
Matrosen-Kirche
Matrosen-Schule
Matrosen-Wache
Matrosen-Magazin
Matrosen-Schwimmanst.
Matrosen-Kaserne
Matrosen-Exerzierhaus
Matrosen-Garten
Matrosen-Lazareth
Matrosen-Gasse
Matrosen-Str.
Matrosen-Thor
Matrosen-Kirche
Matrosen-Schule
Matrosen-Wache
Matrosen-Magazin
Matrosen-Schwimmanst.
Jäger-Kaserne
Jägerthor
Jäger-Str.
Jäger-Gasse
Jäger-Kirche
Jäger-Schule
Jäger-Wache
Jäger-Magazin
Jäger-Schwimmanst.
Jäger-Kaserne
Jägerthor
Jäger-Str.
Jäger-Gasse
Jäger-Kirche
Jäger-Schule
Jäger-Wache
Jäger-Magazin
Jäger-Schwimmanst.
Kasernen-Kaserne
Kasernen-Exerzierhaus
Kasernen-Garten
Kasernen-Lazareth
Kasernen-Gasse
Kasernen-Str.
Kasernen-Thor
Kasernen-Kirche
Kasernen-Schule
Kasernen-Wache
Kasernen-Magazin
Kasernen-Schwimmanst.
Kasernen-Kaserne
Kasernen-Exerzierhaus
Kasernen-Garten
Kasernen-Lazareth
Kasernen-Gasse
Kasernen-Str.
Kasernen-Thor
Kasernen-Kirche
Kasernen-Schule
Kasernen-Wache
Kasernen-Magazin
Kasernen-Schwimmanst.
Wilhelms-platz
Exercier-haus
Garnison-Schlosser
Stadt Schloss
Paradeplatz
Regierung
Garten
Wasser-thor
Klein-Glienicker
Teltower Thor
Bahnhof
Teltower Vorstadt
Teltower Kanalstrasse
Schützenhaus
Hermann
Kadettenhaus
Friedhof
Brauerei
Brauhausberg
Havel
Schiffbauerei
Melchior-Wiese
Mühlen-Häuser
Militär-Schwimmanst.
Offizierkirche
Polsdamer
Berliner Vorstadt
Wilhelms-platz
Bassin
Kathol. Kirche
Französ. Kirche
Brandenburger Thor
Brandenburger Strasse
Charlottenstrasse
Potsdamer Thor
Potsdamer Strasse
Nauener Thor
Nauener Strasse
Nauener Kirche
Nauener Schule
Nauener Garten
Nauener Gasse
Nauener Str.
Nauener Kaserne
Nauener Exerzierhaus
Nauener Garten
Nauener Lazareth
Nauener Gasse
Nauener Str.
Nauener Thor
Nauener Kirche
Nauener Schule
Nauener Wache
Nauener Magazin
Nauener Schwimmanst.
Garde-Kasernen
Garde-Exerzierhaus
Garde-Garten
Garde-Lazareth
Garde-Gasse
Garde-Str.
Garde-Thor
Garde-Kirche
Garde-Schule
Garde-Wache
Garde-Magazin
Garde-Schwimmanst.
Wilhelms-platz
Exercier-haus
Garnison-Schlosser
Stadt Schloss
Paradeplatz
Regierung
Garten
Wasser-thor
Klein-Glienicker
Teltower Thor
Bahnhof
Teltower Vorstadt
Teltower Kanalstrasse
Schützenhaus
Hermann
Kadettenhaus
Friedhof
Brauerei
Brauhausberg
Havel
Schiffbauerei
Melchior-Wiese
Mühlen-Häuser
Militär-Schwimmanst.
Offizierkirche
Polsdamer
Berliner Vorstadt

Pfaueninsel
UNGFERNSEE
Park des Pr. Leopold
Finkenberg
Fregatte
Matrosen-Station
Glienicker Brücke
Schloss
Park d. Prinz Leopold
Böttcherberg
KL. GLIENICKE
Berlin
Glienicker Lake
Schloss
Babelsberg
Griebnitzsee
Portierhaus
Babelsbergstr.
Villenkolonie
Neu-Babelsberg
Feldstrasse
Karlstrasse
Turnstrasse
Ackerstrasse
NOWAWES
Kirchplatz
Gasanstalt
Bhf.
NEUENDORF
Stahnsdorfer Str.
Wannsee, Kolonie Alsen
Bahnhof Neu-Babelsberg
Grossbeeren
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

or go on by train to *Friedrichshagen* on the *Müggelsee* and to (15 M. from Berlin) *Erkner* (p. 252), whence a steamer plies to *Rüdersdorf* (see p. 235). Steamers also ply from Köpenick thrice weekly to Friedrichshagen (see above) and twice weekly to *Grünau* on the *Lange See*, two favourite points for rowing and sailing regattas. From Grünau a pleasant walk leads through the woods to the *Müggelsberge*.

To the N. of Berlin, 1½ M. beyond the Rosenthal Gate, is the *Gesundbrunnen*, with a park and restaurants. About 3 M. from the Schönhausen Gate are situated *Pankow* and the château of *Schönhausen* with its park, both connected by tramway with Berlin (No. 7, p. 7). — The principal Berlin *Race Meetings* take place in spring and autumn at *Hoppegarten*, a station on the Ostbahn.

To the S.W. is **Lichterfelde**, a group of villas, with stations on the Anhalt and Potsdam railways (see below and pp. 300, 404). The principal German *Cadet School* was transferred hither from Berlin in 1878, and occupies a large building surmounted by a dome 200 ft. high, and containing accommodation for 880 pupils. In the vestibule are the marble statues formerly in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 54). The Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels are both richly decorated. The 'Field Marshal Hall' contains the portraits of upwards of 60 Prussian marshals, and a frieze by Pfuhl representing the campaign of 1870-71, the training of the cadets in the old school, and the opening of the new building. The 'Flensburg Lion' stands in front of the commandant's house (comp. p. 182). The school is connected with the station of the Anhalt line (p. 300) by an electric railway. Horse-races are held at Lichterfelde also.

Pleasant excursion by tramway (No. 8, p. 7) or steamer (from Spandau) to (9 M.) **Tegel**, formerly the residence of the Humboldt family. The château, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, was altered by *Schinkel* in 1822 in imitation of a Roman villa. The interior is decorated with valuable works of art and casts. The park contains the burial-place of William (d. 1835) and Alexander (d. 1859) v. Humboldt, marked by a granite column with a statue of Hope by *Thorvaldsen*.

The traveller whose stay at Berlin is short will hardly be repaid by a visit to any of these points, but he should not omit to devote a day to *Potsdam* with its environs (see R. 2). — *Freienwalde*, see p. 230; *Buckow*, see p. 235; *Spandau*, see p. 92; *Spreewald*, see p. 265.

2. Potsdam and Environs.

Railway from Berlin to Potsdam, 16 M., in 25-45 min., 25 trains daily (fares 2 m. 10 pf., 1 m. 60, 1 m. 5 pf.); to Neu-Babelsberg, same fares; to the Wildpark, 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf. Return-tickets at reduced rates.

The stations were formerly bleak and unattractive places, but are gradually becoming enlivened with country-houses. 3 M. *Friedenau;* 4½ M. *Steglitz;* 5½ M. *Lichterfelde*, with the Cadet School (see above; 1 M. distant) and race-course. (From Lichterfelde a visit may be paid to the extensive fields near *Osdorf*, where the experiment of utilising the Berlin sewage as manure is being tried.) — 7½ M. *Zehlendorf*. The trains on the main-line do not stop at Neu-Babelsberg (see below). 16 M. *Potsdam*. 18½ M. *Wildpark*, ½ M. from the New Palace (p. 82).

A short branch-line leads from Zehlendorf to Potsdam viâ *Schlachtensee*, *Wannsee* (p. 76), and *Neu-Babelsberg* (2 M. from the château, p. 84; steamer in summer on the Griebnitzsee to Glienicke, p. 84).

Trains for Potsdam also start from the five chief stations of the Stadtbahn (see p. 1), but take 1-1¼ hr. to reach their destination. After passing *Grunewald* the line unites at *Wannsee* with that above described.

Potsdam. — **Hotels.** *Eisenbahn Hôtel, at the railway-station, with a restaurant and a garden on the Havel, R. from 2 m.; Einsiedler, Schloss-Str. 8; Deutsches Haus, Schloss-Str. 6, good wine; Stadt Königsberg, Brauer-Str. 1, with a veranda on the Havel, good cuisine.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant.* — In the Town: Besides the above-mentioned hotels: *Schirmer*, Kreuz-Str. 16; *Niedt*, Wilhelms-Platz 10; *Hormess*, Wilhelms-Platz (for luncheon). — In the Environs: *Café Sanssouci*, outside the Brandenburg Gate; *Wackermann's Höhe*, on the Brauhausberg, with fine view; *Wildpark Station* (see p. 77); *Bluhme*, near the Orangery; *Hager*, at Glienicke, near the Berlin high-road.

Cabs. *First class* (for 1-2 persons only): per drive within the town 75 pf.; outside the town per ¼ hr. 75 pf., ½ hr. 1¼ m., ¾ hr. 1½, 1 hr. 2 m., for each additional ¼ hr. 50 pf. more, a whole day 12 m.

	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4-5 pers.
Second class: for ¼ hr.	— 50	— 75	1 25
½ hr.	— 75	1 —	1 50
¾ hr.	1 —	1 25	1 75
1 hr.	1 50	1 75	2 25
Luggage 25 pf.			
To the *Berlin Station*, *Neue Garten*, or *Mühlenberg*	— 50	— 75	1 —
Ruinenberg, *Sanssouci Mill*, and to the entrance of the *Orangery*	— 75	1 —	1 25
Wildpark, *Neue Palais*, *Klein-Glienicke*	1 —	1 50	1 75
Babelsberg by *Klein-Glienicke* or by *Nowawes*	1 50	1 75	2 —

Fares by time: 6 hrs. 12 m., 12 hrs. 15 m., without regard to the number of persons. Double fares at night.

Steamboats in summer. From the Lange Brücke (p. 79) to *Glienicke* (p. 84), *Sacrow* (p. 85), and the *Pfaueninsel* (p. 84) several times every afternoon, a pleasant trip. On Mon. a trip is generally made round the 'Island of Potsdam'. In summer there is also steamboat communication between Potsdam and *Spandau* (p. 92).

Tramways. From the Lange Brücke: 1. To *Glienicke* (p. 84); 2. To the *Brandenburger Thor* (near Sanssouci) and the *Victoria-Strasse*, near the Charlottenhof (p. 82); 3. To the *Russian Colony* (p. 83), near the New Garden (p. 83). — 4. From the Victoria-Str. to *Glienicke*.

Plan of Excursion. After a glance at the town, visit the **Friedenskirche*, **Sanssouci*, the so-called **Orangery*, the *Sicilian Garden*, the *Japanese House*, *Charlottenhof*, the **Palace of Friedrichskron*, and then return to the town. Drive by the **Pfingstberg* to the **Marble Palace*, and by *Glienicke* to **Babelsberg;* then to the railway-station, from which a visit may be paid to the *Brauhausberg*, an admirable point of view, especially by evening-light. It is possible to visit all these points by carriage in one day, but very fatiguing. — *Smoking* is prohibited in the royal gardens, except at Babelsberg.

The **Fountains** of Sanssouci usually play in summer on Sundays, from noon till dusk. The great fountain also plays on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons (see p. 14).

Fees to the attendants at the different palaces, although strictly speaking prohibited: 1 pers. 1 m., a party 3 m.; comp. p. 76. Admission to the New Palace is granted by ticket (25 pf. for each pers.; no fee).

Potsdam (48,500 inhab., garrison 7000), the seat of government for the province of Brandenburg, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is of ancient Slavonic origin, but was a place of no importance until the Great Elector founded his palace and park in the neighbourhood.

It is indebted for its modern splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided at Potsdam, and in whose reign the palace of Sanssouci, the New Palace, and a number of handsome private residences were erected, and the grounds greatly extended.

Crossing the *Lange Brücke*, which leads from the station to the town, we perceive the Royal Palace opposite to us. On the right stands the lime-tree (protected by a metal covering) where petitioners used to station themselves to attract the attention of Frederick the Great. To the S. of the palace, enclosed by two rows of columns, extends the **Lustgarten**, in which there are bronze busts of York, Blücher, and twelve other celebrated personages, by *Rauch*, and a series of statues and groups, executed at the beginning of the last century, of little artistic value. A bronze statue of Frederick William I. by *Hilgers* (a replica of that in the Berlin Arsenal) was erected here in 1885 on the side next the parade ground, where he used to drill his gigantic grenadiers.

The adjoining **Palace** (castellan in the court to the left), erected in 1660-1701, but dating in its present form from 1750, is interesting for the reminiscences it contains of Frederick the Great.

His rooms, adorned with pictures by Watteau, Lancret, and Pesne, have been preserved in their original condition. His ink-stained writing-table, music-stand, autograph notes, travelling-cup, etc., are shown here. Adjoining the *Library*, which is separated from the *Bedroom* by a massive silver balustrade only, is a *Cabinet* with double doors, from which the dining-table could be let down by means of a trap-door, and where the king occasionally dined with his friends without risk of being overheard by his attendants. — The *Study of Frederick William I.* contains a few pictures painted by that monarch 'in tormentis' (*i.e.* during an attack of gout), and also a large equestrian portrait of him by Camphausen. The *Apartments of Frederick William II.*, with wainscoting in the Louis XVI. style, and those of *Frederick William III.* and his consort *Queen Louise* are also preserved unaltered. Those occupied by the late *King Frederick William IV.* are adorned with a number of good modern pictures. The *Oranienkammern* contain some old tapestry. — The upper floor of the wing next the parade ground is the winter residence of Prince William.

The ***Church of St. Nicholas**, to the N. of the palace, erected in 1830-37 from a plan by *Schinkel*, a lofty edifice of cubical form, with a dome added in 1842-50, contains a large fresco in the apse, of Christ with the apostles and evangelists, designed by *Schinkel*, and four prophets by *Cornelius* in the angles of the vaulting under the dome. The tympanum of the entrance-portico contains a relief of the Sermon on the Mount, by *Kiss*, from designs by Schinkel. Fine view from the open colonnade of the dome. (Sacristan at the parsonage, adjoining the church on the right.)

The neighbouring **Rathhaus**, the gable of which is adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe, was built in 1754. The *Obelisk* in front of it, 75 ft. in height, is embellished with medallion-busts of the Great Elector and the first three kings of Prussia. Adjoining the royal palace is the *Barberini Palace*, erected by Frederick the Great in imitation of the palace of that name at Rome but

practically rebuilt in 1850-52, containing large assembly-rooms for scientific and other societies.

A vault under the pulpit of the **Garrison Church**, more to the W., contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church. A number of flags, chiefly French, captured in 1813-15 and in 1870-71, are suspended on each side of the pulpit. Sacristan, Kiez-Str. 24.

The Wilhelms-Platz is adorned with a *Statue of Frederick William III.*, designed by *Kiss*.

The *Military* and the *Civil Orphan Asylums*, the *Casino*, the *French Church*, built in 1752, the *District Courts*, in the Maurer-Str., the *Theatre*, the *Hussars' Barracks*, the new *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Bassin-Platz, and the *Uhlan Barracks* are also handsome buildings. The *Weinbergthor*, in the N.W. part of the town, was designed by Hesse in the style of the Arcus Argentarius at Rome, and is adorned with terracotta reliefs by Schievelbein and Bläser, representing the return of the Crown Prince of Prussia (the present Emperor) from the campaign against Baden.

Outside the (W.) *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in the form of a Roman triumphal arch by Unger in 1770, with a handsome new allegorical fountain-group of five figures near it, an avenue to the right leads to the Park of Sanssouci. At the entrance to the park, $1^1/_2$ M. from the station, rises the ***Friedenskirche**, or '*Church of Peace*', in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by *Persius*, and completed in 1850, the favourite building of Fred. William IV.

We first enter a Quadrangle, enclosed by arcades, adjoining which rises the clock-tower, 130 ft. in height, with openings adorned with miniature columns. In the cloisters, at the foot of the tower, are some interesting Romanesque Italian sculptures. Beyond the cloisters, the entrance to which from the park is formed by a modern Romanesque portal in terracotta, we enter the somewhat smaller Atrium (the 'paradise' of the ancient basilicas), where to the left stands *Rietschel's* *Pietà, opposite to it *Rauch's* *Group of Moses, and in the centre a copy of *Thorvaldsen's* Risen Christ. The somewhat bare Interior of the basilica, borne by sixteen Ionic columns in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial-vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861) and of his Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873); the angel in Carrara marble is by *Tenerani* of Rome. To the right of the angel is a lofty marble candelabrum by Steinhäuser. The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic from S. Cipriano di Malamocco, representing Christ, Mary, and Peter on the right, and John the Baptist and St. Cyprian on the left. In the sacristy (not accessible) reposes Emperor Frederick III. (p. 82).

Entering the *Park of Sanssouci and bearing to the right, we soon reach the *Great Fountain* (p. 78), the water of which rises to a height of 112 ft., and several others near it. Of the twelve figures surrounding the basin (18th cent.), the Venus by *Pigalle* alone merits inspection. The equestrian *Statue of Frederick the Great* in Carrara marble, to the S. of the Great Fountain, is freely copied from Rauch's celebrated work (p. 22), and the reliefs on the neighbouring bronze vase are repetitions of those on the pedestal of the monument of Fred. William III. in the Thiergarten (p. 73).

A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, intersected by six *Terraces*, ascends from the great fountain to the palace. Frederick the Great's greyhounds and chargers are buried at the E. end of the highest terrace. This was once a favourite resort of the king, who expressed a wish to be buried at the foot of the statue of Flora here ('Quand je serai là, je serai sans souci').

The ***Palace of Sanssouci**, a building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff for Frederick the Great in 1745-47, and that monarch's almost constant residence, stands on an eminence above the town. His rooms are still preserved almost unaltered. It was afterwards occupied by Frederick William IV., who died here in 1861.

The castellan lives in the building to the E. of the palace. The main interest of the palace consists in the numerous reminiscences it contains of its illustrious founder. A clock, which he was in the habit of winding up, is said to have stopped at the precise moment of his death (2.20 p.m., 17th Aug., 1786). His portrait (in his 56th year) by *Pesne* is said to be the only likeness for which he ever sat. The walls are hung with pictures by *Pesne*, *Lancret*, *Watteau*, and others. The library contains a few ancient busts, the best of which is one of *Homer. In the dining-room stands a bronze bust of Charles XII. of Sweden. The W. wing contains the room in which *Frederick William IV.* died (kept unaltered) and also that once occupied by *Voltaire*. In the latter are some curious wood-carvings and embroidery.

The *Picture Gallery*, in a separate building, has yielded up its finest works to the Museum at Berlin. Those remaining are chiefly old copies of Rubens and Van Dyck (ascribed here to these masters themselves) or works by their pupils and imitators. The bronze *Bust of Sixtus V. (d. 1590) is very fine. A small room at the back contains several works by the *Van der Werffs*, some good examples of *Jan Brueghel*, and paintings by *Molenaer* and other Dutch masters. The building cost Frederick 24,000*l*., and the interior is lavishly adorned with stucco and Italian marbles.

From Sanssouci a path leads in 1/4 hr. to the *Ruinenberg* (see Plan), an eminence with artificial ruins, beneath which is the reservoir for the fountains of Sanssouci. The water is pumped into it from the Havel by means of steam-engines. The tower (129 steps; fee 30 pf.) commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

The way to the Orangery leads past the famous *Windmill*, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (now royal property), and through the *Northern Garden* or '*Pinetum*'.

The ***Orangery**, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, 330 yds. in length, was completed in 1856 from plans by *Hesse*. On the terrace are two columns with statues of Ceres and Flora, and a copy of the Farnese Bull. Below are two ancient sarcophagi, used as fountain-troughs. The long façade is adorned with numerous statues: the Seasons and the Months executed by *Stützel*, from the designs of *Schievelbein*, *Wittig*, *E. Mayer*, and *Franz;* in the centre Agriculture, Architecture, Industry, and Science by *A. Wolff* and *E. Mayer*. In front of the building is a statue of Fred. William IV., by *Blaeser*.

The Central Saloon on the groundfloor contains forty-nine *Copies from Raphael* and numerous original sculptures. Among these are: *Steinhäuser*, Girl listening with a shell; *Troschel*, Spinner asleep; *Imhof*, Miriam; *Voss*, Hebe giving water to the eagle, and Cupid warding off the eagle. — Next Saloon: *Franz*, Butterfly-catcher; *Wittzach*, Ball-player (in bronze). — Malachite Saloon: *Troschel*, Sleeping Faun, and the infant Bacchus in a basket; *Thorvaldsen*, Head of Adonis, and Head of a sleeper; *Hasenpflug*, Cupid and Psyche. Paintings: *Stange*, Palace of the Doges (funeral of the last doge at night); *O. Achenbach*, Park near Frascati; *Hagen*, Wieland at the court of Weimar; *Oer*, Frederick the Great in a boat, playing. — In the Loggia are statues in marble: *Troschel*, Woman spreading flax; *E. Mayer*, Girl putting on ear-rings; *Steinhäuser*, Boy playing at ball. — Next Rooms: **Rauch*, Danaide; *E. Hildebrandt*, Bethesda, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem from the Mt. of Olives. The Orangery also contains some good Berlin and Dresden china.

The upper terrace (door to the left in the court) commands a magnificent *Panorama of the country round Sanssouci, Potsdam, the Havel, and the neighbouring hills.

From the Cavalier Wing we now proceed to the *Paradeisgärtl*, which contains a charming *Atrium* in the Greek style. The *Belvedere* at the N.W. end of the garden, beyond the Paradeisgärtl, commands a pleasing view.

From the Orangery we proceed to the S. through the '*Sicilian Garden*', containing tropical plants, fountains, and statues (*Girl drawing water, in marble, by E. Wolff), and then between the *Sea-horse Fountain*, by Kiss, and the *Japanese House* (called the 'ape-saloon' by Frederick the Great from the figures with which it is decorated) to (1 M.) the Charlottenhof. Before reaching the château we pass on the left the *Roman Bath-house*, containing a valuable bath of jasper, a fine group of Ganymede and Hebe in marble by Hentschel, and some old engravings.

The ***Charlottenhof**, originally an unpretending country-house, was tastefully transformed by *Schinkel* in 1826 into an Italian villa. The vestibule contains a bust of Schinkel by *Rauch*, and two vases of jasper from the Ural. In one of the rooms is a chair of steel and silver, made by *Peter the Great*. In the dining-room, Ganymede by *Wredow*, and David by *E. Wolff*. (Castellan on the sunk floor.)

To the E. of the park of Sanssouci, 1 M. from the Orangery and about the same distance from the Charlottenhof, rises the ***Palace of Friedrichskron** (formerly the *New Palace*), founded by Frederick the Great in 1763, after the termination of the Seven Years' War, and completed by him in 1769 at a expense of about 450,000*l*. The façade is 375 ft. long. Many of the 200 apartments are richly decorated. Those once occupied by the founder are preserved unaltered. The palace is at present the residence of Empress Victoria and not accessible. Emperor Frederick III. died here in a room facing the park, 15th June, 1888. Opposite the back-side of the palace are the '*Communs*', or old servants' offices, now barracks for a battalion of infantry composed of members of all the different regiments, trained here to ensure uniformity of drill throughout the army.

The Vestibule of the palace contains a large porcelain vase, presented by the Emp. Nicholas. The *Grotto Saloon is inlaid with shells, the friezes with minerals and precious stones. The upper rooms contain several large decorative paintings, erroneously ascribed to great masters. The Apartments of Frederick the Great contain relics of that monarch and a portrait of Voltaire drawn by him. In the private rooms of the Empress are good French works by *Watteau*, *Lancret*, and *Pater*. The Theatre has seats for 600 persons. In the Concert and Ball Room: *G. Reni*, Lucretia, Diogenes; *L. Giordano*, Judgment of Paris, Rape of the Sabines; *Vanloo*, Sacrifice of Iphigenia. The handsome Marble Saloon is 100 ft. long.

The castellan also keeps the key of the **Antique Temple** or **Mausoleum**, containing an admirable marble *Statue of Queen Louise by *Rauch*, somewhat more realistic than that at Charlottenburg (p. 76). Opposite to it is the elegant **Temple of Friendship**, erected by Gontard by order of Frederick the Great to the memory of his sister the Margravine of Baireuth, and containing her bust.

To the W. of Schloss Friedrichskron, in the direction of the village of *Eiche*, a new park is now being laid out. The *Wildpark*, to the S. affords numerous pleasant strolls. The *Wildpark Station* (p. 77) is $^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Friedrichskron.

To the N. of Potsdam, about $^1/_2$ M. from the Nauener Thor, is the Russian colony of *Alexandrowka*, consisting of eleven houses and a Greek chapel, founded in 1826 by Fred. William III. for the accommodation of the Russian singers who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards.

To the E. of the Russian colony lies the *Neue Garten, or New Garden, laid out by Fred. William II., and containing a fine rosary. At the N. corner of the garden is the *Meierei* (Restaurant, unpretending) or dairy, prettily situated on the Jungfernsee (boats to Glienicke, etc.). In the E. part of the garden, on the Heiligen-See, rises the **Marble Palace**, erected in 1786-96 by Fred. William II., who died here in 1797, and completed by Fred. William IV. in 1845. It contains some good sculptures and pictures. In summer the palace is occupied by Emperor William II., and not open to visitors.

In the Court, in front of the palace, Prometheus, by *E. Wolff*. In the Arcades, rich ornamentation by *Kolbe* and *Hesse*. Marble sculptures. The interior contains marble sculptures by *Rauch*, *Tieck*, *Canova*, and *Schadow*, pictures by *Hackert*, *Frey*, *Lütke*, *Kretschmer*, and others, valuable clocks and furniture, and elaborate ceiling and mural decorations.

The *Kitchen*, which externally looks like a temple sunk in the lake, is connected with the palace by a subterranean passage 50 paces long.

On the ***Pfingstberg**, which rises in the vicinity, stands handsome ornamental building, part of a projected villa, designed by Hesse, the towers of which (152 steps) afford an extensive view of the environs, with Berlin, Spandau, Nauen, and Brandenburg in the distance, most striking by evening-light. A carriage-road ascends to the summit of the hill. The castellan lives in the N. W. tower. At the base on the S. side lies the extensive *Drill Ground* (Bornstädter Feld).

At **Glienicke** (Hager's Restaurant) on the Berlin road (tramway, see p. 78), on the left bank of the Havel, is situated a *Château of Princess Frederick Charles*, widow of Prince Frederick Charles (d. 1885), with a garden and large **Park*, which is sometimes closed after 4 p.m.

If, from the entrance next to the fountains near the road, we follow the first road leading to the right, we reach the so-called *Roman Bench*, on the banks of a small artificial lake and waterfall. On a slight eminence above lies the **Weisse Bank*, affording a capital survey of the whole basin of the Havel; we then follow the road and come to the *Victoria Bank*, whence we enjoy an extensive view of the other side of the river. We now return to the CHÂTEAU. The '*Neugierde*', or entrance-court, and the '*Casino*' contain a number of antique sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions; the latter also commands a beautiful view. To the N.W. of the palace is a 'restoration' of the court of an old monastery, the older parts of which came from Padua (admission on application to the porter). The reserved park is noted for its well-kept turf; admission on application to the Inspector, who lives close by.

On the other side of the road rises the *Böttchers-Berg*, surmounted by a Loggia, commanding a fine *Panorama. At the foot of the hill is an old *Hunting-Lodge* of the Great Elector, whose bust is placed above one of the gates, in the rococo style, restored as a residence for the late Prince Frederick Charles.

In the vicinity (3/4 M.) is the entrance to the park and the palace of *Babelsberg*, the property of the Empress Augusta and open to the public in her absence. The porter at the gate provides a guide through the park, if required (1/2-1 m.). — Those who wish to visit Babelsberg first leave the railway at Neu-Babelsberg station (p. 77).

The picturesque château of ***Babelsberg** was erected in the English Gothic style by *Schinkel* in 1835, and extended in 1848. It stands in a beautiful park, laid out by Prince Pückler.

The *INTERIOR of the château is tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art. Pictures: **Wittich*, Page; **Th. Hildebrand*, Othello; *Meyer of Bremen*, Mother giving her child to a kneeling girl; *Hagn*, Conversation; *C. Becker*, The young recruit; *Spangenberg*, Sleeping forester; *Dannhauser*, Scene from the Danish war; **Bleibtreu*, At Königgrätz; landscapes by *Däge*, *Hummel*, *Harrach*, and others. Also memorials of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. Charming *Views* through the dense foliage, of Potsdam, Sanssouci, the Pfingstberg, the Marble Palace, Glienicke, the broad expanse of the Havel, and the wooded hills. The water of the fountains in front of the palace is forced to the height of 100 ft. from the Havel by means of a steam-engine. On the E. side of the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by *Kiss*. The adjacent Gothic building to the right is the kitchen.

On the neighbouring Lenné-Höhe stands the so-called *Gerichtslaube*, a Gothic portico, which was detached from the old Rathhaus in Berlin in 1871, and re-erected here. Extensive view. — To the S. rises the *Flatower Thurm*, a copy of the Eschenheimer-Thor Thurm at Frankfort, erected in 1856 and commanding a fine view.

The **Pfaueninsel**, 3 M. to the N.E. of Potsdam, once a favourite resort of Frederick William III., converted by him into a park, and abounding in beautiful oaks, is now rarely visited. The *Château* is in the form of a ruined Roman villa with two round towers connected by a bridge, and the *Farm* at the extremity of the island in that of a Gothic ruin. The

Cavalierhaus was built with the stones of Count Schlieffen's old house at Dantsic. Steamer to the Pfaueninsel, see p. 78; the road leads along the Havel, passing the forestry of *Moorlake* (restaurant), and reaches the ferry at the church of *Nikolskoe*. — Between Glienicke and the Pfaueninsel, on the right bank of the Havel, lies *Sacrow* (Restaurant on the river), with the *Church of Our Saviour*, a basilica built by Persius for Frederick William IV. A pleasant walk may be taken through the wood from here to the *Römerschanze*, opposite the village of *Nedlitz*.

The ***Brauhausberg** (*Restaurant*, p. 78), to the S. of the main railway-station of Potsdam, commands a beautiful view of the town and the wide expanse of the Havel, finest by evening-light. — Farther to the S., on the *Telegraphenberg*, stands the *Astronomical and Physical Observatory*, an admirably-equipped institution, built by Spieker in 1875-79 (visitors admitted on Fridays 3-6; custodian in the main building).

Other pleasant points in the neighbourhood of Potsdam are the *Rabensberge* (view); the forester's house of *Templin* (Restaurant), on the Havel, a drive of ½ hr. or row of 1 hr.; *Baumgartenbrück* (Inn), 4 M. to the S. W., at the point where the Havel emerges from the *Schwielow-See;* and *Caputh*, on the Schwielow See, farther on.

3. From Cologne to Hanover, and to Berlin by Stendal or Magdeburg.

Railway to Hanover (203 M.), express in 6 hrs. (fare 30 m. 30 pf.); quick train in 6 hrs. 50 min. (fares 30 m. 30, 22 m. 50, 15 m. 80 pf.); ordinary trains in 11 hrs. (fares 24 m. 50, 18 m. 30, 12 m. 40 pf.). — Express from Cologne to Berlin (361 M.) in 10-12 hrs. (fares 54 m. 10, 40 m. 20 pf., 29 m.); comp. p. 93. Dinners (2½ m., including wine) are handed into the carriages at Dortmund if previously ordered through the guard at Düsseldorf or Oberhausen.

At Oberhausen this route unites with the direct through-route from London to Berlin viâ Flushing. Passengers leaving London (Holborn Viaduct or Victoria) at 8.25 p.m. reach Berlin at 10.52 p.m. on the following day (fares 5*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, 3*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*). The stages of the journey are as follows: from London to *Queenboro'* 1½ hr.; from Queenboro' to *Flushing* by steamer 9 hrs.; from Flushing to *Oberhausen* (change carriages; time allowed for dinner) 6 hrs.; from Oberhausen to *Berlin* 9 hrs. Comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*, and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From *Cologne* to (24 M.) *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 30 M. *Calcum*, near which is *Kaiserswerth*, with its extensive charitable institutions. Near (34 M.) *Grossenbaum* is the château of *Heltorf*, adorned with frescoes by Lessing.

39 M. **Duisburg** (**Europäischer Hof; Hof von Holland)*, a very ancient town, connected with the *Rhine* and the *Ruhr* by a canal, is a rapidly-increasing manufacturing place, with 41,242 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal-traffic. The **Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., was restored in 1850. In the Burgplatz is a monument to *Gerhard Mercator*, the geographer, who died here in 1594. — The train now crosses the *Ruhr*.

44 M. **Oberhausen** *(Hof von Holland; Rail. Restaurant)*, a town of very recent origin, with 16,680 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim-Ruhrort, and Wesel-Emmerich lines (Flushing train, see above). Extensive iron-works in the vicinity.

49 M. *Berge-Borbeck.* — 51 M. *Altenessen* is the junction for (1½ M.) *Essen* (see p. 104). — 56 M. *Gelsenkirchen*, whence a branch-line diverges to *Krdy.* — 59 M. **Wanne**, the junction for Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamburg (R. 15); 61 M. *Herne;* 66 M. *Castrop.*

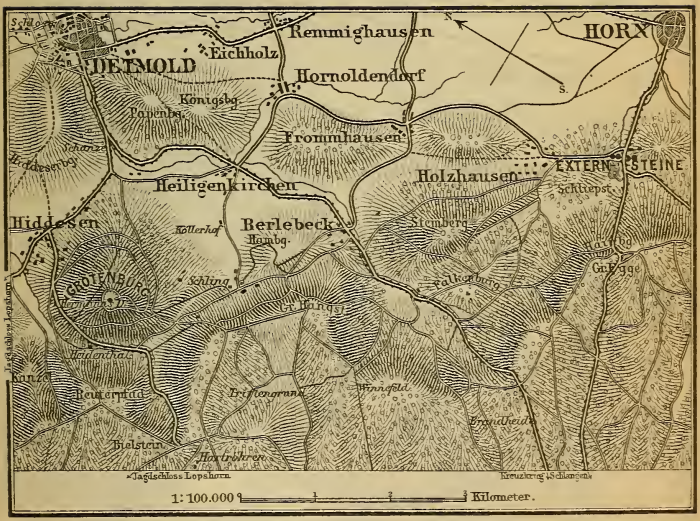
The line to Dortmund traverses one of those flat agricultural tracts so characteristic, even in the time of Tacitus, of this part of Germany, with the addition of frequent signs of modern industry.

73 M. **Dortmund.** — **Hotels.** *Römischer Kaiser, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 m.; Middendorf, R., L., & A. 2¼ m., well spoken of, these two near the church of St. Reinoldi (Pl. E, 3, 2); Kölnischer Hof (Pl. c; E, 3); Rheinischer Hof (Pl. e; D, 1); Kuehn (Pl. d; D, 3). — *Railway Restaurant; Krone*, in the market-place, good Dortmund beer.

Dortmund, a town with 66,544 inhab., the most important in Westphalia, is the central point of a mining district, with numerous foundries, the headquarters of the mining authorities of Westphalia, and the meeting-point of several railways. It is at the same time one of the most ancient places in this part of the country, being mentioned in history as early as 927, probably fortified in the 10th cent., and frequently chosen for the meeting of imperial diets and ecclesiastical assemblies. It afterwards became a free imperial and fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1387-88 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and other princes. After the Thirty Years' War, however, the place lost its importance. The massive walls have been entirely removed and their site occupied by promenades, and the town now wears a modernised aspect. The church of *St. Reinoldi* (Pl. E, 3), in the transition-style of the 13th cent., contains stained glass, a font, and a brazen reading-desk of the 15th century. Adjacent is the lofty *Marienkirche* (Pl. E, 3), a Romanesque structure built after 1150, with a Gothic choir of 1350; the high-altarpiece is by a master of the early Cologne school. The *Petrikirche* (Pl. C, 3), recently restored, contains a late-Gothic altarpiece and carvings. The Roman Catholic *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. D, 3), once the church of the Dominicans, is a Gothic edifice, finished in 1353; it contains an interesting but badly-preserved altarpiece by Victor and Heinrich Dünwegge of Dortmund (1521). The old *Rathhaus* (Pl. D, E, 3), in the market, is a monument of Dortmund's importance as a free imperial town. A large *War Monument* (Pl. C, 3) was erected on the Hoher Wall in 1881, and there are two smaller ones (for 1866 and 1870-71) on the Königs-Wall (Pl. C, 2).

About 1½ M. to the N. of the town is the *Fredenbaum*, a favourite resort, with a large park (reached by tramway).

The *Vehmgericht*, a celebrated Secret Tribunal, was founded in Westphalia after the fall of Henry the Lion, at a time when anarchy and lawlessness prevailed throughout Germany, and in the 14th and 15th centuries had extended its sway over the whole empire. The number of the initiated, bound by the most fearful oaths to execute the decrees of the tribunal, is said to have exceeded 100,000. In Westphalia alone the *Freigraf*, or president, was privileged to hold meetings for receiving new members. Dortmund was the seat of the supreme court, and here, in the '*Königshof under the Linden*', the Emp. Sigismund was himself initiated in 1429. Latterly,



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HORN
DETMOLD
Eichholz
Hornoldendorf
Königsbg.
Papenbg.
Frommhausen
Schanze
Heiligenkirchen
Holzhausen
EXTERN STEINE
Schliepst.
Hiddesen
Kollerhof
Berlebeck
Hambg.
Stemberg
Raiffbg.
Gr. Egge
GROTENBURG
Schling
Falkenburg
Hangst
Heidenthal
Kanzel
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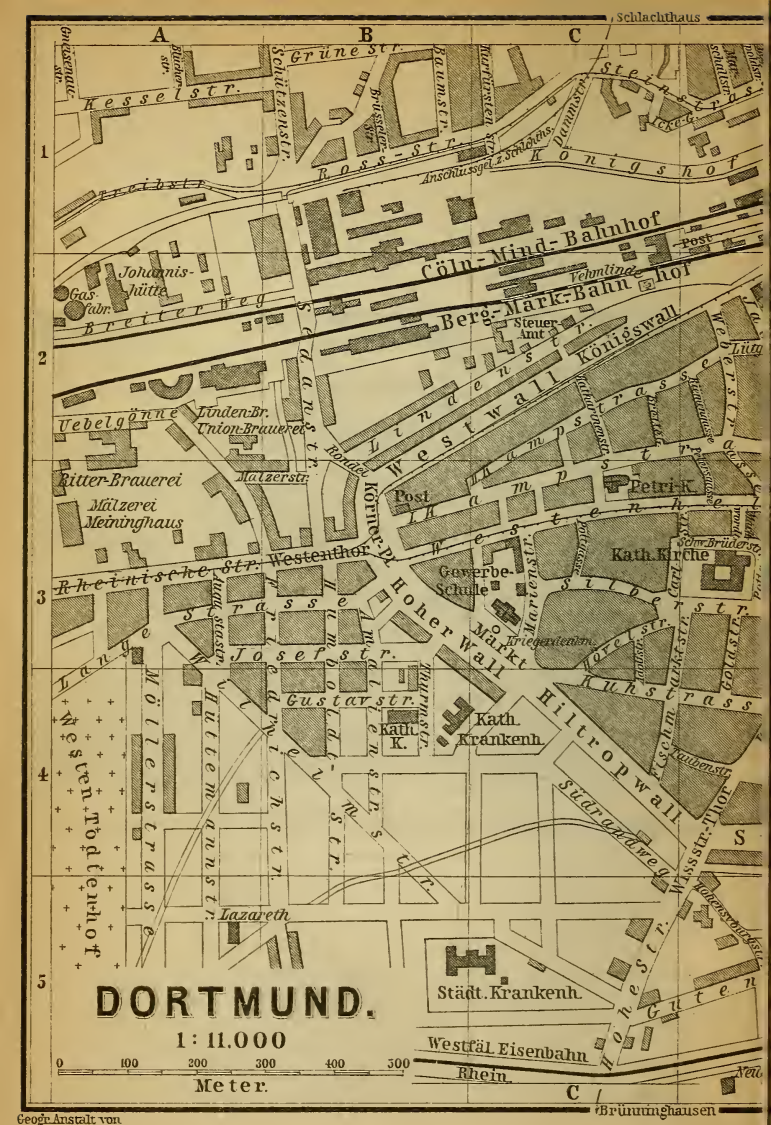

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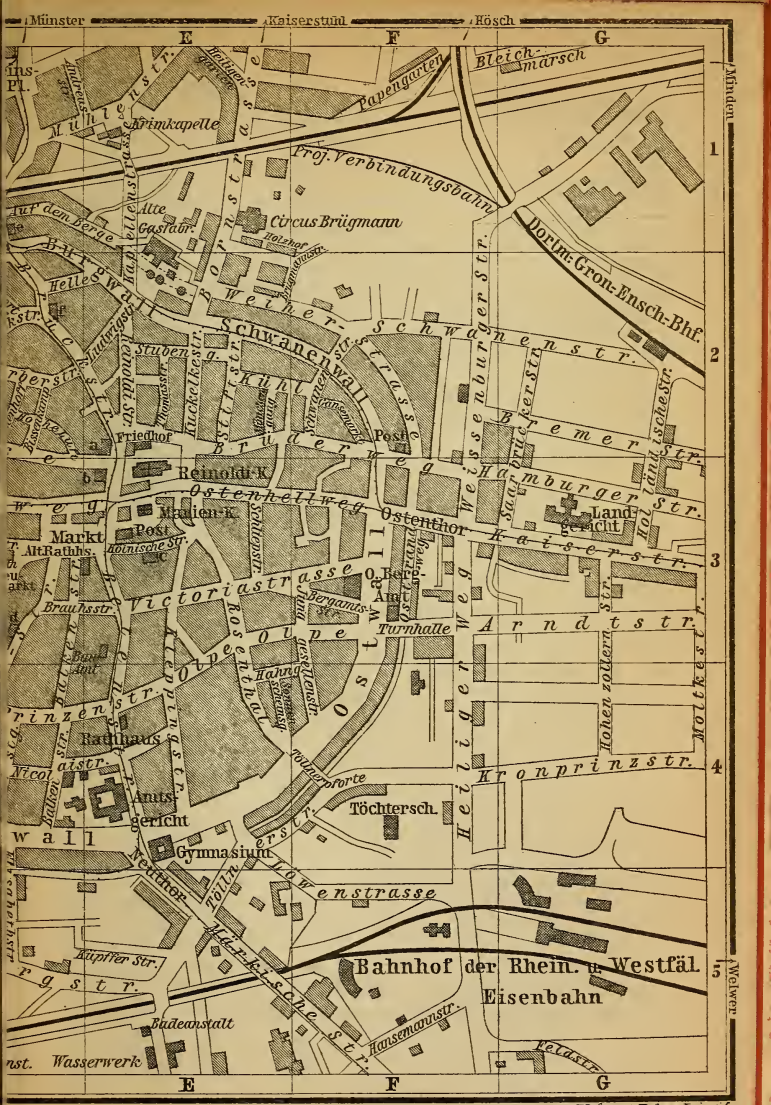

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

however, the tribunal degenerated to little more than a police-court, before which the inhabitants of Dortmund and the neighbourhood carried their grievances. The last meeting held by this society here was in 1803.

One of the lime-trees is still standing near the railway-station, and is believed to be upwards of 400 years old.

From Dortmund to Düsseldorf, 44 M., a line of the *Bergisch Märkisch Railway* runs viâ *Langendreer*, *Bochum*, *Steele*, and *Essen* (see R. 5), and thence down the pretty Ruhrthal. — 27½ M. **Werden** *(Hicking; Unterharnscheidt)*, an ancient town, with 7590 inhab., was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, now used as a penitentiary. The handsome *Church* was built in the transition-style of the 12th-13th cent. on the site of an earlier edifice partly burned down in 875, and was restored in 1849. The crypt dates from 1060, the W. part of the nave and the tower from 1160. In the crypt is the burial-vault of St. Ludgerus (d. 809). The *Platte* and the *Pastoratsberg* are fine points of view. — 30 M. **Kettwig** *(Schiessen)*, with old-established cloth-factories, is prettily situated. Branch-line from Kettwig to *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (p. 104). — 44 M. **Düsseldorf**, see *Baedeker's Rhine.*

From Dortmund to Düsseldorf by the *Rhenish Railway*, 48½ M., in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 80, 4 m. 40, 2 m. 90 pf.). This line runs viâ *Herdecke* (p. 105) and *Hagen* (p. 95), beyond which it coincides almost exactly with the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway; comp. R. 5, p. 94, and *Baedeker's Rhine.*

Branch-lines also run from Dortmund to *Witten* and *Hagen* (R. 5) and to *Gronau* (p. 151).

78 M. *Courl;* 83 M. *Camen.* — 93 M. **Hamm** (**Graf von der Mark*, R. & B. 3 m., *Stadtkeller*, *Rheinischer Hof*, in the town; *Besing*, *Wieseler*, at the station), with 20,783 inhab., once the fortified capital of the County of Mark, which in 1660 was annexed to Brandenburg, is now a manufacturing place, iron wire, tacks, and engines being the staple commodities. The large *Protestant Church* was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. The *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1510, is remarkable for its great length and narrowness, there being only one aisle (that on the S.). The new *Gymnasium* and the *Supreme Court* of Westphalia are handsome buildings. About ½ M. from the town are the thermal baths of the same name. — Hamm is the junction of the Westphalian lines: N. to Münster (p. 143) and Emden (p. 147), S.E. to Soest (p. 95), and S.W. to Unna and Schwerte (p. 95).

The train crosses the *Lippe*. 100 M. *Ahlen.* — 106 M. *Beckum*, the junction for a short branch-line to the (4 M.) small town of that name (Post; Jürgens), near which are several limestone quarries.

About 4 M. from Beckum is a well-preserved Roman camp. The large stone monuments here, as well as other reasons, have led many to suppose that this was the scene of the defeat of Varus by Arminius (or Hermann; comp. p. 89). A hill commanding the district is known as the *Hermesberg*, and a neighbouring estate is named *Römelick* (*i. e.* Römerleiche, or Roman burial). Guide necessary.

111 M. *Oelde.* Near (117 M.) *Rheda*, the *Ems* is crossed. — 124 M. **Gütersloh** *(Schmale; Barkey)*, with 5045 inhab., is a great depôt of Westphalian hams and sausages, which are largely exported. The '*Pumpernickel*' of this district, a dark brown bread made with unsifted rye-flour, is considered extremely nutritious. Beyond (132 M.) *Brackwede* the train enters a more hilly district; to the right is the 'Colonie Bethel', a settlement for epileptic patients.

135 M. **Bielefeld** (*Drei Kronen*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 m.; *Spengler; Boucher; Westfälischer Hof*, well spoken of; *Teutoburg*, R., L., A., & B. from 2 m., D. 1½ m), with 34,768 inhab., the central point of the Westphalian linen-traffic, which was introduced here by Dutch settlers in the 16th cent., is a busy manufacturing town. The *Marienkirche*, with a fine altarpiece (14th cent.), and the *Nicolaikirche*, with a carved altar of 1508, are two interesting Gothic churches of the 13th century. The castle on the *Sparenberg*, rising above the town, erected in the 12th cent., was partly destroyed by fire in 1877, but has been restored. It is surrounded with pleasant grounds. The **Berglust*, a plain restaurant at the foot of the castle, commands a fine view. The *Johannisberg*, to the S.W., is another good point of view (Schützenhaus, halfway up).

143½ M. **Herford** (*Stadt Berlin*, R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 75 pf.; *Rorig's Hotel*, at the station; *Stadt Bremen*), with 13,596 inhab., the second town in the County of Ravensberg, possesses numerous cotton and flax mills. It owes its origin to a nunnery which was founded in the 9th cent. on a hill on the N. side of the town, the abbess of which enjoyed princely rank and was entitled to a seat in the Imperial Diet. The *Marienkirche*, or *Abbey Church*, founded about 1030, and re-erected in 1325, is a handsome building with remains of old stained glass, a stone altar of the 14th cent., and an antique carved-wood altar. The *Münster*, a Romanesque structure of the beginning of the 13th cent., with a Gothic apse of the 15th cent., contains some silver vessels of the early Romanesque period and a font of the 15th century.

Enger, a small town 5 M. to the W. of Herford (diligence daily), was the seat of Charlemagne's obstinate opponent, *Wittekind* of Saxony, after he became a Christian. His bones are still preserved here in the *Abbey Church*, which was built in the 12th cent. but afterwards much altered.

From Herford to Detmold and Bergheim, 29 M.; railway to (17 M.) *Detmold* in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 2 m. 30, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 20 pf.); diligence thence to (12 M.) *Bergheim*, see below. — The first station is (5 M.) *Salzuflen* (Grimme; Stadt Bremen), with salt-baths and a large starch-factory. — 7 M. *Lage* (Nolte's Inn), a small town in a hilly district on the *Werre*.

From Lage a diligence plies four times daily, in 1½ hr., to (5½ M.) **Lemgo** (*Wülker*), a small town of 6100 inhab., with a Romanesque church altered in the Gothic style about 1290, a handsome town-hall, and many gabled houses (in stone and timberwork) in the Renaissance style of the 16th century. Meerschaum pipes are extensively made here. — From Lemgo to Rinteln (p. 142), 15½ M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs.; to Detmold (see below), 8 M., twice daily in 1¾ hr.

17 M. **Detmold** (*Lippescher Hof*, well spoken of; *Stadt Frankfurt; Deutsches Haus*), the pleasant little capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, with 8000 inhabitants. In the middle of the town lies the *Residenz-Schloss*, a Renaissance structure, dating from the 16th cent. and worthy of a visit. It contains

some fine silver vessels and tapestry. To the N. of the palace-square are the prince's stables, containing about 80 horses ('Senner', see below). At the S. end of the town is the *New Palace*, occupied by the prince (built 1708-18, enlarged in 1850). The beautiful palace-garden, with fountains, is accessible by permission of the prince's gardener. Near the Gymnasium is a *Natural History Museum*. The *Library* contains 50,000 vols., including several incunabula, and about 70 MSS. A *War Monument* has been erected in the Kaiser-Wilhelms-Platz. In the Wehm-Str., near the market, are the house in which the poet Freiligrath (1810-76) was born and that in which Grabbe (1801-36) died. Pleasant walks on the *Büchenberg*.

About 3 M. from Detmold, to the S.W., rises the *Grotenburg;* the route, which cannot be mistaken, leads through the Avenue by the canal (Friedensthal Restaurant), traverses the entrenchment, and follows the road to Hiddesen for five minutes. At the *Teutehof* we diverge by a footpath to the left, which farther on passes some ancient German fortifications called the *Kleine Hünenring* and is indicated by stone pillars. The high-road leads upwards in a long curve, after passing *Hiddesen*. On the ***Grotenburg** (1162 ft. above the sea, 840 ft. above Detmold; *Reineke's Inn), one of the highest points of the Teutoburgian Forest, rises the colossal *Hermanns-Denkmal* or *Monument of Arminius*, which was inaugurated in 1875. Upon an arched substructure, 100 ft. in height, stands the figure (56 ft.) of the Prince of the Cherusci, with raised sword. (The point of the sword is 30 ft. above the top of the helmet, so that the total height is 186 ft.) The work was executed by the sculptor *Ernst v. Bandel* (d. 1876), who devoted to it a great part of his life. The substructure was begun in 1838 and completed in 1846. The different parts of the statue are cast in copper, and attached to a strong iron frame-work. The cost of the work amounted to about 270,000 m. The gallery of the monument commands an admirable *Panorama*. Traces of old Germanic fortifications, the *Grosse* and *Kleine Hünenring* (see above), are still visible. The precise position of the battle-field where in the year A.D. 9 Arminius the Cheruscan gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, cannot now be determined, and it is even contended that it is to be looked for in the Wiehengebirge (p. 160) and not in the Teutoburgian Forest at all (comp. also p. 87). — The nearest way to the Externsteine, to the S.E. of the Grotenburg, is by *Berlebeck*, 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary.

About 3½ M. to the S.W. of the Grotenburg lies *Lopshorn*, where a sturdy race of horses called the '*Senner*' is bred.

From Detmold to Bergheim, 12 M., diligence thrice daily in 2½ hrs.; carriage and pair 12 m. and fee, to the Externsteine 7½ m. and fee. On the way we pass (6 M.) *Horn* (Post), a small town with 1870 inhabitants.

About 1 M. to the S. of Horn, on the road to Paderborn, rise the ***Externsteine** *(Ulrich's Inn)*, a curious group of five rocks 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth, which to a certain height can be ascended by steps. The name occurs in documents of 1093 in the form of 'Agisternsteine'. In one of the rocks is a grotto, 33 ft. in length, 9½ ft. in breadth, and 6¼ ft. in height, into which opens the mouth of a cave (17 ft. in length, 11 ft. in width, and 7½ ft. in height). According to an inscription of 1115 in the grotto itself, it was fitted up by the Benedictines of Paderborn in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre. Outside the entrance to the grotto, and hewn in the rock somewhat in the old Oriental style, is a relief representing the Descent from the Cross (16 ft. high, 10 ft. broad) in two sections; in the upper are represented, in colossal figures, the dead body of Christ being removed from the Cross by Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, with the Virgin and the Evangelists. Above hovers God the Father with the banner of the Cross, and

the figure of a child (the soul of the Saviour?), or perhaps Christ himself; at the side, the sun and moon. In the lower section are seen a man and a woman kneeling (Adam and Eve), entwined by a serpent, waiting for redemption.

About 2½ M. to the E. of Horn and 9 M. from Bergheim is **Meinberg**, a watering-place, with sulphur, salt, and mud-baths, which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism.

12 M. *Bergheim*, see p. 143.

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151 M. *Löhne*, the junction for Hameln (p. 141) and for Osnabrück and Rheine (R. 8).

154 M. **Bad Oeynhausen.** — **Hotels.** *Vogeler's Hotel; Rose; Pavillon; Victoria; Börsenhalle; Deutscher Kaiser.

Restaurant at the *Curhaus*, and at the hotels.

Visitors' Tax 9 m., each additional pers. 3 m. — Music Tax 6 m., family 9-13½ m. A band plays thrice daily near the Curhaus.

Bad Oeynhausen, or *Rehme* (233 ft.), a watering-place of some repute (about 4500 patients annually), is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Werre*, an affluent of the Weser. It is named after the engineer Von Oeynhausen (d. 1865), who conducted the boring operations which led to the discovery of the thermal water. In the *Cur-Park*, three warm saline springs (93°, 80°, and 78° Fahr. respectively) issue from a shaft 2030 ft. in depth, the principal fountain rising in a jet 30 ft. in height. The water is considered especially beneficial in paralysis. Handsome bath-house. Favourite walks to the *Siehl*, to *Melbergen*, to *Eidinghausen*, etc.

The train crosses the Weser near the village of *Hausberg*, and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or **Porta Westphalica**, a narrow defile by which the Westphalian mountains are quitted. 160 M. *Porta* (Steinert's Hotel, on the right bank; Nottmeier's, on the left bank). The railway-station, at the foot of the *Jacobsberg* (617 ft.) on the right bank, resembles a small castle. On the opposite bank of the river, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindsberg* (820 ft.), a tower (74 ft.) at the top of which commands an extensive view. In the adjacent *Margarethen-Klus*, a chapel, of which the outer walls and a rude altar and font alone remain, the Saxon leader *Wittekind* is said to have been baptised under Charlemagne's compulsion (comp. p. 105). The neighbouring quarries of excellent sandstone afford an interesting view of the stratification of the rock.

The train soon emerges from the defile and traverses the small plain which lies between the Weser Mts. and Minden.

164 M. **Minden** (*Rail. Restaurant; *Victoria Hotel, Stadt London*, in the town, ¾ M. distant, R. & B. 2¾ m.), with 17,867 inhab., lies on the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a new bridge. From the time of Charlemagne down to 1648, when it fell as a secular principality to Brandenburg, the town was the seat of a bishop; after 1526 the Bishops were Protestants. The Roman Catholic **Cathedral* is a well-proportioned edifice, of which the tower dates from 1062-72 and the nave from the end of the 13th cent.; the choir, built in 1377-79, has been recently restored. The cathedral treasury contains

numerous valuable crucifixes, chalices, candelabra, and other objects. The four Protestant churches are insignificant. The handsome *Government Buildings*, constructed of the same brown, veined sandstone, which has been used for many other buildings in the town, were erected in 1846. The *Rathhaus*, in the market, possesses a Gothic portico with columns and a Gothic gable of brick. The new *Gymnasium* contains a tastefully-decorated aula. The fortifications of the town were levelled in 1872.

On the battle-field of *Todtenhausen*, 3 M. to the N., a Gothic monument commemorates the victory of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick over the French, 1st Aug. 1759.

From Minden (Löhne) to *Osnabrück*, *Rheine*, and *Oldenzaal*, see R. 8.

168½ M. **Bückeburg** *(Deutsches Haus; Döpking*, at the station; *Rathskeller)*, the capital of the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, is a dull town, with 5000 inhab., a palace, and a pleasant park. The Protestant church, erected in 1613, bears the appropriate inscription, '*Exemplum Religionis Non Structurae*'.

The **Papenbrink* (988 ft.), 3 M. to the S. of Bückeburg (reached by following the Rinteln road to *Klein-Bremen*, and then turning to the left), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to *Rinteln* (p. 142) in 1½ hr. — About 2½ M. to the N.W. of Klein-Bremen are the small sulphur-baths of *Nammen*.

Eilsen, a small watering-place with sulphur and mud-baths, lies 4½ M. to the S.E. of Bückeburg (diligence in summer twice a day; 1¼ hr.). Walkers may reach Eilsen as quickly as the diligence by diverging from the road to the right at Heinemeyer's restaurant, ¾ M. from Bückeburg, and crossing the *Harrl*, a finely-wooded hill. — The ***Paschenburg** (1148 ft.), a much-frequented inn on one of the highest hills of the Weser, may be reached hence in 2½ hrs. viâ the *Arnsburg* and *Bernsen*. Fine view of the *Schaumburg* below, the ancestral seat of the counts of that name, and of the valley of the Weser. *Rinteln* (p. 142) lies about 6 M. to the S.W., and Bückeburg 9 M. to the N. of this point. From *Hessisch-Oldendorf* (p. 142) the Paschenburg may be ascended in ¾ hr. viâ *Welsede*, *Koverden*, and the ruins of Schaumburg.

173 M. *Kirchhorsten*. 176 M. *Stadthagen* (Stadt London), an ancient town with an old château and Rathhaus, chalybeate baths, and many timber-buildings; by the church the mausoleum of the princely family. — 180½ M. *Lindhorst*. 186 M. *Haste*, whence a branch-line runs by the small baths of *Nenndorf* to *Weetzen* (p. 141). 190 M. *Wunstorf*, the junction for Bremen (p. 148), with a large seminary and a monastery founded in 871, the church of which has been successfully restored. 195½ M. *Seelze;* 200 M. *Leinhausen*.

203 M. **Hanover**, see p. 122; from Hanover to Göttingen and Cassel, see R. 7; to Altenbeken, see R. 12.

213 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Harburg (R. 18), Brunswick (p. 93), and Hildesheim (15 M.; p. 129) lines.

238 M. *Gifhorn*; 246 M. *Fallersleben*, where the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben was born in 1798; 252 M. *Vorsfelde*, to the left of which is the large château of Count Schulenburg-Wolfsburg; 258 M. *Oebisfelde*, the junction of a line to Magdeburg (p. 93); 268 M. *Mieste;* 276½ M. *Gardelegen*, an old town with dilapidated walls and a Romanesque church; 280½ M. *Jävenitz;* 289 M. *Vinzelberg*.

296 M. **Stendal** *(Adler; Schwan; Rudolphi; Nicolai*, at the station, unpretending; **Rail. Restaurant)*, a town with 14,393 inhab., founded in the 12th cent. by Albert the Bear on the site of a Slavonic settlement, was once the capital of the Altmark. The *Cathedral*, a noble late-Gothic structure, was erected in 1420-24 and restored in 1857. The W. portions with the towers, in the transition-style, date from 1257. In the choir stained glass of 1480. Gothic cloisters of 1460. The imposing late-Gothic *Marienkirche* was completed in 1447. Adjacent is the late-Gothic *Rathhaus*, in front of which is a *Roland's Column* of 1535. In the open space behind the choir of the Marienkirche is a bronze statue of the celebrated antiquarian *Winckelmann*, who was born at Stendal in 1717. The only remains of the old fortifications are two *Gates, the *Uenglinger* and *Tangermünder Thor*. Near the latter is the *Protestant Church*.

Tangermünde, picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, 7 M. to the S.E. of Stendal (diligence thrice daily), is remarkable for its highly ornate brick-buildings of the 14th cent., the finest of which are the gateways and the recently-restored *Rathhaus*. The *Schloss*, most of which is now modern, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg.

From Stendal to Bremen, 145 M., in $5^1/_4$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 17 m. 5, 12 m. 80, 8 m. 60 pf.). Country flat and uninteresting. The most important station is (35 M.) **Salzwedel** (*Deutscher Hof*, well spoken of), on the navigable *Jeetze*, one of the oldest places in the March, and once a Hanseatic town (8780 inhab.), containing a number of interesting buildings. The chief of these are the *Marienkirche* of the 13th and 14th cent. (containing the Markgrafenstuhl, a *Crucifix, and other works of art); the *Katharinenkirche*, begun in 1247, altered in the 15th cent.; the *Lorenzkirche* (Rom. Cath.), of the 13th and 14th cent.; the *Altstadt-Rathhaus*, of 1509; and lastly a number of late-Gothic timber-buildings. — 66 M. **Uelzen** (p. 161) is the junction for Hamburg. At (127 M.) *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (p. 148). *Bremen*, see p. 148.

From Stendal to *Hamburg* (120 M.) and to *Magdeburg* (36 M.), see R. 56; to *Wittenberge*, see also R. 56.

Beyond (301 M.) *Hämerten* the train soon crosses the Elbe. 304 M. *Schönhausen*, the property of the Bismarck-Schönhausen family since 1562, and the birthplace of the Chancellor of the German Empire in 1815. The estate afterwards passed into other hands, but was purchased by the 'German People' in 1885 and presented to Prince Bismarck on his 70th birthday.

From Schönhausen diligence daily in 1 hr. to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Jerichow*, with the interesting Romanesque church of a Premonstratensian convent founded in 1144. — From Jerichow a diligence plies daily to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Stendal*.

312 M. *Grosswudicke*. 317 M. *Rathenow* (Grosser Kurfürst), with 11,394 inhab., manufactures glass and spectacles. 324 M. *Nennhausen*; 329 M. *Buschow*; $334^1/_2$ M. *Grossbehnitz*; 343 M. *Wustermark*. Country flat and uninteresting.

353 M. **Spandau** *(Adler)*, at the confluence of the *Spree* and the *Havel*, with 31,400 inhab., is strongly fortified and contains extensive artillery work-shops, a small-arm factory, a cannon foundry, a school of musketry, and other military establishments. The imperial military reserve fund of three million sterling is kept

in the imposing old Julius Tower in the Citadel. The church of *St. Nicholas*, of the 14th cent., contains interesting monuments and a metal font of 1498.

361 M. **Berlin**, see p. 1.

From Hanover to Magdeburg (92 M.), in $2^3/_4$-4 hrs. (fares 12 m., 9 m., 6 m. 10 pf.; express 13 m. 10, 9 m. 60, 6 m. 80 pf.); through-trains also run on this line from Cologne to Berlin and to Leipsic. Another railway between Magdeburg and Hanover, the *Magdeburg - Oebisfelde*, joins the Berlin - Stendal - Hanover line (p. 91), and also runs express trains.

The first station beyond (10 M.) *Lehrte* (p. 91; junction for Hamburg, Stendal, and Hildesheim) is (16 M.) *Hämelerwald*. To the left the church-tower of *Sievershausen* comes into view, where the Elector Maurice of Saxony, the opponent of Charles V., lost his life in 1553 in a battle against Margrave Albert of Brandenburg-Baireuth. From (22 M.) *Peine* (*Tüllmann's Hotel) a branch-railway runs to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Gross-Ilsede*, with a large foundry, and an omnibus to *Oelheim* (Hôtel Neu-Pennsylvanien), a small place which owes its existence to petroleum springs discovered in 1880. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Woltorf;* 29 M. *Vechelde*.

38 M. **Brunswick** (p. 132; **Refreshment Room*), junction for the Harz line (R. 69). The train skirts the ducal park and the châteaux of Alt-Richmond and Neu-Richmond (comp. p. 141).

Stations *Weddel*, *Schandelah*, *Bornum*. 52 M. *Königslutter*, a small town on the *Lutter*, once the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1110, the Romanesque church of which was built by Emp. Lothaire II. in 1135, with Gothic additions; handsome cloisters. The church contains the tomb of Lothaire, his wife, and his son-in-law. — 57 M. *Frellstedt*.

62 M. **Helmstedt** *(Erbprinz; Petzold)*, an ancient town with 8684 inhab., was once famous for its university, founded in 1575, and closed in 1810. Memorial tablets to many of the old professors have been placed on the houses they occupied. The old university building, in the Renaissance style, contains a library and the gymnasium. The town boasts of several handsome dwelling-houses of the 16th century. The *Stephanskirche* dates from the beginning of the 14th century. On the *Marienberg*, a hill to the W., stands the old church of a suppressed Augustine nunnery, consecrated in 1256, now a Protestant place of worship (transition-style). The *Lübbensteine* near the town were probably once heathen altars. To the E. of the town is the Benedictine abbey of *St. Ludgeri*, secularised in 1803, the church of which is still used for Roman Catholic worship. About $2^1/_4$ M. farther on are *Bad Helmstedt* and the *Clarabad*, two small watering-places with mineral springs, situated in a valley of the Lappwald.

The old Cistercian convent of *Marienthal*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Helmstedt, possesses an interesting Romanesque church of the 12th cent., which

has been judiciously restored. — On the *Schunter*, 2½ M. to the N. W. of Helmstedt, lies *Süpplingenburg*, with the ancestral château of the Counts of Süplinburg, a family dating its importance from the 8th cent., which furnished a German emperor in the person of Lothaire II. (1125-37). The old temple church, dating from the end of the 12th cent., has been restored.

About 3 M. to the E. is *Sommerschenburg*, the seat of Count Gneisenau, where the celebrated Marshal Gneisenau (d. 1831) is buried.

Branch-line (in 40 min.; 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.) from Helmstedt to *Jerxheim* (p. 99).

Several unimportant stations are passed. 73 M. *Eilsleben*, the junction for Holzminden (p. 98) and of a branch-line to Blumenberg (p. 411). 86 M. *Niederndodeleben*; 90 M. *Sudenburg* (p. 99), a suburb of Magdeburg.

92 M. **Magdeburg** (p. 99); thence to *Berlin*, see R. 4.

4. From Cologne to Berlin by Soest and Magdeburg.

359 M. Railway in 11-20 hrs. (express fares 52 m. 60, 39 m. 10, 28 m. 10 pf.; ordinary 47 m., 34 m. 60, 22 m. 80 pf.).

The train starts from **Deutz**, opposite Cologne (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). 2½ M. *Mülheim*, on the Rhine; 8 M. *Schlebusch;* 10½ M. *Opladen* (branch-line to *Burscheid*, *Born*, and *Lennep*, see below); 13 M. *Leichlingen*. From (17 M.) *Ohligs-Wald* a branch-line diverges to (4 M.) *Solingen* (Bairischer Hof), one of the chief seats of the German steel manufacture, especially of sword-blades, bayonets, and cutlery. — 21 M. *Haan;* 22½ M. *Vohwinkel*, junction of the line to *Steele*, an important coal-railway; 25½ M. *Sonnborn*. The line now crosses the *Wupper*, and reaches —

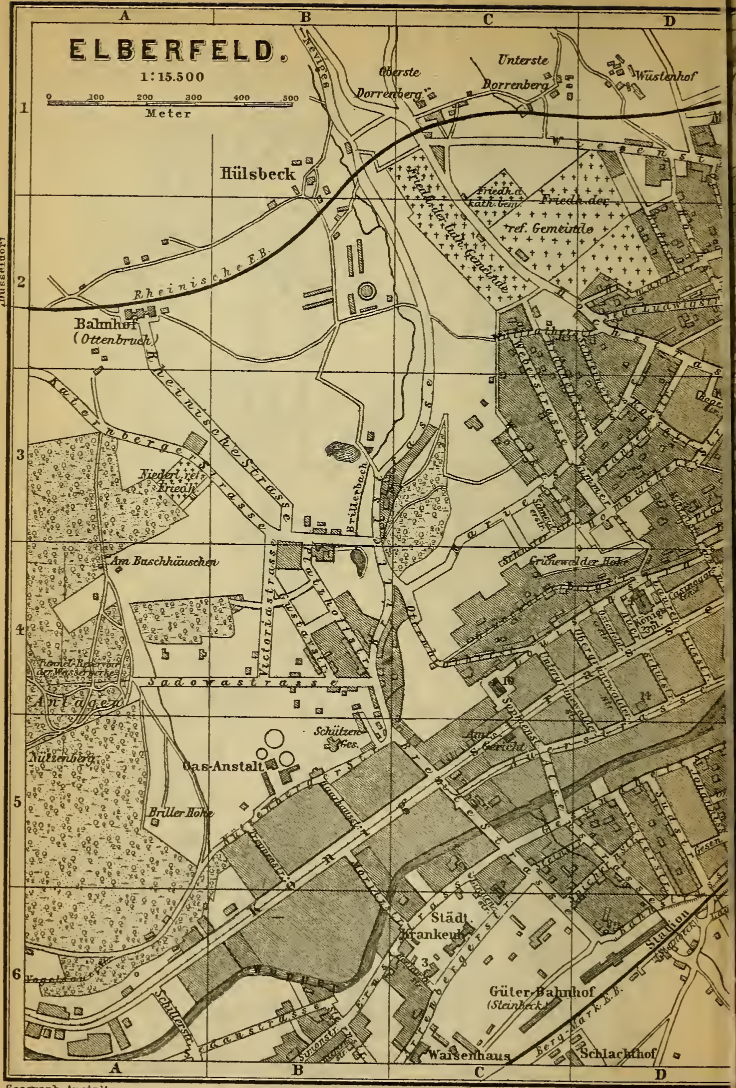
28 M. **Elberfeld** *(Hôtel Bloem zum Weidenhof; Victoria; Post; Mainzer Hof; Rheinischer Hof)* and (30 M.) **Barmen** *(*Hôtel Vogeler; Prinz Wilhelm von Preussen; Vereinshaus,* all at the station; *Zur Pfalz; Schützenhaus)*, which form an uninterrupted succession of manufactories and dwelling-houses, about 5 M. in length. The sister towns, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain 209,200 inhab. (Elberfeld 106,300; Barmen 102,900), and rank among the richest manufacturing towns on the continent. The chief products of their very numerous and extensive factories are cotton, calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. The value of the cotton and silk manufactures is now 130 million marks annually. For a description of the towns, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Branch Railway from Barmen to the manufacturing places *Lennep*, *Remscheid*, *Hückeswagen*, and *Wipperfürth*.

From Elberfeld to Düsseldorf by railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). Stations *Sonnborn*, *Vohwinkel*, *Haan* (see above), *Hochdahl*, *Erkrath*, *Gerresheim*, *Düsseldorf;* comp. p. 87, and see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the Wupper. 30 M. *Rittershausen*. It then crosses the Wupper, quits the Duchy of Berg, and enters the County of Mark. The river anciently formed the boundary between Franconia and Saxony, and now separates the Rhine-land from Westphalia.

1 : 400.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Wesel
Rheine
Quakenbrück
Zütphen
Ferro
Bremen & Hamb.
Herne
Castrop
Mengede
Unna
Hamm
DORTMUND
Holten
Sterkrade
Bottropp
Gelsenkirchen
Wanne
Marklinde
Marten
Orsoy
Alsum
Altenessen
Wattenscheid
BOCHUM
Barop
Horde
Oberhausen
Langendreer
Homberg
Meiderich
Ruhrort
Styrum
Altendorf
Laer
Stockum
Lütringhsn.
Immen
DUISBURG
ESSEN
Steele
Witten
Speldorf
Broich
Mülheim
Dahlhsn.
Herbede
Bommern
Prompert
Rheinhausen
Saarn
Heisingen
Hattingen
Wengern
Herdecke
Wetter
Rhein-
Werden
Sprockhövel
Volmarstein
Hagen
Westfalen
Huckingen
Grossenbaum
Kettwig
Mündelheim
Velbert
Langenberg
Haspe
Angermund
Hösel
Hasslinghausen
Vogelsang
Kalkum
Heiligenhs.
Gr. Höhe
Neviges
Herzkamp
Gevelsberg
Vörde
Kaiserswerth
Hatingen
Homberg
Horath
Mülsp
Provinz
Rath
Wülfrath
Schwelm
Hubelrath
ELBERFELD
BARMEN
Breckerfeld
Mettmann
Rüggeberg
DÜSSELDORF
Grafenberg
Gerresheim
Neanderthal
Volkwinkel
Sonnborn
Beienburg
Ronsdorf
Filde


ELBERFELD.
1:15.500
Meter
Hülsbeck
Oberste Dorrenberg
Unterste Dorrenberg
Wüstenhof
Rheinische E.B.
Bahnhof (Ottenbruch)
Friedh. d. kath. Gem.
Friedh. der ref. Gemeinde
Friedh. der luth. Gemeinde
Katernberger Strasse
Rheinische Strasse
Niederl. ref. Friedh.
Am Buschhäuschen
Victoriastrasse
Sadowastrasse
Anlagen
Nützenberg
Gas-Anstalt
Schützen-Ges.
Briller Höhe
Brillerbach
Städt. Krankenh.
Güter-Bahnhof (Steinbeck)
Waisenhaus
Schlachthof
Berg-Mark. E.B.
Station
Grünewalder Höhe
Sophienstr.
Amts-Gericht
Vogelsau
Schillerstr.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Düsseldorf

1. Evang. Vereinshaus . . . . . D.4.
2. Gymnasium . . . . . F.4.
3. Irrenhaus . . . . . C.6.

Kirchen:

4. Katholische K. . . . . D.4.
5. Lutherische K. I. . . . . E.F.4.
6. " " " " II. . . . . E.2.
7. " " " " III. . . . . C.5.6.
8. Niederl. ref. K. . . . . F.3.
9. Reformirte K. I. . . . . E.4.
10. " " " " II. . . . . C.4.
11. St. Petri K. . . . . F.2.
12. Landgericht . . . . . H.3.4.
13. Neue Gewerbschule . . . . . E.6.
14. Post Expedition . . . . . D.4.
15. Post- u. Telegraphenamt . . . . . F.3.
16. Rathhaus . . . . . E.4.
17. Realschule . . . . . D.E.4.
18. Reichs-Bankstelle . . . . . D.4.

19. Reitbahn . . . . . E.3.
20. Synagoge . . . . . E.3.
21. Theater . . . . . G.4.
22. Verwaltungsgeb. d. Berg.-Märk. Eisenbahn . . . . . E.F.4.
23. Kriegerdenkmal . . . . . D.4.

——— Pferdebahn

Anschluss an den Plan v. Barmen s. Rückseite.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

BARMEN.

Im halben Maßstabe des umstehenden Plans von Elberfeld.

1 : 31.000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 Meter

1. Amtshaus . . . . . D.3.
2. Armen-u. Waisenhaus (kath.) D.2.
3. " " (reform.) E.3.
4. Barmer Bankverein . . . D.3.
5. Gewerbeschule . . . . . D.4.
6. Gymnasium u. Realschule D.3.

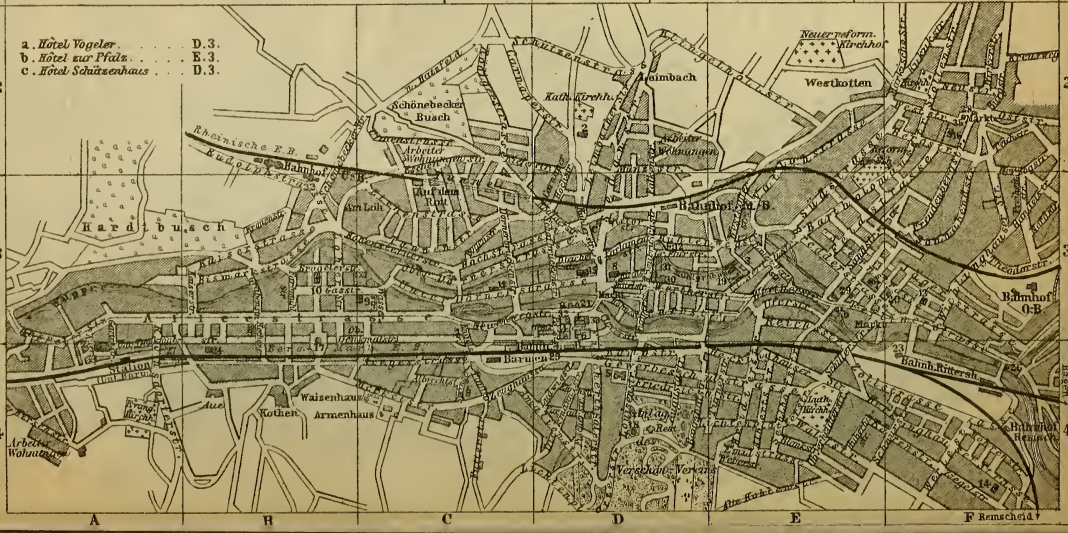
Kirchen.

7. Alte luth. Kirche . . E.3.
8. Alte reform. Kirche . D.3.
9. Baptistenkirche . . . C.3.
10. Evangel. Kirche . . B.3.
11. Freie evangel. Kirche C.3.
12. Friedensk. (luth.) . . D.3.
13. Immanuelsk. (reform.) F.3.
14. Johannisk. (luth.) . F.4.
15. Kathol. Kirche . . . D.3.
16. Wichlingh. Kirche (luth.) F.2.
17. Königsdenkmal . . B.3.4.
18. Kriegerdenkmäler . . D.4.
19. Krankenhaus (städt.) . E.3.
20. Kunst-u. Gewerbeverein F.3.
21. Loge (Lessing) . . . D.3.
22. Missionshaus . . . B.2.3.
23. Polizeistation Oberbarmen F.4.
24. " " Unterbarmen B.4.
25. Postamt Mittelbarmen . D.3.4.
26. " Rittershausen . F.4.
27. " Unterbarmen . A.4.
28. " Wichlinghausen F.2.
29. " & Telegr. Wupperfeld E.3.
30. Rathhaus (altes) . . . D.3.
31. " " (neues) . . D.3.
32. Telegraphenamt . . . B.3.
33. Theater . . . . . D.3.
34. Vereinshaus (evangel.) D.3.
35. " " (Wichlingh.) F.2.

Pferdebahn

a. Hôtel Vogeler . . . . D.3.
b. Hôtel zur Pfalz . . . E.3.
c. Hôtel Schützenhaus . . D.3.

Anschluss an den umstehenden Plan von Elberfeld (doppelter Maßstab)



35 M. **Schwelm** *(Rosenkranz)*, a town with 12,227 inhabitants. 37½ M. *Milspe*. Pleasing view up the valley of the *Ennepe*, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct, 100 ft. in height, to (39 M.) *Gevelsberg*, a town consisting of a long row of detached houses. The stream turns the machinery of numerous small iron-works. At (42 M.) *Haspe* are extensive puddling-works and rolling-mills.

44 M. **Hagen** (**Lünenschloss*, at the station; **Kaiserhof*, *Glitz*, *Voss*, in the town), a flourishing manufacturing town with 29,426 inhab., is the junction of several railways, which diverge in all directions to the industrial valleys of the *Ennepe*, *Volme*, *Lenne*, and *Ruhr*. Railway to *Siegen*, see pp. 105, 106; to *Witten* and *Dortmund*, see p. 105.

The train crosses the *Ruhr* just below its confluence with the *Lenne;* to the left rises an abrupt hill with the tower of *Hohensyburg*, once a stronghold of Wittekind (p. 88). 50 M. *Westhofen*.

52½ M. **Schwerte** *(Sternberg)*, a small town with 6057 inhab. and an extensive iron-foundry. The Romanesque church, altered in the early-Gothic period, contains a carved altar of 1523, and stained-glass windows of the 14th and 15th centuries. Schwerte is the junction for the line to Arnsberg, Scherfede, and Cassel (R. 6).

From (58 M.) *Holzwickede* a branch diverges to *Hörde* and Dortmund (p. 86). 63 M. **Unna** *(Deutscher Kaiser)*, a town of 7690 inhab., with salt-works, the junction for Hamm and Dortmund (R. 3). *Königsborn*, ¾ M. to the N., is visited for its salt-springs (lodgings at the Kurhaus). — 68 M. *Hemmerde;* 72½ M. *Werl*, a resort of pilgrims; 77 M. *Ostönnen*.

81 M. **Soest** *(*Overweg; Voswinkel)*, an old town with 13,985 inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, lies on a road that was once the great commercial route between Saxony, Westphalia, and the Lower Rhine. It is mentioned in documents as early as the 9th cent., and afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town of such importance that in 1447 it successfully repelled an attack by the Archbishop of Cologne with 60,000 men. It once possessed the most ancient and excellent municipal code in Germany (termed the 'Schraa'), which served in the 12th cent., as a model to Lübeck and many other towns. The town is still surrounded by broad walls; the moats have been converted into promenades. Of the ancient gates the Osthofenthor alone is preserved. The Romanesque *Cathedral*, founded by Bruno, brother of Otho the Great, in the 10th cent., dates in its present form from the 12th cent.; the mural paintings in the choir were executed about 1100, the stained glass about 1200. The *Petrikirche* contains paintings ascribed to Heinrich Aldegrever, and several Gothic chalices. The finest church, however, is the Gothic **Wiesenkirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'), founded in 1314, completed in the following century, and restored in 1850-82. The picturesque apse should be observed. The N. aisle contains a fine altarpiece of 1473, with wings, and a curious em-

broidered altar-cloth of the beginning of the 14th century with a border of the 15th. The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the N. side-entrance represents the Last Supper, at which the Westphalian ham, the staple dish of the country, takes the place of the Paschal lamb.

Drüggelte, on the road to Arnsberg (p. 107), 4½ M. to the S. of Soest, possesses a curious twelve-sided chapel of the middle of the 12th century. The road then traverses the pleasant *Arnsberger Wald*. From Soest to Arnsberg, 15 M., diligence twice daily.

From Soest to Hamm, 15 M., railway in 35-40 minutes. This line forms part of the direct route from Cassel to Münster and Emden (R. 13).

From Soest viâ Dortmund and Essen to *Düsseldorf*, see p. 87.

84 M. *Sassendorf*, with salt-works; 87 M. *Horn;* 89½ M. *Beninghausen.* — 94 M. *Lippstadt* (Köppelmann), a town with 9349 inhab., on the Lippe, which here becomes navigable. The extensive Marienkirche, built in 1189 and 1290, contains fine carved choir-stalls. A branch-line diverges here to (19 M.) *Warstein.* — 98½ M. *Ehringenhausen;* 101 M. *Geseke;* 105½ M. *Salzkotten.*

121 M. **Paderborn** (*Vereins-Hôtel*, *Lohmann*, at the station; *Löffelmann*, *Preussischer Hof*, *Westfälischer Hof*, in the town), an ancient town with 14,689 inhab., where Charlemagne held a diet in 777, has been an episcopal see since 795 and a town since 1000.

The *Cathedral*, in the transition-style, has been repeatedly ravaged by fire; the W. part, with the handsome tower and the crypt, dates from about 1143, the E. portions from about 1263. The principal *Portal, on the S. side, is adorned with reliefs of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary, and saints. The other sculptures on the same side of the church consist of New Testament subjects and of a frieze with scenes from the old German bestiaries.

Interior. In the N. transept stands a finely-carved, late-Gothic altar of the 15th century. The choir contains the monuments and brasses of several bishops. In the treasury is the silver *Reliquary of St. Liborius*, a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1622, of the silver of which he caused dollars to be coined, bearing the inscription, 'Gottes Freundt, der Pfaffen Feindt' (God's friend, the priests' foe). Other valuable objects of art are a portable altar of 1100, two silver chalices of the 12th and 15th cent., and silver statues of SS. Kilian and Liborius, executed in the 14th century. The *Cloisters* contain numerous tombstones. Above the central window is a curious sculpture representing three hares with three ears only, but so placed that each appears to possess two.

The old and externally insignificant *Chapel of St. Bartholomew* in the vicinity, erected in 1017 by Italian builders, restored in 1852, contains dome-like vaulting, borne by slender columns. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from 198 springs, which are so copious as to turn seven mills within 200 yards of their source. Hence the name of the town, *Pader-Born*, or 'source of the Pader'. The water is cold in summer, but in winter so warm as to give off steam. — The *Busdorfkirche* was originally erected on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; the present edifice dates from the 14th century. The

choir contains a large Romanesque candelabrum, with seven branches. — The *Jesuits' Church* was built in the 17th century. — The *Rathhaus*, of 1473 and 1616, has recently been well restored.

The *Inselbad* (Curhaus), with mineral springs, used for vapour and other baths, is ¾ M. from the Paderborn station.

At the confluence of the *Pader* and *Alme* with the *Lippe*, 3 m. to the N. W. of Paderborn (omn. twice daily), is the village of *Neuhaus*, with an old château of the prince-bishops of Paderborn, now used as hussar barracks.

From Paderborn a diligence runs several times daily in summer (in winter once daily) to **Lippspringe** (384 ft.; *Old* and *New Curhaus; Concordia*, open in summer only; *Hôtel Wegener*, R. & B. 2½ m., well spoken of; *Krieger; Brackmann; Rath; Trentmann*), situated 5½ M. to the N.E., which has recently become a frequented watering-place. It possesses a thermal spring (70° Fahr.), containing Glauber's salts, discovered in 1832, which is beneficial in the case of chest complaints, and attracts upwards of 2000 visitors annually. The waters are used for baths, as well as drinking; there are also rooms for inhaling the steam, a whey-cure establishment, and pleasant grounds. Lippspringe is mentioned in history as the seat of three diets in the reign of Charlemagne (776, 880, 882). The sources of the *Lippe* burst copiously from the earth here at two places; one of these, ½ M. to the N. of the Curhaus, was called the *Jordan*, in commemoration of the baptism of Charlemagne's Saxon converts; the other rises near the mineral spring, below the lofty ruins of the old castle, which was founded before 1310 by the Paderborn Chapter. — From Lippspringe by *Schlangen* to the *Externsteine* (p. 89), 9 M.; from Schlangen the old high-road leads through fine avenues of oaks to *Detmold* (p. 88).

122½ M. *Neuenbeken.* The railway now crosses the *Dune Viaduct*, 237 yds. long and 84 ft. high, immediately beyond which is another, 528 yds. long and 114 ft. high, crossing the *Beeke Valley.* Near the railway is the *Bullerborn*, a spring, formerly intermittent, at which the exhausted soldiers of Charlemagne quenched their thirst in 772.

124 M. **Altenbeken**, the junction for Pyrmont and Hanover (R. 12) and for Warburg and Cassel (R. 6).

130 M. **Driburg** *(Brockmann; Englischer Hof).* About ½ M. to the E. (omn. from the station 50 pf.) lies *Bad Driburg*, a watering-place which has attracted visitors for the last two centuries, in a healthy situation among wooded hills, with powerful chalybeate springs and good baths (lodgings at the baths; visitors' tax 12 m., two pers. 18 m., each addit. pers. 4 m.). The château of Count Sierstorpff, the lord of the manor, contains a collection of pictures. Excursions may be made to (1¼ M.) the *Iburg*, (4 M.) *Neuenheerse* with an old abbey-church, etc.

137½ M. *Brakel* (Robrecht; Meyer), a very ancient little town, with a Roland's column (p. 150). On a hill in the distance stands *Schloss Hinnenburg*, at the foot of which rises the Brakel mineral spring. From (144 M.) *Ottbergen* a branch-line diverges to Carlshafen (p. 108) and Northeim (p. 120). 146 M. *Godelheim.*

150 M. **Höxter** (**Schwiete; Goldschmidt*, well spoken of), a venerable place, once a free imperial town and a member of the Hanseatic League, with 5186 inhabitants. The Protestant *Church of St. Kilian*, with two towers and a rectilineal choir, was con-

secrated in 1075, rebuilt in the Romanesque style in 1391, and restored in 1882. It contains a pulpit of 1592 and a font of 1631 (by Berent Kraft). Adjacent is the *Minoritenkirche*, also Protestant, but at present unused, a fine Gothic edifice of ca. 1400, with one low aisle (on the S. side; apply to the verger of St. Kilian's). The *Rathhaus*, built in 1466, owes its present appearance to a reconstruction in 1613. The Roman Catholic *Nicolaikirche*, in the market-place, contains a lectionary with an ornamental metal cover of the 12th century. Höxter also contains several Renaissance timber-buildings, among the most interesting of which are the (restored) Tilly House and others in the *Heisterhof*, lying a little way back from the Westerbach-Strasse. — *Höxter-Fürstenberg* (p. 108), on the Holzminden and Scherfede railway, lies $1^1/_2$ M. from Höxter, on the right bank of the Weser. Steamers ply on the Weser from Höxter to Münden and Hameln (p. 141).

An avenue of lime-trees, passing the station, leads from Höxter to (1 M.) **Corvey** (*Inn*), once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, founded by Louis the Pious in 816 and transferred to its present site in 822. The abbots were of princely rank. In 1791 it was created a bishopric, but it was suppressed in 1803, and now belongs to the Duke of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey. The castellated building, with its numerous towers, farm offices, and church, encloses several courts. In the upper cloisters are portraits of all the abbots. The château contains a fine library of 100,000 vols., of which *Hofmann von Fallersleben*, who is buried behind the church, was custodian from 1860 to 1874. The first six books of the Annals of Tacitus, which had been believed to be lost, were found here in 1514.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Höxter viâ the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Felsenkeller* and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Wilhelmshöhe* to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Ziegenberg*, which rises to a height of 530 ft. above the valley of the Weser. — Farther on is the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Bossebomer Wartthurm*, the view from which includes the Hermann Monument near Detmold (p. 89). Hence we may proceed to the S., skirting the edge of the wood, to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Brunsberg*, at the base of which Charlemagne defeated the Saxons in 775. There are some scanty traces of old fortifications. From the Brunsberg we may return to Höxter direct in $1^1/_2$ hr.

The train now crosses the Weser; on the left bank lies Corvey (see above). 152 M. *Lüchtringen*.

155 M. **Holzminden** (**Buntrock; Uhde*), a Brunswick town with 7800 inhab., possesses a famous old grammar-school, and a modern school of engineering, with a monument to Haarmann, its founder. — Railway to *Scherfede*, see p. 108.

Beyond Holzminden we have a passing glimpse of the vale of the *Ilme*, with the old Cistercian convent of *Amelunxborn*. 164 M. *Stadt-Oldendorf*; 168 M. *Vorwohle*. Beyond (176 M.) *Naensen* the *Leine* is crossed.

182 M. **Kreiensen** (*Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 m.; *Hôtel Maigatter*, at the station), the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (R. 7). — 186 M. *Gandersheim* (Weisses Ross), an old town, formerly the seat of a nunnery founded about 844. Romanesque abbey-church, dating from 1172.

195 M. **Seesen** (**Kronprinz; Wilhelmsbad*), one of the oldest places on the margin of the Harz Mts., founded in 974 by Emp. Otho II. and presented to the nunnery of Gandersheim. Railway to *Nordhausen viâ Herzberg*, see p. 372. — 199½ M. *Neuekrug*, the junction of a branch-line to Grauhof (p. 375) and Vienenburg (p. 371). — 203½ M. *Lutter*. At *Lutter am Barenberge*, ¾ M. to the E., Tilly gained a victory over Christian IV. of Denmark on 27th Aug. 1626.

207½ M. **Ringelheim**, junction of a branch-line to Vienenburg and Hildesheim (p. 129). 210 M. *Salzgitter*, with saline springs.

219½ M. **Börssum** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2 m.), the junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line (p. 371). 229 M. *Mattierzoll*; 234½ M. *Jerxheim*, the junction of the line from Oschersleben (p. 375) to Wolfenbüttel (p. 371); 237½ M. *Söllingen*; 241½ M. *Schöningen*; 244 M. *Offleben*; 247 M. *Völpke*. At (252 M.) *Eilsleben* our line unites with that from Hanover and Brunswick (p. 94). 266 M. *Niederndodeleben*. Then (269 M.) *Sudenburg*, a suburb of Magdeburg.

271 M. **Magdeburg.** — **Hotels.** Near the station: *Wesche's Hotel (Pl. d; A, 3), R., L., & A. from 2½ m., B. 1 m.; *Central Hotel, R. from 2 m.; Hôtel Fürst Bismarck (Pl. h; A, 4), second class, these three opposite the station; Müller (Pl. i; A, 4), Kronprinz-Str. 9. — In the town: Weisser Schwan (Pl. b; B, 3), Breite Weg; Stadt Prag (Pl. e; B, 4), Bär-Str., with restaurant, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 m.; Stadt Braunschweig (Pl. c; B, 2), Breite Weg; Kaiserhof (Pl. a; B, 3), Kutscher-Str. 10; Grützmacher (Pl. g; C, 3), Fürsten-Str. 27.

Restaurants. Wine: *Riegel*, Kaiser-Str. 92; **Fuhrmann*, Himmelreich-Str.; **Dankwarth & Richters*, Breite Weg; **Rathskellerei*, Altenmarkt; *Schmanns*, Prälaten-Str. 1. — Beer: *Gostkowski*, Breite Weg 197; *Frankl*, Schöneeck-Str.; *Reinecke*, Altenmarkt; *Grützmacher*, Fürsten-Str.; *Reichshalle*, Kaiser-Str.; *Klausert*, Königshof ('Weissbier' saloon). — **Confectioners.** **Café Dom*, Oranien-Str., near the cathedral; **Salis*, Breite Weg 168; *Sachtleben*, Breite Weg 165; *Offenhammer*, opposite the station; *Solle*, Wilhelm-Str. 12.

Baths in the Fürsten-Str., well fitted up; *Lossier's Baths*, Fürstenwall.

Theatres, see the Plan (Nos. 23, 24, 25); *Summer Theatre* in the Tiara Park, outside the Ulrichs-Thor.

Concert Rooms. **Fürstenhof*, Kaiser-Str.; *Tivoli*, Kaiser-Str., with garden; *Theater-Garten*, at the Stadt-Theater.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, for 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 pers. 75 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. — By time: ½ hour, for 1-2 pers. 75 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1 m.

Tramway every 8 min. in the forenoon and every 4 min. in the afternoon from *Neustadt* and *Buckau* along the Breite Weg to *Sudenburg*; also from the *Ulrichs-Thor* across the Altenmarkt and over the Elbe bridges to the *Friedrichstadt* and *Herrenkrug*.

Magdeburg (165 ft.), the capital and seat of government of the Prussian province of Saxony, the headquarters of the 4th Corps of the army, and a fortress of the first rank, with (1885) 114,000 (includ. suburbs 157,000) inhab., is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into three arms. It consists of the town proper and the four suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau* to the S., *Neustadt* to the N., and *Friedrichstadt* to the E., on the right bank of the so-called *Alte Elbe*. Between the town and the last-

named suburb lies the *Werder*, an island occupied by the *Citadel*, and connected with both banks by bridges. Since 1866 the town has been fortified with a series of advanced bastions instead of the old fortifications, and has thus obtained space for extending its formerly very narrow limits. Handsome new quarters have accordingly sprung up to the W. and S. of the old town, containing the *Theatre* (Pl. 23; A, 4) by Lucæ, the *Commercial and Industrial School* (Pl. 20; A, 3), the *School of Art* (Pl. 14; A. 3; with the *Industrial Museum*), and the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. A, 3, 4). The citadel is also to be removed and its site used for buildings connected with the traffic on the river. The construction of a new line of streets from the Rathhaus (see below) to the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 7; C, 1) has been a great boon to the old town.

Magdeburg, one of the most important commercial towns in N. Germany, is conveniently situated at the junction of numerous railways (to Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Brunswick, and Leipsic). It is the headquarters of the German sugar industry, and the cultivation of the beetroot from which the sugar is obtained is carried on very extensively in the neighbourhood. It also possesses numerous wool, cotton, spirit, tobacco, chocolate, chicory, and other manufactories.

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to Emp. Otho the Great (936-973) and his consort Editha (p. 101) who founded a Benedictine monastery here in 937. In 967 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see, to which an ample jurisdiction and the primacy of Germany were annexed. In the 13th-15th cent. Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the Hanseatic League. The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the prelates generally to reside elsewhere. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and almost wholly destroyed. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was at that period the burgomaster of the town. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the Mark of Brandenburg.

The Breite Weg, the principal business-street of Magdeburg, intersects the town from N. to S., from the Krökenthor to the Sudenburger Thor, and contains numerous handsome shops. The houses in it date mostly from the 17th century. The inscription on No. 146, '*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*', is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly. — The sculptures in the pediment of the handsome *Reichs-Bank*, in the Grosse Münz-Str. (Pl. B, 3), were taken from the old house of Otto von Guericke (d. 1686; see above).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 6; B, C, 5), or *Church of SS. Maurice and Catharine*, a noble and massive structure, was erected in 1208-1363 on the site of the ancient Benedictine church, which had been burned down. The towers were completed about 1520, and the whole edifice restored under Frederick William III. The

MAGDEBURG.

Denkmäler.

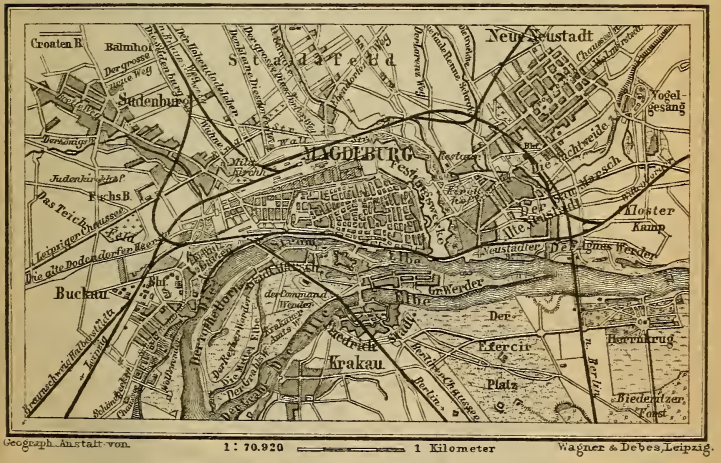
1. *Otto der Grosse* . . . . C.3.
2. *A. W. Franke* . . . . C.3.
3. *Dom-Gymnasium* . . . . B.5.
4. *Hauptwache* . . . . C.2.

Kirchen.

5. *Deutsch-Reformirte* . . . . B.4.
6. *Dom* . . . . . B.C.5.
7. *Jakobskirche* . . . . C.1.
8. *Johanniskirche* . . . . C.3.
9. *Katharinenkirche* . . . . B.2.
10. *Marien-od. Liebfrauenkirche* C.4.
11. *Petrikirche* . . . . C.2.
12. *Ulrichskirche* . . . . B.3.
13. *Wallonenkirche (reform.)* C.1.
14. *Kunstschule* . . . . A.3.
15. *Oberlandes-Gericht* . . . . C.4.
16. *Ober-Praesidium* . . . . C.4.
17. *Odeon* . . . . D.E.1.
18. *Post* . . . . B.4.
19. *Rathhaus* . . . . C.3.
20. *Real-& Gewerbeschule* . . . A.3.
21. *Regierungs-Gebäude* . . . C.4.5.
22. *Schützenhaus* . . . . D.6.7.

Theater.

23. *Stadttheater* . . . . A.4.
24. *Wilhelmtheater* . . . . C.3.
25. *Victoria-(Sommer)Theater* E.2.
26. *Töchterschule (neue höhere)* . B.5.
27. *Neue Trainkaserne* . . . B.6.7.



Geograph. Anstalt von 1: 70.920 1 Kilometer Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Festungswerke
Krökenthor
Citadelle
Grosser Werder
Hafenzollelbe
Elbe
Friedrichstadt
Alter Markt
Breite Weg
Centralbahnhof
Kaiserstr.
Prälatenstr.
Johannis-Kirchhof
Langebr.
Strombrücke
Ausladeplatz
Zollstrasse
Mittelstrasse
Gartenstr.
Elbstrasse
Knochenhauerufer
Werftstrasse
Thransberg
Hohenzollernstr.
Kas. Ravensbg.
Proviant-Amt
Artillerie-Dep.
Städt. Kranken-haus
Marstallstr.
Münzstr.
Kutscherstr.
Reichs-bank
Wilhelmstr.
Kronprinzenstr.
Victoriastr.
Hasselbach str.
Regierungsstrasse
Gr. Klosterstr.
Heilige Geiststr.
Neue Weg
Petersberg
Stephansbr.
Schrotdorfer Kaserne
Krakauer Thor

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

BRANDENBURG

1:18.200

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

Meter.

1. *Amtsgericht*	C.3.	*Nikolai-K.*	A.3.
2. *Gerichtshaus (altes)*	B.2.	7. *Pauli-K.*	C.4.
3. *Gymnasium*	C.3.	*Petri-K.*	D.2.
4. *Wredow. Zuchensch.*	B.4.	8. *Synagoge*	C.3.
Kirchen:		9. *Krankenhaus*	B.2.
Dom-K.	D.2.	10. *Post*	C.D.3.B.2.
Gothards-K.	B.1.	11. *Proviant-Amt.*	C.4.
5. *Johannis-K.*	B.2.	*Ritter-Akademie*	D.1.2.
Katharinen-K.	C.3.	12. *Saldernsche Realgym.*	B.2.
6. *Katholische K.*	C.4.	13. *Steuer-Amt.*	D.3.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

rich W. portal is worthy of inspection. The older parts, especially in the choir, which with its retro-choir and series of chapels recall the French style of building, still in many instances show the round arch, while the more modern parts are in the fully developed pointed style. Length 230 yds., breadth of nave 35 yds., height of N. tower 337 ft. The S. tower has been left without a spire. View from the gallery (166 steps) almost equal to that from the tower itself (438 steps). The sacristan (1 m.) lives in the handsome adjoining *Cloisters*, half Romanesque, half Gothic (13th and 14th cent.), with old sgraffito embellishments. The large bell weighs 13 tons.

In the chapel beneath the towers is the **Monument of Archb. Ernest*, one of the earlier works of the celebrated P. Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1497; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles, two saints, and a variety of decorations. — Beneath a simple marble slab in the choir reposes the *Emp. Otho I.* (d. 973); behind the high-altar his consort *Editha* (d. 947), daughter of Edmund of England; monument probably of the 14th century. Adjoining it an ancient baptistery. The church contains numerous other monuments of the 16th and 17th cent. of inferior interest. Pulpit in alabaster, 1597. Modern stained-glass windows. Figures on the S. side of the choir of SS. Innocent, Maurice, and John, said to date from the 10th, those of SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew from the 13th century. Fine carved stalls of the 14th century. Tilly's helmet, marshal's staff, and gloves, and an indulgence-chest of the notorious Tetzel are also shown. Near the last is a large candelabrum, cast in 1494, probably by *Peter Vischer*. Fine view of the nave from the episcopal gallery in the choir.

A building adjoining the Cathedral is used for annual *Art Exhibitions* in April and May.

A little to the N. of the cathedral rises the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 10; B, 4) or Church of our Lady, most of which is in the Romanesque style of the 12-13th centuries. The Romanesque cloisters and the abbey-buildings have been converted into a school.

In the Altenmarkt, in front of the *Rathhaus*, rises the ***Monument of Otho I.** (Pl. 1; C, 3), an equestrian figure on a pedestal 18½ ft. in height, erected by the municipality at the close of the 13th cent., and judiciously restored in 1858. At the corners are the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and two other figures in armour. Beside the emperor are two allegorical female figures, one bearing a shield, the other a banner. The statues are all in sandstone and of life-size.

The adjoining Platz near the Hauptwache contains a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1851; Pl. 2), burgomaster of Magdeburg. A little to the E. is the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 8; C, 3), in front of which stands a *Luther Monument*, by Hundrieser, erected in 1885.

The ***Fürstenwall** (Pl. C, 4, 5; *Restaurant Belvedere*), on the Elbe, is a favourite walk. Below it are casemates. At the W. end are a handsome terrace and pleasure-grounds, embellished with a *War Monument*. The terrace commands a fine view of Buckau, etc.

The **Friedrich-Wilhelmsgarten** (Pl. B, C, 7, 8) includes the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Bergen*. The eminence on which the latter once stood is now occupied by a restaurant with

ball-rooms, etc. A memorial stone records that the monastery was founded in 937, suppressed in 1810, and destroyed in 1812. On the S. side lies the manufacturing town of *Buckau* (p. 100), with numerous villas and gardens.

On the *Werder* (Pl. D, E, 1, 2) are situated the *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. 25) and a number of pleasure-resorts, such as the *Odeon* (Pl. 17) and *Schützenhaus* (Pl. 22).

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the **Herrenkrug* (steamers in the afternoon, Sun. from 7 a.m, 30 pf.), on the left bank the *Vogelsang* (tramway), both favourite resorts, with pleasant grounds.

The country between Magdeburg and Brandenburg is uninteresting. Beyond (277 M.) *Neustadt-Magdeburg* the train crosses the Elbe. At (270 M.) *Biederitz* our line unites with that from Zerbst and Leipsic (p. 362). 278 M. *Gerwisch.*

286 M. *Burg*, with 15,877 inhab., and large cloth-factories, founded by French Protestants who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

293½ M. *Güsen;* 303 M. *Genthin;* 311 M. *Wusterwitz.*

321 M. **Brandenburg** *(Schwarzer Bär*, Stein-Str.; *Schwarzer Adler*, St. Annen-Str.; *Cramer's Wine Rooms; Stadtpark Restaurant; Wilhelms-Garten)*, a dull town with broad streets and 33,000 inhab., lies on the Havel, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauesche See*, and divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Dominsel. Brandenburg occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic Hevelli, which was taken by Emp. Henry I. in 927. It afterwards again fell into the hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1153 by Albert the Bear, Count of Ascania, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1544, and was long the chief place in the Mark. Several interesting old buildings still exist.

From the station (comp. Plan, p. 98; C, D, 5) we proceed by the Schützen-Strasse, Annenthor-Brücke, and the St. Annen-Strasse to the *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 3), dating from the 14th cent., but modernised and disfigured in the 18th. Near it stands a *Roland* (see p. 150), 18 ft. in height. Opposite rises the **Church of St. Catharine*, a Gothic brick edifice, the nave of which was erected in 1381-1401, the choir about 1410, and the tower above the W. front in 1583-85. The elaborate ornamentation of the exterior is worthy of careful inspection, especially that of the Corpus Christi chapel, adjoining the nave. In the interior are a fine old altar in carved wood of 1474, recently gilded and painted, a bronze font of 1440, and several monuments. A side-room contains an interesting collection of ecclesiastical vestments and utensils. — We next cross the Molkenmarkt and the Molkendamm, passing the early-Gothic *Petrikirche* (Pl. D, 2; 14th cent.), and reach the —

Cathedral (Pl. D, 2), originally a late-Romanesque basilica, erected about 1170, with a crypt in the transition-style, completed before 1235. The edifice was, however, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th cent. and restored by Schinkel in 1834. It contains a good altarpiece on a gold ground, of 1465, by an unknown master. The tombstones which once covered the pavement are now built into the walls. Among them is that of Bishop Theodorich von Schulenburg (d. 1393), with reliefs. The altar candelabrum, with statuettes of angels, dates from 1441. Modern stained-glass windows. Adjoining the cathedral is the *Ritter-Akademie*.

The Grillendamm (Pl. D, 1) leads hence to the Altstadt, where the Church of *St. Godehard* (Pl. B, 1), partly Romanesque of 1160, and partly Gothic of 1348, the old *Rathhaus* (Pl. 2; B, 2), dating from the 13th and 14th cent., and the new *Commercial School* (Pl. 12) are the most interesting buildings. — To the S.W. of the Altstadt is the Romanesque *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. A, 3), of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Fine view from the *Marienberg* (Pl. A, 1), an eminence (200 ft.) to the N.W. of the town, on which rises a tower designed by the architect Stier, and finished in 1880. This monument, 114 ft. in height, and adorned with reliefs by Siemering and Calandrelli, was erected to the memory of about 4000 Brandenburgers who fell in the wars of 1864, 66, 70, 71, and whose names it bears.

The first station beyond Brandenburg is (330 M.) *Gross-Kreutz*, from which a diligence runs thrice daily to (7½ M.) **Lehnin** *(Deutsches Haus)*, with the fine church of the old abbey of *Himmelpfort*, founded in 1180 and restored in 1871-79. From Lehnin another diligence runs daily to *Potsdam* (in 4 hrs.). — 337 M. *Werder*. As we approach Potsdam we obtain a fine view of the Havel, which the line crosses.

343 M. *Potsdam*, and thence to (359 M.) **Berlin**, see R. 2.

5. From Duisburg to Hagen and Siegen by Langendreer.

105 M. Railway to Hagen in 2 hrs. (fares 5 m. 20, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 70 pf.); thence to Siegen in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 6 m. 40, 4 m. 30 pf.).

The line at first traverses the *Westphalian Coal Measures*, which are among the most productive in the world, extending to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 32 M. in length and 9-14 M. in width, and yielding 10-12 million tons of coal annually. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense, frequently averaging 1800 per Engl. sq. mile. The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc., is conveyed in different directions by numerous railways, forming a dense network without parallel in Germany. Comp. the Map, p. 94.

Duisburg, see p. 85. — 5 M. **Mülheim** *an der Ruhr (Hôtel Middendorf)*, a prettily-situated town with 24,520 inhab., the junction of several railways.

As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of *Krupp's Cast Steel Works*, a vast establishment of world-wide celebrity, covering an area of 63 acres. The tallest (220 ft.) of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam-hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 11,000 workmen and supplies many railway and steamboat-companies in Europe and other parts of the world with rails, wheels, etc., and several of the great powers of Europe with iron and steel guns.

12 M. **Essen** *(Essener Hof; Berliner Hof; Höltgen; Deutscher Hof; Rhein. Hof)*, a town with 65,000 inhab., founded at the end of the 9th century. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district, where about six million tons of coals are raised annually, it has increased rapidly within the last few years (in 1854 there were 10,488 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction. An extensive and rapidly increasing iron-industry has sprung up in consequence of the abundant supply of fuel.

The **Münsterkirche*, founded by Bishop Alfred of Hildesheim, and consecrated in 873, is one of the most ancient churches in Germany. The W. choir, with an octagon resembling that of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, dates from the 10th cent.; the nave was completed in 1316, the E. choir in 1445. The interior was restored in 1855, and the exterior more recently. The treasury contains several curious Romanesque works of art of the 10th century. The handsome cloisters date from the 11th and 12th centuries.

The Roman Catholic *Gertrudiskirche* and the Protestant *Pauluskirche* are two handsome modern edifices in the Gothic style.

Essen is also a station on the Rhenish Railway from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 87), and on the Cologne-Minden Railway (Altenessen; see p. 86).

15 M. **Steele** *(Badenberg; Klumbeck)*, an old town on the *Ruhr*, is surrounded by coal-works (pop. 7214). The station is at *Königsteele* (Lindemann), 1 M. from the town. Branch-railway to *Volwinkel*, see p. 94.

From Steele to Herdecke, 22 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 70, 2 m., 1 m. 40 pf.). — The line ascends the picturesque and winding valley of the *Ruhr*, crossing the stream frequently. 2½ M. *Dahlhausen.* — 5½ M. **Hattingen** *(Westfälischer Hof)*, a prettily-situated old town, once fortified. View from the *Isenberg* (½ hr.). — 10 M. **Blankenstein** *(Petring)*, one of the finest points in the valley; pleasing view from the *Gethmann'sche Garten* (open to the public; entrance by Petring's Inn). Farther on, the ruined *Hardenstein* lies to the right of the line. — 18½ M. *Volmarstein* (Wehberg), on a wooded height on the left bank, commanding a splendid view, with a ruined castle. Opposite lies *Wetter.* — 22 M. *Herdecke*, see next page.

22 M. **Bochum** *(*Mettegang; Neubauer; Hemmer)*, an increasing place with 40,600 inhab., possesses very extensive cast-steel works and several large factories and foundries.

25½ M. *Langendreer*, where the line diverges from that to *Marten* and *Dortmund* (p. 87).

29 M. **Witten** (**König von Preussen*, with a garden; *Dünne-*

backe, near the station), an industrial town with 23,647 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Ruhr*. The train ascends the valley on the right bank, and Volmarstein (see above) is seen opposite.

34 M. *Wetter*, picturesquely situated on a height, with a ruined castle and a belvedere. The train crosses the river and skirts the *Kaisberg*, where Charlemagne is said to have once encamped; the tower on the top was erected in 1869 as a monument to the minister Baron Stein.

36½ M. **Herdecke** *(Zweibrücker Hof; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a town with 3790 inhab., opposite the influx of the *Volme* into the Ruhr. From the station, which commands a good view of the Kaisberg (see above) and the valley of the Ruhr, we may ascend through pleasure grounds to the *Mühlsteinkopf* ('Kaiserhalle'). The valley is here crossed by the imposing viaduct of the Rhenish line from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 87).

About 4 M. to the N. of Herdecke rises the ***Hohen-Syburg**, one of the *Ardey Mts.*, with a tower 90 ft. in height, erected in 1857 in memory of Baron Vincke, President of Westphalia (d. 1844). The hill is said to have once been a stronghold of the Saxon duke Wittekind and to have been captured by Charlemagne; and there is an unfounded tradition that Wittekind was baptised in the *Petersbrunnen* on its slope (comp. p. 90; the baptism really took place at Attigny in France). The ruined castle is of later mediæval origin. The Hohen-Syburg may also be reached from *Löttringhausen*, *Kabel* (see below), or *Westhofen* in ¾ hr.

The train now crosses the valley by a viaduct, 345 yds. long and 100 ft. high, and ascends first along the left bank of the *Volme* and then along the left bank of its affluent the *Ennepe*.

39 M. **Hagen**, the junction of several railways; see p. 95.

The *Ruhr-Siegbahn* from Hagen to Siegen connects the busy and picturesque valley of the Lenne with the coal-measures of the Ruhr. — 44 M. *Kabel;* 46 M. *Halden*.

50 M. **Hohenlimburg** *(*Bentheimer Hof; Post)*, a small town with 5267 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim on a precipitous wooded height. *View from the top.

52 M. *Letmathe* (Titz; Rail. Restaurant), with 4028 inhabitants. Large zinc-foundry near the station.

From Letmathe to Iserlohn and Fröndenberg, 15½ M., branch-line in 2 hrs. — 1½ M. *Dechenhöhle*, see below.

3¼ M. **Iserlohn** *(Sander; Post)*, with 18,611 inhab. (5990 Rom. Cath.), is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and brass wares, needles, and wire. Extensive trade. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind. The adjacent cadmia mines are also of some importance. Near the station is the *Alexanderhöhe*, a place of popular resort, whence a pleasant walk, commanding admirable views, may be taken along the *Culturweg*. — Beyond Iserlohn the line proceeds to (8½ M.) *Hemer*, a thriving industrial place, (12½ M.) *Menden* (Beiderlinden), and (15½ M.) *Fröndenberg* (p. 106).

At the **Grüne** (Inn), part of the valley of the Lenne between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks styled the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil bones.

On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E. of the Grüne, is situated the highly-interesting ***Dechenhöhle**, a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868

(tickets of admission, 75 pf. each, at the station), lighted with gas, and extending about 300 yds. into the hill.

Pleasant route from Iserlohn to Menden (10 M., see below), or to Arnsberg (21 M.). The road leads to the E. to (3½ M.) **Sundwig** *(Weber's Inn)*, with an interesting stalactite grotto, in which bones of antediluvian animals have been found. On the hill (10 min.) is the *Felsenmeer*, a basin containing groups of rocks interspersed with trees. From Sundwig we proceed either by the high-road or by a footpath to the (3 M.) **Klusenstein**, a very picturesque ruin, with farm-buildings, rising precipitously above the wild valley of the *Hönne*. From this point down the valley of the Hönne to *Menden* (rail. stat., p. 105), 1 hr., passing the *Schiebelquelle*, a clear and copious spring on the left. Or we may follow the high-road in the valley from Klusenstein to (3 M.) *Sanssouci*, a good inn, where the Hönne is quitted (about 1½ M. farther is the *Balver Höhle*, a large cave with numerous fossils). Thence over the hill to (6 M.) *Hachen* on the *Röhr*, from which a path (guide necessary) crosses the hills to *Arnsberg* in 2 hrs. (p. 107).

55 M. *Einsal.* — 58 M. **Altena** *(Klincke; Quitmann)* is a picturesquely-situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark, which commands a good prospect. Pop. 8787. The grounds on the hills to the S. of the Schloss afford beautiful views. — 64 M. *Werdohl;* 69 M. *Plettenberg;* 77 M. *Finnentrop*, whence a branch-line diverges to the small town of *Olpe* (Deutscher Kaiser), with iron-foundries, and to *Rothemühle*. — 81 M. *Grevenbrück;* 85 M. *Altenhundem* (*Plücker), with blast-furnaces. At (92 M.) *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahrbacher Höhe* (1312 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel, beyond which the train passes *Crombach*, *Creuzthal*, *Geisweid*, and *Haardt*, and reaches —

105 M. **Siegen** *(*Goldner Löwe*, R., A., & B. 3 m.; **Deutscher Kaiser)*, a busy old mining town (15,000 inhab.), with two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. *Rubens* was born here (1577, d. 1640) while his parents were living in exile from Antwerp, their native place. Comp. also *Baedeker's Rhine*.

At *Betzdorf*, 10½ M. beyond Siegen, the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

6. From Cologne to Cassel viâ Arnsberg.

171 M. Railway in 6¾-8¼ hrs. (22 m. 50, 16 m. 95, 11 m. 20 pf.).

Journey to (52½ M.) *Schwerte*, the junction for Soest and Altenbeken, see R. 4. Then (59 M.) *Langschede*. — 62 M. *Fröndenberg*, with an abbey-church of Cistercian nuns, begun in 1230, containing monuments of 1293 and 1308 (branch-line to *Menden* and *Iserlohn*, see p. 105).

66 M. *Wickede*, with iron-works; 74 M. *Neheim-Hüsten*, where the *Möhne* falls into the Ruhr. *Schloss Herdringen*, ¾ M. to the W., erected by Zwirner, the late talented architect of the Cathedral of Cologne, is the seat of Count Fürstenberg, the owner of some exquisite goldsmith's work by Meister Anton Eisenhoidt of Warburg (1585-1618). Near Arnsberg the train passes through a tunnel below the Schlossberg.

79½ M. **Arnsberg** (**Husemann; Weipert; Fries*, at the station, 1 M. from the town), once the capital of the ancient Duchy of Westphalia, with 6131 inhab., is prettily situated on a height skirted by the Ruhr. The hill, crowned with the ruins of a castle which fell to decay after the Seven Years' War, commands a charming prospect. Another excellent point of view is the *Eichholz*, a beautiful park on the S. side of the town. At the foot of the hill is the former Præmonstratensian abbey of *Weddinghausen*.

The winding river is crossed five times between Arnsberg and Meschede. 81 M. *Oeventrop*; 85½ M. *Wennemen*. Then two tunnels.

92 M. **Meschede** *(Schäffer; Gerken)*, an ancient town with 2861 inhab., prettily situated on the Ruhr, was once the seat of a nunnery founded in the 9th cent., with a late-Gothic church. On the left is *Schloss Laer*, the property of Count Westfalen, above which rises a wooded hill crowned with a belvedere.

On the hill to the left of (95 M.) *Eversberg* are the village and ruin of that name. To the S. of (97 M.) *Bestwig-Nuttlar* opens the wooded valley of *Ramsbeck*, containing lead and silver mines. — 102 M. *Olsberg*.

From Olsberg a pleasant excursion may be made to the Astenberg. We follow the road through the upper valley of the *Ruhr* viâ *Assinghausen* (to the left, on the *Istenberg*, are the gigantic *Bruchhauser Steine*), *Niedersfeld*, and the *Ruhrkopf* (to the left, with the source of the Ruhr) to the mining town of *Winterberg* (Braun; Engemann). From here we ascend in 1 hr. to the top of the ***Kahle Astenberg** (2760 ft.), the highest point in the Sauerland, commanding an extensive view. The *Lenne* rises on this hill. The return may be varied by going on to (1¼ M.) *Altastenberg* and (3 M.) *Nordenau* (with a ruined castle), and then through the valley of the Lenne to (10 M.) *Schmallenberg* (Störmann), whence a diligence runs thrice daily to (11 M.) *Altenhundem* (p. 103).

Beyond Olsberg, to the right, are the *Bruchhauser Steine*. The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and Weser by a long tunnel.

107 M. Stat. **Brilon** is 4½ M. from the town of that name *(Lohmann; Teuto)*, one of the most ancient in Germany, mentioned as early as the year 973. It possesses a large Romanesque church with a late-Gothic choir and a huge tower; the sculptures on the N. portal are Romanesque (1150).

The line then descends the narrow and picturesque *Hoppeke-Thal*. Beyond (112½ M.) *Messinghausen* it passes through the *Beringhauser Tunnel*. At (117½ M.) *Bredelar*, which is prettily situated, are extensive iron-works, established in an old Cistercian monastery. Below Bredelar the Hoppeke falls into the *Diemel*, a tributary of the Weser, and the train now descends the Diemelthal.

122½ M. *Nieder-Marsberg* or *Stadtberge* (Post; Klocke), with a large lunatic asylum and important copper-works, lies at the foot of a hill, on which is situated the old town of *Ober-Marsberg*, once a strong fortress, but destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This was the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eresburg*, near which stood

the most celebrated of the 'Irminsäulen', or columns dedicated to the Germanic deity Irmin. The fort and column were destroyed by Charlemagne in 772. That emperor also founded here the first Saxon church. The abbey-church of St. Peter dates in its present form from the 12th and 13th centuries. In front of it stands a Roland's Column (p. 150). The large church of St. Nicholas is an interesting early-Gothic structure.

125½ M. *Westheim.* — 132½ M. **Scherfede** (*Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 m.), the junction of the railway to Holzminden.

From Scherfede to Holzminden, 30 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 m., 3 m., 2 m.). 7 M. *Eissen;* 12½ M. *Borgholz;* 18½ M. *Beverungen.* Near (22 M.) *Wehrden*, with an old château of Baron Wolf-Metternich, the train crosses the *Weser.* 25½ M. *Höxter-Fürstenberg*, the station for *Höxter*, on the left bank of the Weser (p. 97) and for (2 M.) Fürstenberg (p. 98). — 30 M. *Holzminden*, see p. 98.

138½ M. **Warburg** (*Hôtel zum Desenberge; Todt*), an ancient and once powerful Hanseatic town (4592 inhab.), picturesquely situated on an eminence on the *Diemel.* Several interesting Gothic churches. To the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruins of the *Desenberg*, which has belonged to the Spiegel family since 1310.

Diligence from Warburg (15 M.) twice daily, from Scherfede (see above; 13½ M.) once daily, and from Nieder-Marsberg (p. 107; 12½ M.) once daily to **Arolsen** (*Waldecker Hof*), with 2477 inhab., charmingly situated, the seat of Prince Waldeck, father-in-law of the late Prince Leopold of England (Duke of Albany), with a valuable collection of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Rauch (1777-1857), the celebrated sculptor, and Kaulbach (1805-74), the no less distinguished painter, were both born at Arolsen. The *Church* contains three statuettes in marble by the former.

Beyond Warburg we obtain a view to the right of the pleasant valley of the Diemel. 143½ M. *Liebenau.* — 151 M. *Hümme.*

From Hümme to Carlshafen, 10½ M., branch-railway towards the N. in ¾-1 hr. (fares 1 m. 30, 1 m., 60 pf.). — 2½ M. *Trendelburg*, on the Diemel, 4½ M. from which is the château of *Sababurg*, a shooting residence with a deer-park. 8 M. *Helmarshausen*, commanded by the ruins of the *Krukenburg.* — 10½ M. **Carlshafen** (*Brandes; Schwan*), a small town prettily situated at the influx of the Diemel into the Weser. It was founded in 1704 by the Landgrave Karl, in order to provide his dominions with a harbour on the Weser. Fine view from the (10 min.) *Juliushöhe* (tavern). — Steamboats from Carlshafen to Hameln (p. 141) and Münden (p. 118) in summer. Carlshafen is also a station on the line from Northeim to Ottbergen (p. 106).

155 M. *Hofgeismar* (Schwarzer Adler; Deutscher Kaiser), a small watering-place with a mineral spring. — 159 M. *Grebenstein*, with ancient watch-towers and a ruin on the Burgberg. To the S. in the background rise the *Dörnberg* and *Wilhelmshöhe.* 161½ M. *Immenhausen.* 164½ M. *Mönchehof;* 1½ M. to the W., in a beautiful park, lies *Wilhelmsthal*, formerly a château of the Elector of Hessen, built in 1760, containing handsome rococo decorations and several pictures by Tischbein.

171 M. **Cassel.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. b; C, 2), R., L., & A. from 2, D. 3, B. 1 m.; *Hôtel Royal (Pl. a; C, 2), R., L., & A. from 2 m., with restaurant, both opposite the station; *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm (Pl. c; C, 2), with garden-restaurant, in the Friedr.

KASSEL.
1:16.500
Meter
Bahnhof
Loge
Grüne Weg
Alter Todtenhof
Kölnische Allee
Parkstr.
Stadtkaserne
Königsthor
Neue Wilhelmshöher Allee
Kaiser Terrasse
Philosophenweg
Weinbergstr.
Felsenkeller
Chem. Hofbleiche
Königsplatz
Gymnasium
Friedrichsplatz
Friedrichsplatz
Kriegsschule
Fürstl. Palais
Ober Neustadt
Neustadt
Bowlinggreen
DIE AUE
Orangerie
Marmorbad
Fontaine
Löwendenkmal
Kleine Fulde
Sand Werr
Zeughs.
Artillerie Kaserne
Martinsplatz
Kastel
Holzwiesen
Wilhelmshöhe
n. d. Totenhof
n. d. Bettenhäuser Bahnhof
1. Bellevue-Schloss . . . D.4.5.
2. Bildergallerie . . . . . D.5.
3. Hoftheater . . . . . D.3.
4. Kath. Kirche . . . . . E.4.
5. Kunsthaus . . . . . C.3.
6. Martinskirche . . . . E.2.
7. Museum Fridericianum D.E.3.
8. Oberpraesidium . . . . C.4.
9. Regierung . . . . . D.E.3.
10. Palais . . . . . D.3.
11. Ständehaus . . . . . C.3.
12. Synagoge . . . . . E.1.
13 Naturalien-Museum E.3.4.
Graph. Anst.

Geograph. Anstalt von Höhenangaben in Meter Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Wilhelms-Platz, R. & L. 2½, D. 2½, B. 1 m.; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. d; D, 1), Bahnhof-Str. 1, R. 2½ m. — *In the Town:* *König von Preussen (Pl. e; D, 2), with garden, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.; *Hôtel Schirmer (Pl. f; D, 3), these two in the Königs-Platz. — Ritter (Pl. h; E, 2), Mittelgasse, R. & A. 1½ m., B. 80 pf., well spoken of; Golze, Oberste Gasse, R., A., & L. 1½-2 m., well spoken of. — *Stück's Hôtel Garni*, Museums-Str. 4. — *Frau von Buttlar's Family Pension*, Hohenzollern-Str. 19, 'pens.' 4-5 m. per day. — Hotels at Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 117.

Restaurants. *Bohne*, Obere König-Str., opposite the theatre; *Ludovici*, Friedrichs-Platz; *Le Goullon*, Untere Karl-Str. — Beer: at the *Hôtel Royal* (see above); *Palais Restaurant*, Obere König-Str. 30 (also wine); *Kaiserhalle*, Friedrichs-Platz and Obere König-Str. 39; *Café Breuer*, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz; *Gerhardt*, König-Str. 22; *Schaub's Garden*, Kölnische-Str. 17, where concerts are frequently given in the evening; *Stadtpark*, Wilhelm-Str. 6, with café, concert in the evening (symphony on Fridays); *Schäfer*, Museums-Str. 4. — The *Felsenkeller on the *Weinberg*, outside the Frankfurter Thor (Pl. C, 5), is a good point of view (also café). There is also an unpretending restaurant at the *Belvedere* (adm. 10 pf., use of telescope, 20 pf.) on the *Möncheberg*. *Café-Restaurant* in the *Carlsaue*, p. 116; concert several times a week.

Confectioners. *Jung*, Friedrichs-Platz 2; *Paulus*, Stände-Platz 1½; *Worch*, Obere König-Str. 14.

Cabs. From the station to the town, 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf. — By time: ¼ hr. 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., every additional ¼ hr. 30, 40, 60 pf. — Luggage under 22 lbs. free, 22-33 lbs. 10 pf., heavier boxes 25 pf. each. At night double fares. — To *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 116. — Carriage to *Wilhelmsthal* (p. 108; 1½ hr.) and back, about 14 m.

Steam Tramway to Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 116.

Baths in the Fulda: *Sinning*, by the chain-bridge; *Collet*, farther up (ferry). — *Warm Baths* (with Russian vapour-bath): *Erdmann*, Mauer-Str.

Post and Telegraph Offices, Königs-Platz 40; also in the S. wing of the railway-station.

Theatre (Pl. 3; D, 3), open six days weekly; closed July 1st - Aug. 15th

Exhibition of Modern Pictures at the *Kunsthaus* (Pl. 5), in the Stände-Platz, admission 50 pf. (daily 11-2).

The 'Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Fremden in Cassel', Kölnische-Str. 4 (entrance from the Mauer-Str.; office-hours 10-12 and 3-5), is an institution for giving information to strangers.

English Church Service in the Höhere Töchterschule, Stände-Platz 1 at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. R. W. Lewis*, Park-Str. 16. Funds are being collected for the erection of a church.

Principal Attractions: Picture Gallery (p. 112), Museum (p. 111), walk through the Auegarten (p. 116), excursion to Wilhelmshöhe (p. 116).

Cassel (492 ft.), an important railway-centre, formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hessen, and now the seat of government of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, and headquarters of the eleventh Prussian Corps d'Armée, lies on the *Fulda*, which separates the Altstadt and Ober-Neustadt from the small Unter-Neustadt. The town, which was formerly remarkable for the dullness peculiar to the capital of a small principality, has assumed a busier and more prosperous aspect since its annexation to Prussia in 1866. Pop. (1864) 35,980; (1880) 58,290; (1885) 64,088. Several new and handsome streets have recently been erected near the station.

From the station the short Museums-Strasse leads to the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. C, D, 2), in the middle of which is the *Löwenbrunnen*, an ornamental fountain by Schneider, erected in

1881, with figures of the rivers Werra, Fulda, Lahn, and Edder by Echtermeyer. To the S.W. of this square is the Stände-Platz (Pl. C, 3), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates; Pl. 11), built in 1836, and the *Kunsthaus* (Hall of Art; Pl. 5; see above). — From the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz the Kölnische-Strasse leads E. to the Königs-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), containing the *Post Office* and the above-mentioned hotels. The Königs-Platz is the starting-point of the tramway to Wilhelmshöhe. — A little to the N. E., in the Martins-Platz, rises the Protestant *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 6; E, 2), in the Gothic style, with nave of the 14th and choir of the beginning of the 15th cent., judiciously restored in 1842. Sacristan, Hohenthor-Str. 18.

Choir. The *Monument of Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife, erected by their son William IV., in black marble with white reliefs and profuse gilding, occupies the place of the high-altar. The *Monument of the Landgrave Moritz*, in coloured marble, was erected in 1662; opposite to it a monument in bronze, with a likeness of the Landgravine Christina (d. 1549). — The Tower (230 ft.) overlooks the town and the environs as far as Wilhelmshöhe. Visitors ring at a small door to the right of the W. portal.

In the adjoining Marktgasse (Pl. E, F, 2) is the house (No. 2), in which the brothers *Grimm* lived from 1806 to 1814 and wrote their well-known fairy-tales.

The Obere König-Strasse (Pl. D, C, 3, 4), which leads to the S.W. from the Königs-Platz, is the chief business street of the town. It passes the Friedrichs-Platz (see below), the Opern-Platz (see below), and the *Mess-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 4), containing the *Rathhaus* and a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Schomburg*, and terminates at the Rondel (Pl. C, 4), by the Wilhelmshöher-Thor. The large building at the end of the street is the new *Gymnasium*.

The spacious **Friedrichs-Platz** (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), situated between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt, is 335 yds. long and 165 yds. wide. It is bounded on the E. by the old electoral *Palace* (Pl. 10), which was built in 1769, and united with the 'Rothe Palais' in 1821; by the *Museum Fridericianum* (see below) with its projecting portico, the *Royal Military School*, and the *Roman Catholic Church*, erected in 1770-76. In the centre rises the *Statue of the Landgrave Frederick II.*, a prince who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 million dollars. — The N.W. part of the Friedrichs-Platz, on the other side of the Obere König-Strasse, is named the Opern-Platz. Here stands the *Theatre* (Pl. 3), in front of which a statue of *Louis Spohr*, who was conductor of the orchestra at Cassel from 1822 to 1859, was erected in 1883.

The S. side is terminated by the handsome **Auethor** (Pl. E, 4), which was built in the reign of Frederick II., and enlarged in 1824. It is embellished with two bronze *Reliefs by *Siemering* (the farewell and return of the warriors), placed here in commemoration of the victories in 1870-71, and crowned with a large eagle by *Brandt*. From this point we obtain a fine view of the Carlsaue

(p. 116), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant hills, of which the Meisner (p. 433) to the left is the most prominent. From the lower end of the Friedrichs-Platz we observe towards the N.E. a large new building, which contains the *Law Courts* (N. half) and *Government Offices* (S. half; both have handsome staircases) and occupies the site of the Kattenburg, with the materials of which the new Picture Gallery was erected.

The ***Museum Fridericianum** (Pl. 7), erected in 1769-79 by the Landgrave Frederick II., contains a collection of ancient sculptures, plaster-casts, coins, prehistoric relics, etc. Admission gratis, Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, and in summer Tues. and Sat. also, 3-5 (entrance in summer by the principal portal, in winter at the back, through the court); at other times on application to the custodian, who lives in the little house by the S.E. passage at the back of the museum. Catalogue 60 pf.

I. Hall of the Founders. 1. Bust of Landgrave Frederick II.; on the right and left busts of the Napoleonic family, some of them by *Canova* (?).

II. Ancient Sculptures (to the right of the first). *1. Youth about to anoint himself, a Greek work; 3. Replica of the Doryphorus of Polycletus (inaccurately restored); 4, 5. Apollo; 7. Pallas Athene; *13. Head of a Diadumenos, a later adaptation of that of Polycletus.

III. Room. Plaster-casts of Egyptian statues and reliefs.

We now pass through Room VI., and enter the —

IV. Room, which contains small objects of ancient art and a collection of antique and Hessian coins and medals. On a pedestal: *Bronze statuette of Victory, a Greek work. Cabinet VA: Small Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman bronzes. Cab. VB & VC: Implements. Cab. VD: Germanic antiquities. Cab. VE: Ancient works of art in stone, clay, and glass. Cab. VF: Copies of ancient works. Cab. VG & VH: Forgeries and imitations of ancient works.

V. Room (the first one entered in winter). Ancient and modern gems and cameos; on the walls, casts from those in other collections.

We now return to through Room IV. to Room VI., which contains the *Collection of Casts*, arranged in chronological order. The general designation Rooms VI. and VII. includes the adjacent corridors, the rotunda at the back of the building, and two rooms to the left of the Hall of the Founders (see above). — VIII. Room. Thirty-six cork models of ancient Roman buildings, executed at the end of last century.

The Library (open daily, 10-1), occupying a large hall on the first floor of the building, in front, contains 170,000 vols. and 1600 MSS. (*e. g.* the oldest MS. of the 'Hildebrandslied', 9th cent.). *Jacob* and *William Grimm* were librarians here for about 15 years.

At No. 2 Steinweg, behind the Military School (p. 110), stands the **Natural History Museum** (adm. on Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, Tues. and Sat. 3-5). The *Natural History Collections* (including the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed in 1556-92, and a collection of different woods in the shape of books) occupy the groundfloor and first floor; the *Ethnographical Collection* (models of boats, etc.) is on the second floor.

From the S.W. side of the Friedrichs-Platz runs the Bellevue-Strasse (Pl. D, 4, 5), which commands a view of the Carlsaue and the valley of the Fulda. The large *Bellevue-Schloss* (Pl. 1), the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, is now that of the general of the 11th Corps d'Armée, and the seat of the *Academy of Arts*.

At the end of the street rises the **Picture Gallery, an extensive Renaissance edifice with two corner-pavilions and a loggia in front of the principal story, erected in 1871-77 from plans by *Dehn-Rotfelser*. The plastic embellishments are by *Hassenpflug*, *Echtermeyer*, and *Brandt*. The main entrance, at the N.E. end, is flanked with statues of Rubens and Rembrandt. In front is a bust of *E. von Möller* (d. 1880), the first Prussian governor of Hessen. — The First Floor, reached by a staircase of marble, contains the valuable collection of pictures, in 4 large saloons and 20 cabinets. Admission free: Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 10-1; in summer on Mon. and Thurs. also, 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 50 pf.

The Cassel Gallery was founded by the *Landgrave William VIII.*, who, when governor of Friesland in the early part of last century, availed himself of that opportunity to collect a number of Dutch pictures, and after his return to Germany caused others to be purchased for him by his agents at Amsterdam and Hamburg. It is not known when or by whom the Italian pictures were brought to Cassel, but the gallery, though distributed throughout several different buildings, was more complete during the second half of last century than at present, as several of its gems were taken to Paris by the French in 1806 and not all restored after the second Peace of Paris. Moreover several important works, such as Potter's Bull, Rembrandt's Descent from the Cross, and Claude Lorrain's landscapes were purchased by the Emperor Alexander and sent to St. Petersburg, where they now grace the Eremitage. Many of the pictures recovered from the French were deposited at Wilhelmshöhe, where they were long withdrawn from public exhibition, while those preserved at the Bellevue Palace were not easily accessible; but these difficulties have been removed since the Prussian occupation.

Among the best Italian works in the gallery is a fine portrait by *Titian* (No. 25, Room IV.), painted about 1550. The gallery also possesses a richly-coloured Family of Darius by *Paolo Veronese* (No. 89, Room IV.; a small replica of the famous picture in the National Gallery at London), and a vigorous *Tintoretto* (No. 70, R. IV).

Among the early-German pictures we may mention the Ursula Hans Tucherin (No. 16, Cabinet 15) and Elsbeth Tucherin (No. 7, Cab. 15), both by *Michael Wohlgemuth*, the latter of which was once ascribed to Dürer, while several pictures were also erroneously catalogued as *Holbein's*. The best of the six paintings by *Cranach* is his Diana or Nymph (No. 10, Cab. 15), resembling a composition by Dürer.

The Flemish and Dutch departments contain numerous gems. The Enthroned Madonna with saints by *Rubens* (No. 187, Room I), obviously composed under Venetian influence, the portraits by *Van Dyck* (Nos. 290-304, dispersed throughout several rooms), a family-piece by the rare Antwerp master *Gonzales Coques* (No. 458, Cab. 7), and the Barber's Shop by *David Teniers the Younger* (No. 404, Cab. 10) are all specimens of the golden era of the Flemish school. — In works by Hals and Rembrandt, Holland's two greatest masters, the Cassel gallery is probably the richest in Germany, possessing seven pictures by the former and

upwards of twenty by the latter. Among those of Frans Hals, the master of Haarlem, the following deserve special notice. His Laughing Peasant (No. 222, Cab. 11) and above all the Cavalier with the broad-brimmed hat (No. 226, Cab. 12; a late work) afford admirable specimens of his humorous and dashing style. His Two young musicians (No. 223, Room II) and the portraits of a Dutch gentleman and his wife (Nos. 224, 225, Room I) also display the master's individuality, but are comparatively tame in execution. Of Rembrandt's pictures the most striking is his Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph (No. 367, Cab. 8), painted in 1656, a marvel of artistic skill and profound religious sentiment. The Woodcutter's Family (the Madonna with the Infant Christ in the foreground, and Joseph splitting wood in the background; No. 366, Cab. 8) shows how familiar the master was with idyllic subjects. Among the portraits both of the master's earlier and later period the palm is carried off by one of Saskia, the happy young wife of the painter (No. 356, Cab. 7), dating from 1634. To the same period belongs a portrait of the master himself in a helmet (No. 357, Room I). The old heads, Nos. 348 (Cab. 11), 355 (Cab. 8), 362 (Cab. 7), and 365 (Cab. 8), date from 1630-32. Coppenol, the writing-master (No. 358, Cab. 7), and Krul, the poet (No. 351, Room II), were also painted soon after Rembrandt's removal from Leyden to Amsterdam (1630). To his later period (1655-58) belong the so-called Six (No. 364, Room II), the Spear-bearer (No. 370, Room III), his own portrait (No. 360, Cab. 8), and that of Nicholas Bruyningh (No. 359, Cab. 8). The Standard-bearer (No. 371, Room II) is a copy. Rembrandt's landscapes, particularly the Mountain and the Winter scene (Nos. 372, Room I; 368, Cab. 8), are also well worthy of inspection. — The following Dutch masters are also admirably represented: *Ph. Wouverman* (No. 478, Cab. 11; Harvest wain), *Adr. Brouwer* (No. 380, Room I; Card-players), *Jan Steen* (No. 576, Cab. 11; Bean-festival), *Adr. van Ostade*, *Metsu*, and *Terburg* (No. 384, Cab. 9; Lute-player).

The pictures belonging to the Habich Collection, which has been lent to the gallery for 10 years, are distinguished in the following list by the letter (H).

The Staircase is embellished with 8 marble statues, by *Echtermeyer*, of the nations most prominent in the history of art.

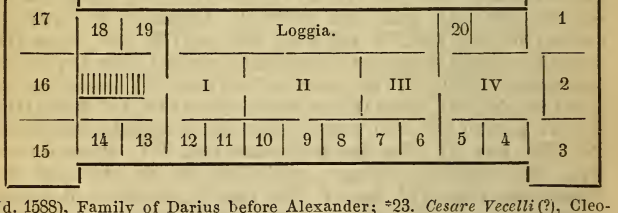
Room I. Opposite the entrance, to the right, 230. *De Crayer* (d. 1669), Adoration of the Shepherds; to the left, 266. *Jac. Jordaens* (d. 1678), Pan sharing the meal of a peasant; 578. *Hondecoeter* (1636-95) Cock-fight. — Right Wall: in the middle, *187. *Rubens* (1577-1640), Virgin and Child, with John the Baptist, the Magdalene, and the Prodigal Son, on the left SS. Dominic, Francis, and George, King David, and a bishop; *224, *225. *Frans Hals* (d. 1666), Portraits; **372. *Rembrandt* (1607-69), Mountain landscape with a bridge (1650); 399. *A. van Ostade* (d. 1685), Peasants in front of a tavern. To the left of the door: *380. *Adr. Brouwer* (d. 1638), Boors playing cards; to the right, 488. *Phil. Wouverman* (d. 1668), Field-workers taking their noonday rest. — Left Wall: *295, *293. *Ant. van Dyck* (d. 1641), Family portraits; 464. *Ph. Wouverman*, Riding-school; *357. *Rembrandt*, His own portrait; 186. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphs surprised by satyrs.

— Exit Wall: above the door, 179. *Rubens*, Bacchus, Ceres, Venus, and Cupid; to the right, 198. *Frans Snyders* (d. 1657), Still-life.

Room II. Right Wall: 272. *Jordaens*, Bean-king ('le Roi boit'); *223. *Frans Hals*, Two young musicians; *183. *Rubens*, Portrait of an Asiatic. Above the door: 317. *De Heem* (d. 1674), Still-life; *364. *Rembrandt*, Portrait (formerly called Burgomaster Six; 1639); 467. *Ph. Wouverman*, Landscape; *567. *Jacob van Ruysdael* (d. 1682), Mountain scene with waterfall; 527. *Paul Potter* (d. 1654), Cattle; 350. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; 351. *Rembrandt*, Jan Krul, the poet. — Left Wall: *459. *Gonzales Coques*, Family portraits; 188. *Rubens*, Victorious Mars (an allegorical work); 480. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle; 371. *Rembrandt* (copy), Civic standard-bearer (1656); *300, *301. *A. van Dyck*, Portraits; 369. *Rembrandt* (copy), Samson blinded by the Philistines (1636); *Caspar Netscher* (d. 1684), 592. Masquerade, 591. Two musicians. — Exit Wall: 270, *271. *Jordaens*, Porridge-eater, Education of Bacchus.

Room III. Entrance Wall: *267. *Jordaens*, Pan at the table of a peasant. — Right Wall: 177. *Rubens*, Jupiter in the form of Diana caressing Callisto; 436. *Barth. van der Helst* (d. 1670), Portrait. — Left Wall: 370. *Rembrandt*, Man in armour; 196. *Abr. Janssens* (1575-1632), Diana and her nymphs watched by satyrs (game by *Snyders*); 180. *Rubens*, Meleager bringing the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta. — Exit Wall: 577, 579, *Melchior d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry.

Room IV. Italians. Entrance Wall: 97. *Palma Giovine*, Toilette of Venus. — Right Wall: *70. *Tintoretto* (d. 1594), Portrait; *89. *Paolo Veronese*



(d. 1588), Family of Darius before Alexander; *23. *Cesare Vecelli* (?), Cleopatra. — Left Wall: (H) *Pietro da Cortona* (d. 1669), Diana and her nymphs surprised by Actæon; 169. *Guido Reni*, Virgin praying; *263. *Ribera*, Mater Dolorosa; above, 45. *Pontormo* (d. 1556), Portrait. — Exit Wall: 67. *Bassano*, Portrait; **25. *Titian*, Portrait of Don Alphonso d'Avalos (?), of the master's later period; *Palma Giovine*, 100. Venus caressing Cupid, 98. Perseus and Andromeda. From Room IV. we first enter —

Cabinet 20. 796-799. *De Wit*, The Seasons, grisaille imitations of reliefs. — We again enter Room IV. to reach —

Cab. 1. To the left: *280. *Nic. Poussin*, Bacchic scene in a wood; right, 602. *Lairesse*, Bacchic festival.

Cab. 2. Copies of Italian masters. — The next two cabinets contain Italian pictures of mediocre merit.

Cab. 5. Entrance Wall: 529. *Carlo Maratti* (d. 1713), Holy Family; 29. After *Raphael*, Holy Family in a landscape (under glass). — Exit Wall: 66. *Jac. Bassano*, Entombment of Christ. (H) *Dom. Beccafumi*, Madonna and Child, with saints.

Cab. 6. *Honthorst*, 255. Old woman weighing gold, 256. St. Cecilia; 613. *Godfr. Schalcken*, Penitent Magdalene.

Cab. 7. contains portraits by the most eminent masters represented in the gallery. Entrance Wall: 316. *Corn. de Vos* (d. 1651), Solomon Cock of Antwerp. — Middle Wall: *268. *Jordaens*, Family of the painter; above, to the right, 299. *Van Dyck*, Girl; *75. and (to the left) 76. *Ant. Mor* (*Sir A. More*), Johann Gallus and his wife. — Exit Wall: 363. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a man; 228, 227. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; *358. *Rembrandt*, Coppenol, the writing-master; 587. *Netscher*, Lady and parrot; **458. *Gonzales Coques*,

Young scholar and his wife; 292. *Van Dyck*, 586. *Netscher*, 362. *Rembrandt*, Portraits; **356. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Ulenburgh, his first wife.

Cab. 8. Entrance Wall: 431, 430. *Gerard Dou* (d. 1675), Portraits of a man and wife; *366. *Rembrandt*, The 'Woodcutter's Family', a Holy Family in the homely but earnest Dutch style (1646); *359. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Nicolaus Bruyninghⁿ (1658); 361. *Rembrandt*, Study. — Middle Wall: *Rembrandt*, 347. Portrait, *368. Landscape in winter (1636); (H) *A. van Ostade*, Boors playing cards; 400. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; 360. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (1658); 401. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants carousing. — Exit Wall: 355. *Rembrandt*, Old man with a gold chain (1630); *367. *Rembrandt*, Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh in presence of their father Joseph and their mother Asnath (1656); 348. *Rembrandt*, Study of a head.

Cab. 9. Entrance Wall: 1023. *A. van Everdingen* (d. 1675), Landscape; *446. *Gabr. Metsu* (d. after 1667), Lady and game-dealer; *525. *Paul Potter*, Cattle. — Right Wall: 390. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece. — Exit Wall: **384. *Ger. Terburg* (d. 1681), Woman playing a lute; 291. *A. van Dyck*, Syndic Merstraten of Brussels; **593. *Adr. van de Velde*, Sea-shore.

Cab. 10. Entrance Wall: *404. *Teniers the Younger*, Barber's shop; 185. *Rubens*, Silenus. — Middle Wall: *Teniers*, 405. Dentist, 214. Skittle-alley; 303, *302. *Van Dyck*, Man and wife; 216. *Teniers the Elder*, Boors carousing and dancing. — Exit Wall: *176. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt; 215. *Teniers the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony.

Cab. 11. **448. *Metsu*, Young lady with a lute and gentleman with a glass of wine; *576. *Jan Steen*, Bean-festival. — Middle Wall: 589. *Netscher*, Lady at her toilette; above, 105. *Jan Brueghel* (*'Velvet Brueghel'*), Harbour; *478. *Ph. Wouverman*, Harvest-wain. — Exit Wall: below, to the right, 469. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle between Christians and Musselmans; to the left, 447. *Metsu*, Lady and beggar-boy; *341. *Nic. Knupfer* (b. at Leipsic in 1603, lived at Utrecht), The Seven Works of Mercy; above, *222. *Frans Hals*, Laughing toper; below, to the left, 385. *Terburg*, Lady and gentleman playing.

Cab. 12. Entrance Wall: 536. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 565. *Karel du Jardin* (d. 1678), Quacks. — Exit Wall: below, in the middle, *374. *A. van der Neer*, Sunset; *226. *Fr. Hals*, Man in a broad-brimmed hat; below, to the left, 594. *Adr. van de Velde*, Scene in front of a country-house.

Cab. 13. Beside the door: 208, 861. *Pieter Neefs*, Church-interiors, with accessories by *F. Francken;* 132. *Rottenhammer*, Holy Family. — Exit Wall: 612. *Schalcken*, Penitent Magdalene; 154, 155. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes.

Cab. 14. Habich Collection. *Joos van Craesbeeck* (b. 1608?), Revellers in an inn; **Corn. Huysmans* (1648-1727), Landscape with Arcadian accessories; *H. Ter Brugghen*, Flute-player; **A. van Ostade*, Dance at a tavern; *Corn. Decker* (d. 1678), Landscape, with accessories by *A. van Ostade* and *Ph. Wouverman;* **Pieter de Bloot* (d. 1667), Pig-killing.

Cab. 15. 11. *Cranach the Elder*, Judith; 16. *M. Wohlgemuth*, Ursula Hans Tucherin; above, 7. *Wohlgemuth* (formerly ascribed to Dürer), Elsbeth Tucherin; 6. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Man with a rosary; to the right of the door, *10. *Cranach the Younger*, Diana resting at a spring; (H) **Cranach the Elder*, Jealousy; (H) *Hans Baldung Grien* (d. 1545), Hercules and Antæus; (H) **Matthäus Grünewald* (15-16th cent.), Crucifixion.

Cab. 16. Dutch Masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Cab. 17. Painters of the 18th century. — Cab. 18. 197. *Snyders*, Birds. — From Cab. 19., which contains a few paintings of the beginning of this century, we again reach the staircase.

The beautiful vaulted *Loggia (entered from Room I.; door some times locked) commands a charming view of the Carlsaue and the Fulda. The busts of Raphael, Titian, Guido Reni, and other painters are by *Hassenpflug*. The mural paintings, by *Merkel*, represent in allegorical figures the different tendencies and schools of art.

The Collections on the Ground Floor consist of plaster-casts

of ancient and modern works of art, small objects of art, art-furniture, and porcelain and fayence from Wilhelmshöhe. Admission free, Mon. and Thurs. 10-1; in summer 3-5 also; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 50 pf.

Ante-Rooms I & II. and Hall I. contain works of early German masters. — Central Hall: Works of Italian masters. — Hall III: Works of Hessian artists. The labels give information as to artist, subject, etc.

We now proceed to the rooms at the back of the building, which contain the smaller objects of art. Room I.: Works in gold and silver, watches and clocks, miniatures. — To the right is the Hessian Temple of Fame, containing trophies, weapons, and the like. — We then return through Room I to Room II.: Objects in ivory and amber, medals, and gems. — Room III.: Objects in wax, clay, bronze, and other materials. — Room IV.: Objects in glass, stone, clay, and wood. — Room V.: Majolicas, mosaics, and scagliola work (imitation mosaic). — Rooms VI, VII.: Porcelain and fayence.

The building is surrounded with pleasure-grounds; fine view from a pavilion at the back. A stone bridge across the Frankfurter-Str. brings us to the *Weinberg* (Pl. C, 5), and the Felsenkeller (p. 109), lying amidst pretty villas, and commanding a good view.

The ***Carlsaue** or *Aue*, near the Friedrichs-Platz (p. 110), and bounded by the Fulda on the E., the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, was planned by *Le Nôtre*, the French landscape-gardener, in 1709, and contains beautiful trees. Descending from the Auethor, we soon reach the large *Orangery* (Pl. E, 4, 5), built in 1709-11, and recently restored. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the **Marmorbad**, a bath-room erected in 1720-28, adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by *Monnot*, a French sculptor of last century. Among the statues are a Faun, a dancing Bacchante, Bacchus, and Leda; the reliefs represent scenes from Ovid's Metamorphoses. (Admission on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Sun. 11½-1; or by giving the custodian, who lives in the nearest corner-pavilion of the orangery, a fee of ½-1 m.) — About the middle of the park, to the right of the principal avenue leading to the 'Great Basin', is a café.

In the vicinity, below the Bellevue-Str., rises a *Monument* by *Kaupert*, representing a sleeping lion, erected in 1874 to the memory of Hessians who fell during the French domination.

Walks. To the N.E. to (1½ M.) *Wolfsanger*, in the valley of the Fulda, with a hydropathic establishment ('pens.' 5-8 m.); above the village is *Raabe's Felsenkeller*, commanding a fine view. — To the W. to the *Druselthal* (Restaurants), whence the *Hirschstein* and *Hohes Gras*, two good points of view, may be visited.

From Cassel to Wilhelmshöhe.

Carriage to the Pensionshaus 8, to the Hôtel Schombardt and the Palace 9, to the Cascades 12, to the Riesenschloss 15 m., including the drive back and fee. Cab with one horse ('Droschke') to the Hôtel Schombardt or Pensionshaus, 1 pers. 2 m., 2 pers. 2 m. 20, 3-4 pers. 2 m. 50 pf.; return-fare one-half; the driver is bound to wait ½ hr. without extra charge. On Sundays more is demanded.

Steam Tramway from the Königs-Platz at Cassel, through the Obere

König-Str. and the Wilhelmshöher Allee (Pl. D, C, B, A, 3, 4), to Wilhelmshöhe (terminus near the Hôtel Schombardt) in 1/2 hr., starting every 15-20 min.; fare in the forenoon 20, afternoon 30 pf.

Railway from Cassel to stat. Wilhelmshöhe in 7 min. (fares 40, 30, 20 pf., return-tickets 70, 50, 30 pf.); thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M. (tramway).

Donkeys may be hired at the tramway-terminus, at the Pensionshaus, at the Hôtel Schombardt, and on the Löwenburg. From the tramway to the hotel 25 pf., to the Löwenburg 70 pf., to the Cascades 1 m., to the Hercules 1 1/2 m., to the Elf Buchen 1 1/2 m. **Ponies** about 25 per cent. more. The drivers must show a printed tariff and give check-tickets. Payment is made in advance.

Guides (unnecessary except to save time), per hr. 75 pf. and fee (to be found at the hotel).

Hotels. *Schombardt's Hotel, in the park, R. 3 m. and upwards; 'pension' in April and May 36 m. a week, from June to September 42 m. Just outside the park, below the Grosse Lac, is the Pensionshaus Wilhelmshöhe, R. 10-25 m. a week, 'pension' 3 m. a day; also suitable for passing travellers, R., L., & A. 2 1/2 m., D. 2 m. — A little farther on, near the Löwenburg, are several villas (*Dr. Wiederhold's*, etc.), in which apartments (with or without board) may be obtained for a longer stay. — Near the tramway-terminus: Bad Wilhelmshöhe, a hydropathic, R. from 1 1/2, 'pens.' from 3 m. — At the foot of the hill: Hôtel-Pension Wilhelmshöher Hof, on the tramway-line, 'pens.' 33-35 m per week.

Restaurants at the Octagon and at the foot of the Cascades.

The **Fountains** play from the beginning of May till October (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sun. only) on Sun. at 3 and on Wed. at 3.30 p.m. The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades in good time (thence to the Teufelsbrücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the supply of water is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From the Wilhelmshöher Thor (Pl. B, C, 4) a fine avenue of limes, flanked with handsome new houses in the villa style (to the right the *Barracks* and an *Institute of Deaconesses*, to the left a *Prison*), leads by the village of *Wahlershausen* to (4 M.) ***Wilhelmshöhe**, formerly the summer-residence of the Electors of Hessen, and celebrated for its park and fountains. The beautiful grounds, partly laid out at the beginning of the 17th cent., are chiefly indebted to the Landgrave Carl (d. 1730) and the Elector William I. (d. 1821) for their present extent.

The **Schloss**, erected since 1798, and occupied by Napoleon III. when a prisoner during the latter part of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71, is a somewhat heavy building, the body and wings of which are disposed in the form of a semicircle. The interior is sumptuously fitted up. The castellan lives on the groundfloor, close to the entrance. Near the Schloss are the *Guard-house*, the *Marstall*, or stables, which have been converted into a hussar-barrack, and *Schombardt's Hotel*.

A visit to the finest points in the ***Park**, which requires about 4 hrs., may be made in the following order (compare Plan).

From the Hôtel Schombardt winding paths lead to the *New Waterfall*, 130 ft. in height. We ascend thence to the left to the *Temple of Mercury*, and proceed by wood-paths to the *Riesenschloss*, or *Octagon*, the highest point in the grounds, 1360 ft. above the Fulda,

a bold structure consisting of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 ft. in height. The platform, which is easily ascended, and commands a beautiful *Panorama, bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules in copper (33 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers.; fee 50 pf.; when the fountains are playing, free). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon, to the right, contains a water-puzzle. — The *Eleven Beeches*, 1½ M. to the N. of the Octagon, command a fine view (tower); the route to them passes the restaurant and crosses the plateau of the Habichtswald.

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 300 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 50 yds. On each side are long flights of steps (842 steps in all). Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer'sche Wasserfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, a modern imitation of an ancient castle. The view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction here (fee).

To the W. of the Schloss is the **Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, and the chief boast of Wilhelmshöhe, which sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in thickness and 200 ft. in height. Near it, to the left, is the *Teufelsbrücke;* to the right the *Aqueduct*, with a fine waterfall. The *Grosse Lac*, another large pond to the E. of the château, near the road to Cassel, is one of the finest points.

The Fürsten-Allee or Rasen-Allee leads from Wilhelmshöhe to (5 M.) *Wilhelmsthal*, see p. 108.

7. From Cassel to Hanover.

103 M. Railway in 3½-5 hrs. (express fares 15 m. 10, 11 m. 20, 7 m. 80 pf.; ordinary 13 m. 40, 10 m. 10, 6 m. 70 pf.).

The train crosses the *Fulda* at (6½ M.) *Kragenhof*, by a bridge 130 ft. high, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. **Münden** (**Hessischer Hof*, near the station; *Goldner Löwe*, Lange-Str.; **Andree's Hotel*, D. 2 m., with 'pension', 1 M. from the station), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town. Pop. 6354. In the promenade, between the station and the town, is a *War Monument* in commemoration of the campaign of 1870-71. The *Church of St. Blasius* is of the 14th century. The only two wings now remaining of the extensive *Schloss*, built by Duke Erich II. of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1571, are uninhabited. Near the Schloss is the *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1869. Picturesque views are obtained from *Andree's Berggarten* (10 min.) beyond the suburb of *Blume*, on the other side of the Werra; from the *Tivoli* (Restaurant), near the station; and from the new *Watch Tower*, among the woods on the left bank of the Fulda, about 3 M. from the town.

From Münden to Hameln. A steamboat descends the Weser from Münden to Hameln thrice weekly in summer (to Carlshafen 4 times) in 9½ hrs. (fares 6 m. 50, 4 m. 40 pf.); returning (against the stream) in 15½ hrs. This is the pleasantest way of visiting the pretty **Valley of the Weser.** Immediately after starting we enjoy a fine retrospect of Münden and the valleys of its two rivers. Then (½ hr.), to the left, *Hilwartshausen*, with an ancient nunnery (founded in 960 by Otho the Great), now the property of the crown. — l. (½ hr.) *Veckerhagen* (station), a manufacturing village; r. (¼ hr.) *Bursfelde*, at the mouth of the *Nieme*, with a famous Benedictine monastery (1093-1542), now suppressed. — r. (¼ hr.) *Oedelsheim* (station). — r. (½ hr.) *Bodenfelde*, also a station on the Ottbergen-Northeim railway (p. 97) — l. (1 hr.) *Carlshafen* (p. 108), also a station on the railway. — l. (¼ hr.) *Herstelle*, where Charlemagne constructed a fortified camp in 797; above the village rises the ruined *Krukenburg*. — l. (½ hr.) *Beverungen*, on the Holzminden and Scherfede railway (p. 108); opposite (r.) is *Lauenförde*, a station on the Ottbergen-Northeim railway. The imposing château of *Wehrden* (p. 108) now rises on the left; in front of it the Ottbergen-Northeim railway crosses the river. On the right bank the elevated village of *Fürstenberg* (Nähter's Inn), with its old porcelain-factory, is conspicuous, 1½ M. from the Höxter-Fürstenberg station on the Holzminden and Scherfede railway (p. 108). The mountains seen to the E. are the isolated *Sollinger Wald*. The steamer now shoots the bridge of the above-mentioned railway, passes the *Brunsberg* (p. 98) on the left, and reaches (½ hr. from Beverungen) **Höxter** (see p. 97). — In ¼ hr. more we pass under the Westphalian railway bridge and reach (l.) *Corvey* (p. 98), and in another ½ hr. we reach the station of **Holzminden** (p. 98). — l. (¾ hr.) *Polle* (*König von Hannover), with a ruined castle; just beyond is the *Teufelsmühle*, at the foot of the cliff. — l. (40 min.) *Bodenwerder*, the residence of Baron Münchhausen, famous for his marvellous adventures; l. *Kemnade*, with an ancient abbey-church. At *Hehlen* (¼ hr.; l.) rises the imposing château (16th cent.) of the counts of Schulenburg. — l. (½ hr.) *Grohnde* (station); r. *Hagen-Ohsen*, with an old château. — l. (1 hr.) *Emmerthal* (station), on the Hanover and Altenbeken railway, which here crosses the river. — l. *Ohr*, with the château of Herr von Hake. — r. (½ hr.) **Hameln**, see p. 141.

The train crosses the *Werra* (fine retrospect of Münden), follows the valley of the *Weser* for some distance, ascends gradually to (21 M.) *Dransfeld*, the culminating point of the line, and finally descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

36 M. **Göttingen.** — **Hotels.** *Gebhard's Hotel, Alte Wall 3, near the station; *Krone, R. & A. 2 m., D 2 m.; *Deutsches Haus, Weender-Str., R. & A. 1 m. 65, B. 75 pf.; Hofjäger, Juden-Str.

Restaurants. *Ernst*, Weender-Str.; *Lanz & Cron*, confectioners, Weender-Str.; *Alte Fink; Schwarzer Bär; Rathskeller.* — *Burhenne's Garten*, outside the Geismar-Thor, and *Rohns's Garten* (view), 1½ M. to the E., are popular resorts.

Göttingen, an old town with 19,963 inhab., is famous for its *University* (Georgia Augusta, 1000 students), founded in 1737 by George II. Many of the houses bear inscriptions to the memory of distinguished scholars and students: thus, in the Allee-Str. 6, are recorded the names of *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1829-37), and on the ramparts close to the Leine, is a one-storied house, bearing the name of *Prince Bismarck* (1832-33). Near the station are the *War Monument*, the new *Post Office*, the *Anatomical Rooms* (a small building with a dome), and a new edifice for the *Natural History Collection*, containing Blumenbach's collection of skulls. — In the Wilhelms-Platz, which is adorned with a statue of *King Wil-*

liam IV., rises the old University building, erected in 1837, and called the *Aula*, containing a *Picture Gallery*, with several early German and Dutch pictures (such as Christ on the Cross by Joh. Raphon of Eimbeck, Antony and Cleopatra by Jan Steen), a collection of casts, and a cabinet of coins (fee in each case). The extensive *University Library* (400,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.) is kept in an old monastery near the church of St. John and in a modern addition in the same style. At the end of the Weender-Str. rises a large building for *Lectures*, erected in 1865. Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden*, beyond which is the new *Agricultural Institute*. The *Chemical Laboratory* is near the Geismar-Thor. The town is encircled with ramparts planted with lime-trees, and affording a pleasant walk. On the *Hainberg* is a memorial stone to the Göttinger 'Hainbund'. — A favourite excursion is to the ruin of *Plesse* with its two towers, on a wooded height, commanding a charming view, and thence down to *Mariaspring* (2½ hrs.).

From Göttingen to Eichenberg (12 M.) by railway in 35 min., ascending the broad valley of the Leine. Thence to *Eebra* (and *Frankfort*), *Gotha*, *Erfurt*, and *Halle*, see pp. 371, 396.

40 M. *Bovenden*, commanded by the ruin of *Plesse* (see above). Above (42 M.) *Nörten* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg*, with a modern château. Farther on is a slender watch-tower on a hill.

48 M. **Northeim** *(*Sonne; Englischer Hof)*, an old town, with a good church of 1519 (old carving on the altar; remains of fine stained glass of 1404 in the choir), is the station for travellers intending to explore the Harz Mts. from this side. Pop. 6628. A branch-line diverges here to *Wehrden* (p. 108) and *Ottbergen* (p. 97).

From Northeim to Herzberg, branch-line viâ *Catlenburg* and *Hattorf*. From Herzberg to *Nordhausen*, see p. 408.

56 M. *Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and ruined castle.

From Salzderhelden to Dassel, branch-railway viâ (3 M.) *Einbeck*, an old town once famous for its beer, (6 M.) *Julius-Mühle*, (7½ M.) *Markoldendorf*, and (9 M.) *Eilensen*. — 10½ M. *Dassel*, with iron-foundries, quarries, and polishing works.

60 M. **Kreiensen** (p. 99) is the junction for the Holzminden and Magdeburg line (R. 4). 66 M. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of *Freden* and the *Winzenburg* look down from the heights. 72 M. *Alfeld* lies at the base of the *Sieben Brüder*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1480 ft. above the sea-level. The mountainous district is now quitted. 76 M. *Brüggen;* 78 M. *Banteln*.

Beyond (83 M.) *Elze*, the junction for (18 M.) *Hameln* (p. 141), the Leine is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises **Schloss Marienburg*, built in the mediæval style by Hase, with a frieze by Engelhardt, illustrating northern lore.

87 M. **Nordstemmen** is the junction for the *Hildesheim-Ringelheim* line (pp. 129, 99). 89 M. *Barnten;* 92 M. *Sarstedt;* 96 M. *Rethen;* 99 M. *Wülfel*.

103 M. **Hanover**, see p. 122.

8. From Rotterdam to Hanover by Salzbergen.

265 M. Railway in 10-13 hrs. (fares 19 fl. 95, 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 3 cts.). — Shortest route between Rotterdam and Berlin (express in 13 hrs.). Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below).

From *Rotterdam* to (96 M.) *Zutphen*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*. The line then crosses the Yssel, traversing a district intersected by numerous canals. Five unimportant stations. Branch lines diverge from (114 M.) *Hengelo*, N. to *Almelo*, S. to *Enschede* and *Münster* (p. 143). Beyond (121 M.) *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at (140 M.) **Bentheim** (*Bellevue; *Bad Bentheim*, open from June to Sept. only), a small town with an old château (partly of the 10th cent.) and a cold sulphureous spring. Next stations *Schüttorf*, (149 M.) *Salzbergen* (Restauration Oberhuus, with beds; junction for Emden, p. 147), and (154 M.) **Rheine** (p. 146; **Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for Münster and Hamm, where carriages are changed.

The Osnabrück line crosses the *Ems*. Stations *Hörstel*, *Ibbenbüren* (with valuable mines), *Velpe*. The wooded chain of hills on the left, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 89), enhances the picturesqueness of the scenery. On a slope covered with summer-houses and orchards, on the left as the station is entered, stands the lunatic asylum of *Gertrudenberg*, formerly a Benedictine nunnery (suppressed in 1803).

183 M. **Osnabrück** (*Schaumburg*, at the W. station, R., L., B., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Dütting's Hotel*, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Kaiserhof*, R., L., B., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., well spoken of; *Hôtel Bewwer)*, a prosperous town on the *Haase*, with 35,600 inhab., the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 783, but suppressed in 1803 (governed alternately by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant prince after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648), has since 1858 again been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. B, 2), of the 12th cent., is partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transitional style. It is a spacious cruciform structure, with three towers, the oldest of which is the octagonal one over the choir. The interior contains an old font of about 1300, and a treasury with beautiful crucifixes, reliquaries, and an ivory comb and set of chessmen, said to have belonged to Charlemagne, but probably of the 12th century.

The large Platz to the N. of the cathedral is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Justus Möser*, the patriotic author and philanthropist (d. 1794, and interred in the Marienkirche); it was designed by Drake, and erected in 1836.

The **Marienkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 4, B, 2), or Church of St. Mary, is a noble Gothic structure of moderate dimensions, borne by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in 1306-18, the choir and the retro-choir about 1420. The altarpiece is a beautiful and elaborate specimen of wood-carving, executed at the beginning of

the 16th cent., and gilded, resembling the altarpiece of St. Michael's Chapel in the cathedral of Cologne, and representing scenes from the life of the Saviour. The paintings are of the old Westphalian school. The tower, partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transition style, dates from the middle of the 12th century. — In front of the church is a bronze statue of the Hanoverian statesman *Stüve* (d. 1872), erected in 1882.

Adjacent is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 6; custodian at the police guard-house), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negociations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The 'Friedenssaal' contains portraits of princes and ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 144). — In the market-place we observe some gabled houses in the Gothic style, and several timber buildings of the Renaissance period.

The Gothic *Katharinenkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 3, B, 3) dates from the 14th cent., and contains chalices in the transition-style. In 1881 the edifice was thoroughly restored, and the tower, 330 ft. high, which had been burned down in 1868, was rebuilt. — In the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 2; C, 4), of the 13th cent., are some interesting wood-carvings, a fine ciborium, etc. — The new *Hospital* and the *Commercial School* are the most imposing modern buildings in the town; the Aula of the latter contains a fresco by Gey, representing the Proclamation of the Peace of Westphalia. — The *Museum*, founded in 1879, contains a natural history cabinet and Germanic antiquities (adm. on Sun., 11-1).

The small watering-place of *Rothenfelde*, with saline springs, lies 14 M. to the S.E. of Osnabrück (diligence in 3 hrs.; also accessible from Melle, see below.)

Osnabrück is the junction for the Cologne and Hamburg line (p. 155). Railway to *Quakenbrück* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 160.

The next stations beyond Osnabrück are *Wissingen* and *Melle*, situated in a picturesque district.

The *Dietrichsburg*, a château 2 M. to the N. of Melle, commands an extensive prospect. At its foot lies the estate of *Ostenwalde*, the property of Baron von Vincke.

Stations *Bruchmühlen*, *Bünde*, *Kirchlengern*, and (212½ M.) *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached. From Löhne to —

265 M. **Hanover**, see R. 3.

9. Hanover.

Arrival. The new *Central Station* (Pl. E, 4), a spacious and handsome structure, rises in the centre of the modern part of the town. The lines cross several of the streets by bridges.

Hotels. Near the station: *Hôtel Royal (Pl. a; D, 4, 5), with restaurant, first-class; *Union Hotel (Pl. c; D, 4), with restaurant on groundfloor; *Grand Hôtel (Pl. b; D, 4), with restaurant on the groundfloor; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. e; D, 4); Rheinischer Hof (Pl. d; D, 4). Charges at the last four: R., L., & A. 2 m. and upwards, B. 80 pf. or 1 m. — In the town: *British Hotel (Pl. f; D, 4), Georg-Str. 7; Continental (Pl. D, 4), Georg-Str. 14, both first-class; *Kasten (Pl. g; D, 5), Theater-Platz 9, commercial,

1. Ev. & kath. Consistorium (früher Ober-Gericht) B.2.
Kirchen:
2. Johanniskirche C.4.
3. Katharinenkirche B.3.
4. Marienkirche B.2.
5. Museum (fr. Amtsgericht) B.2.
6. Rathhaus B.2.
7. Theater A.2.
OSNABRÜCK
1: 21.350
100 0 100 200 400 600
Meter
Rheine
Oldenburg
Bremen
Münster
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Hainholz
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Der Nedderhof
Leine
Herrenhäuser Allee
Welfen-Schloss
Maustalt
Der Stapel
Glocksee
Andertensche Wiese
Bahnh. Küchengarten
Gas-Anstalt
Kaserne
St. Andreas-Kirchh.
Klagesmarkt
Alter St. Nicolai-Kirchh.
Odeon
Goethestrasse
Bahnhof
Gefängniss
Möhringsberg
Kaserne
Hainhölzer Feldmark
Vahrenwalder Feldm.
Pulver-Laboratorium
Lister Feldm.
Lister Stadtweg
Kasernen
Welfenplatz
Apostel-K.
Gärtnerbahnh.
Gerhardt-str.
Justiz-Palast

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

1. *Aquarium* . . . E.5.
2. *Bank* . . . D.4.
3. *Bibliothek* . . . B.5.

Denkmäler

3a. *Bödeker* . . . C.5.
4. *Ernst August* . . . D.E.4.
5. *General Graf Alten* . . . B.5.
6. *Leibnitz* . . . B.5.
7. *Marschner* . . . D.5.
8. *Schiller* . . . D.5.
9. *Waterloo-Säule* . . . B.5.
10. *Freimaurerloge* . . . D.3.
10a. *Kaiser Wilhelm Gymnasium & Seminar* . . . E.4.

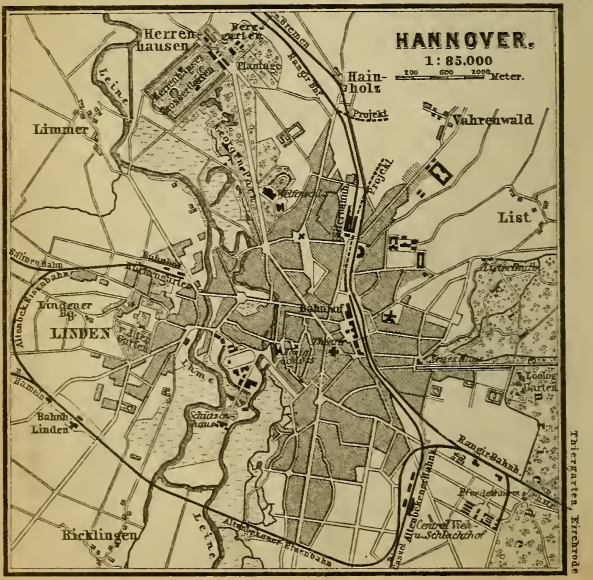
Kirchen:

11. *Aegidien-K.* . . . C.5.
12. *Christus-K.* . . . C.2.
13. *Katholische K.* . . . B.4.
14. *Kreuz-K.* . . . C.4.
15. *Markt-K.* . . . C.5.
16. *Neustädter K.* . . . B.4.
17. *St. Nicolai-Kap.* . . . D.3.

18. *Leibnitz-Haus* . . . C.4.
19. *Lyceum* . . . D.5.
20. *Militair-Reitinstitut* . . . F.1.
21. *Museum* . . . D.5.
22. *Altes Palais (Oberpräsidium)* . . . C.5.
23. *Palais Ernst August* . . . B.5.
24. *Polizei* . . . B.4.5.
25. *Technische Hochschule* . . . C.1.
26. *Postamt* . . . D.E.4.
27. *Altes Rathhaus* . . . C.5.
28. *Neues Rathhaus* . . . C.5.
29. *Schloss, Königl.* . . . C.5.
30. *Synagoge* . . . B.4.
31. *Theater* . . . D.5.
32. *Thierarzneischule* . . . E.5.
33. *Tivoli* . . . E.5.

Gasthöfe:

a. *Hôtel Royal* . . . D.E.4.
b. *Grand Hôtel* . . . D.4.
c. *Union* . . . D.4.
d. *Rheinischer Hof* . . . D.4.
e. *Hôtel de Russie* . . . D.4.
f. *British Hôtel* . . . D.4.
g. *Kasten's* . . . D.5.
h. *Victoria* . . . D.5.
i. *Rudolph's* . . . D.5.
k. *Hôtel du Nord* . . . D.4.
l. *Bornemann's Hôtel* . . . D.4.
m. *Hôtel de l'Europe* . . . D.4.5.
n. *Baierischer Hof* . . . D.4.
o. *Spanier's Hôtel* . . . B.C.4.



with restaurant; *Rudolph (Pl. i; D, 5), Georg-Str. 26, with pension and restaurant; *Victoria Hotel (Pl. h; D, 5), Georg-Str. 19, R., L., & A, 2½, D. 2½ m., B. 90 pf.; Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. m; D, 5), Luisen-Str. 4; Bairischer Hof (Pl. n; D, 4), Luisen-Str. 10, with restaurant; Bornemann's Hotel (Pl. l; D, 4), Am Bahnhof 2; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. k; D, 4), No. 3 in the same street; *Hôtel de Hanovre, Kalenberger-Str. 32, commercial, with good cuisine; Spanier's Hotel (Pl. o; B, C, 4), in the same street, 33; *Bennemann, Ægidienthor-Platz 2; Stadt Braunschweig, Schmiede-Str. 15, unpretending. — Pensions: *Frau Majorin Tscheuschner*, Heinrich-Str. 27; *Mrs. Constable*, Misburger Damm 16; *Baronin Münchhausen*, Schiff-Graben 20.

Restaurants. Besides those mentioned above: *Münchener Bierhalle*, Luisen-Str. 5, D. 1¼ m.; *Union-Halle*, Ernst-August-Platz; *Rabe, Marien-Str. 42; *Daseking*, Theater-Str. 14; *Knickmeyer*, Theater-Platz 14. — Wine-Rooms: *Michaelis*, Windmühlen-Str. 5; *Zu den drei Männern*, Luisen-Str. 10b; *Vater Rhein*, Schiller-Str. 31, all near the station; *Fey*, Sophien-Str. 6 (Rhine and Moselle wines); *Rathskeller* (p. 125), below the Rathhaus.

Cafés and Confectioners. *Robby*, at the pavilion in the Theater-Platz; *Wiener Café*, Georg-Str. 28; *Robby*, Theater-Platz 12, and *Kreipe*, Bahnhof-Str. 12, confectioners only.

Amusements. In the town: *Röpke's Tivoli*, König-Str. 2a (Pl. 33; E, 5), a large concert-garden, with restaurant (D. 1½ and 2½ m.) and hall accommodating 5000 people; concerts in summer every evening, with brilliant illumination (adm. 1 m.). *Palmengarten*, Goethe-Str. 17, with grottoes and waterfalls (open in winter only; adm. by day 30 pf., in the evening 50 pf.); adjacent, *Concerthaus*, with large hall; *Bella Vista* (Pl. B, 6), near the Neuenthor, similar; *Odeon*, Nicolai-Str. 10, admission 75 pf. — Outside the town: *Zoological Garden* (p. 128); *Parkhaus*, near Herrenhausen; *Eilenriede* (p. 128), and many others.

Theatres. *Royal Theatre* (closed in June, July, and Aug.); parquet (stalls) 3½-4½ m., dress-circle 3½-5 m; concerts in winter. — *Residenz-Theater*, Markt-Str. 47 (closed from April to Aug.), comedies and operettas, reserved seat 1½ m. — *Stadt-Theater*, Reuter-Str. 10, gymnastic performances, etc., in winter only.

Baths. *Hannover'sche Badehalle*, Friedrich-Str. 18, near the Waterloo-Platz, with Turkish, Russian, and swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen; *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 5, near the station; *Goethebad*, Goethe-Str. 9.

Cabs. Per drive in the interior of the town: 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 70 pf. (from the station 10 pf. more); small articles free, each box 25 pf. — Outer quarters of the town, and to the Zoological Garden: 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m. — After 10.30 p.m. double fares. — *By time:* ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.; 1 hr., 1½ or 2 m.

Tramways. From the Ægidien-Platz (Pl. D, 6) to *Herrenhausen* (p. 128); to the *Döhrener Thurm;* to the *Pferdethurm* (p. 128); to *Linden;* to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 128) viâ Prinzen-Str. and König-Str. (on Sun, during the whole day, on week-days after 1 p. m.). — From the *Steinthor* viâ the Celler-Str. to the *Lister-Thurm* (Eilenriede), and viâ Georg-Str., Theater-Str., and König-Str. to the *Zoological Garden*. — From the *Bahnhof-Str.* (Pl. D, 4) to *Hainholz* and *Vahrenwald* (with the royal riding-school).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 26; D, E, 4), in the Ernst-August-Platz, near the station.

English Church, in the Nicolai-Capelle (Pl. 17; D, 3); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. N. G. Wilkins, M. A.*, Oster-Str. 93.

American Vice-Consul: *Mr. Alexander Simon*, Schiller-Str. 22a.

Hanover (256 ft.), formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, and now that of the Prussian province of that name, and the headquarters of the 10th Corps d'Armée, with 163,423 inhab. (including the suburb of Linden), is situated in a well-cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which here becomes navigable, just above the influx of its small tributary the *Ihme*. The town has rapidly increased during the last fifty years (population in 1837 only

27,500); and in consequence of its advantageous situation at the junction of several important railways it has lately become a thriving manufacturing place. The irregularly-built old town still contains a number of antiquated houses of the 15th-17th cent., while handsome new quarters have arisen to the N. and E. In contrast to the older stucco fronts, most of the modern buildings are constructed of plain sandstone or brick, an improvement mainly due to the architect *K. W. Hase* (b. 1818).

In the spacious Ernst-August-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4) in front of the ***Central Railway Station** (built in 1876-80 by H. Stier), which is one of the most imposing erections of the kind in Germany, rises an **Equestrian Statue of Ernest Augustus* (Pl. 4), in bronze, designed by *A. Wolff*, the king (d. 1851) being represented in the uniform of a hussar. — Adjacent (Ernst-August-Platz 25) is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. 26), a Renaissance edifice with a dome (1881).

In the Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 5) rises the ***Theatre** (Pl. 31), one of the finest in Germany, with seats for 1800 spectators. The principal façade towards the Georg-Strasse is adorned with a handsome portico, under which there is a broad carriage-approach. On the balcony above are placed statues of twelve celebrated poets and composers. In front of the building rises a **Monument* (Pl. 7; D, 5; designed by Hartzer of Celle) erected in 1877 to the composer *Marschner* (d. 1861), who, till within a few years of his death, was conductor of the royal orchestra. The 'Platz' is also embellished with a monument in white marble to the famous surgeon *Stromeyer* (d. 1876), and with a bronze statue of the technologist *Karmarsch* (d. 1879), the founder and director of the Polytechnic Academy at Hanover. Both statues are by Rassau of Dresden. — In the Georgs-Platz, to the S. of the Theater-Platz, is the *Lyceum and Real-Gymnasium* (Pl. 19; D, 5), built in 1854; on the groundfloor is the *Municipal Library* (open in summer 11-12, in winter 12-1). In front of the Lyceum rises a colossal bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. 8), by Engelhard, erected in 1863.

The **Museum of Art and Science** (Pl. 21; D, 5), Sophien-Str. 2, is a Romanesque edifice by *Hase*, completed in 1855. In the niches are statues of Leibnitz, Humboldt, Dürer, and Peter Vischer; in front of the entrance two fine lions in the Egyptian style by *Engelhard* and *Dopmeyer*. The Museum contains the apartments of the *Artists' Club* and the *Architects' Club* on the groundfloor, and the *Hanoverian Provincial Museum* (open 10-1 daily, adm. 50 pf.; Sun. 11-2, and Wed. 2-4, gratis).

The **Natural History Collections** on the first and second floors of the principal building are chiefly remarkable for the minerals, birds, and butterflies.

The **Historical Collections** on the groundfloor and second floor are rich in ante-Christian antiquities.

The **Art Collection** on the groundfloor and first floor consists of casts from the antique, sculptures by *Bandel*, *Engelhard*, *Henschel*, *Dopmeyer*, etc.

and of models and sculptures by *Kümmel* (d. 1855). — PICTURE GALLERY on the first floor: *Horemans*, Violin-player; *A. Achenbach*, Coast; *Becker*, Belisarius; **Flüggen*, Legacy-hunter; *Geyer*, Genre picture; *Hübner*, Soldier relating his adventures; *Jordan*, Burial; *Kaulbach*, Portraits; *Knille*, Immuring of a nun; *Koken*, Landscapes; *Kreling*, Erwin of Steinbach; **Lessing*, Four drawings; *Oppenheim*, Mignon and the Harper; **Piloty*, Death of Cæsar; *Schirmer*, Two landscapes; *Voltz*, Two cattle-pieces; **Cornelius*, Joseph interpreting Pharoah's dreams (cartoon); **Northen*, Three battle-pieces; *Baisch*, Cattle; *Werner Schuch*, Quack, Landscape; *Waldmüller*, Evening-prayer in a peasant family; **Seel*, Monks; *L'Allemand*, Four chalk-drawings and portraits; **Kotsch*, Landscapes; *Boketmann*, Arrest; **C. Oesterley Jun.*, Norwegian landscape; *Spangenberg*, Vandals; *Busse*, Landscapes; **F. A. Kaulbach*, Group of children.

An addition to the Museum (entrance, Prinzen-Str. 4) has lately been built by *Götze* and contains a ***Gallery of Pictures**, brought from different châteaux of George V., and from the Welfen Museum (p. 128), and also a few sculptures.

MODERN MASTERS: *Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; *Adam*, Napoleon at the battle of Ratisbon; *Becker*, Norwegian landscape; *Begas*, Lorelei; *Bergmann*, Emp. Charles V. and Rembrandt; *Blanc*, Going to church; *Bleibtreu*, Battle of the Katzbach; *Camphausen*, Puritans; *Hübner*, The deserted bride, Return of the sons; *Knille*, Dead Cid; *Köhler*, Semiramis, Exposure of Moses; *Kretzschmer*, Storm in the desert; *Lessing*, Emp. Henry V. at the monastery of Prüfening; *Metz*, Scene from the Peasants' War; *Morgenstern*, Valley of the Isar; *Northen*, Napoleon retreating, La Haye Sainte; *Oesterley*, Leonora, Jephthah; *Rottmann*, Sicyon; *Schirmer*, Forest.

ANCIENT MASTERS: **Holbein the Younger*, Prince Edward, Melanchthon (medallion); *Mierevelt*, Portraits; *Panini*, Piazza Navona, St. Peter's at Rome; *Rubens*, Rape of Dejanira; *Snyders*, Bear; *Snyders* and *Rubens*, Man cutting up a deer; *Ruysdael*, Ruins.

This building also contains the *HAUSMANN GALLERY, bought by George V. and containing good examples of the Netherlandish, Italian, and early-German schools.

The collection of ANCIENT AND MODERN SCULPTURES include works by *Rauch*, *Kümmel*, and *Hesemann*, and 14 bronze busts of Roman emperors.

In the centre of the ALTSTADT is the market-place with the **Marktkirche** (Pl. 15; C, 5), of the 14th century. On the outside are several tombstones of the 16th century. The interior, restored in 1855, contains fine modern stained glass and a modern altar carved in oak. In the chapel under the tower are the banners of the Anglo-German Legion of 1803-15. Tower 295 ft. high. — The ***Old Rathhaus** (Pl. 27; C, 5), opposite the church, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1439-55, has a modern wing facing the Köbelinger-Strasse; the building was restored by *Hase* in 1878-79. The large reception-hall and the Rathskeller (p. 123) are decorated with frescoes by *Schaper*. In front of the Rathhaus is a *Gothic Fountain*, in bronze, designed by Hase and erected in 1881.

The Markt-Strasse and Köbelinger-Strasse running to the S. from the market-place, and the Knochenhauer-Strasse and Schmiede-Strasse to the N., contain a number of picturesque late-Gothic brick buildings with lofty gables, of the 15th and 16th centuries. In the last-named street, near the Marktkirche, is a *Statue of Pastor Bödeker*, erected in 1880. No. 10 in the same street, at the corner of the Kaiser-Strasse, was once **Leibnitz's House* (Pl. 18; C, 4), a Renaissance building in stone, of 1652, with an oriel adorned with

sixteen reliefs from Scripture. — The neighbouring *Kreuzkirche* (Pl. 14; C, 4) contains a good altarpiece by Gonne from Schnorr's designs.

The **Palace** (Pl. 29; C, 5), an edifice of considerable extent, with its back to the Leine, is situated in the Lein-Strasse, to the S.W. of the market-place. It was built in the 17th cent., and altered in 1817. The interior (accessible daily 9-5 o'clock; entrance by Portal No. 2) has been fitted up anew, and is at present occupied by Prince Albert of Prussia. The chapel contains an altarpiece by *L. Cranach*, representing the Crucifixion, and frescoes of the Ascension by *Oesterley*.

Opposite the palace is the *Alte Palais* (Pl. 22; C, 5), formerly the residence of King Ernest Augustus, and now the seat of the *Oberpraesidium* (government). Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the father of Queen Louise of Prussia and Queen Frederica of Hanover, who was Governor of Hanover in 1774-85, resided in it for some time. — Close by, at Lein-Str. 11, is the *Kestner Museum*, presented to the town by Herr Hermann Kestner, grandson of Charlotte Kestner, the original of Lotte in Goethe's 'Werther', whose tombstone is in the Garden Cemetery (Marien-Str., Pl. D, E, 6). It contains a collection of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, paintings, and engravings, and a library of 10,000 volumes. Herr Kestner also gave a sum of money for the erection of a suitable building, which is now in progress in the grounds on the Friedrichs-Wall. — At the corner of the Friedrich-Str. is the old palace of George V. (d. 1878), now the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 28; C, 5).

At the back of the Palace flows the *Leine*, beyond which extends a spacious drilling-ground called the Waterloo-Platz (Pl. B, 5), at the farther end of which rises the *Waterloo-Column*, 154 ft. in height, erected in 1826-32 'by the grateful Fatherland' to about 800 Hanoverians who fell at the battle of Waterloo. Good survey of the town from the top (188 steps; key at the barracks to the right, fee). On each side are barracks, and to the left are also the spacious *Arsenal* built in 1846 (adm. to the 'Fahnenhalle' on Wed. and Sat. 11-12.45, gratis; other days 12-2,50 pf.) and the *Military School*. At the N. end is the *Statue of Count Alten* (d. 1840; Pl. 5), the Hanoverian general at Waterloo, and commander of the Foreign Legion in Spain. In the grounds between this and the barracks is a small temple (Pl. 6) with a bust of *Leibnitz* (d. 1716), by the Irish sculptor Hewetson. Leibnitz is interred in the neighbouring Neustädter Kirche (Pl. 16; B, 4). His grave is marked by a marble slab with the words '*Ossa Leibnitii*'.

At the back of General Alten's monument is the *Royal Library* (Pl. 3; B, 5), containing 175,000 vols. and 3000 MSS., comprising those left by Leibnitz and several valuable incunabula (open on week-days, 11-1).

The *Ernst August Palais*, in the Adolf-Str. (No. 2), to the N. of the Waterloo-Platz, now contains the military headquarters of the province.

The *Poor House* in the Neue-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 4) bears an inscription to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick dined here (the house being then an inn) when on his expedition from the Erzgebirge to the North Sea. — In the vicinity is the *Synagogue* (Pl. 30; B, 4), built in a mediæval style by Oppler (1870).

Herr Culemann, Oster-Str. 54, possesses a collection of mediæval works of art, autographs, early typography, etc., to which connoisseurs are readily admitted.

The *Aquarium* (Pl. 1; E, 5; adm. 50, Sun. 25 pf.), No. 16 Hinüber-Str., near the Tivoli, is worthy of a visit.

The neighbouring streets, *König-Strasse* and *Am Schiffgraben* (Pl. E, F, 5), leading towards the Eilenriede (p. 128), are flanked with handsome new buildings in the villa style. The **House of the Provincial Estates*, Schiffgraben 6, in the Italian Renaissance style, was designed by Wallbrecht (1880). The circular space at the end of the König-Str., outside the Eilenriede, is embellished with a **War Monument* by Volz, erected in 1884. The handsome pedestal of Swedish granite supports a colossal figure of Germania crowned with the imperial diadem by two genii, and is adorned with several reliefs of trophies; in front is a mourning figure of Hanover, with two lions. Both reliefs and figures are in bronze.

The *Gewerbe-Ausstellung*, or Industrial Exhibition, Brühl-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 3), consisting of machinery, manufactures, industrial models, etc., is open daily 11-3 (adm. 25 pf.), and on Sun. 11-2 (10 pf.). Opposite is the *Veterinary School*. No. 1 in the Lange Laube is the so-called *Haus der Väter* (Pl. C, 3), of 1619.

The **Christuskirche* (Pl. 12; C, 2), a handsome modern Gothic church (1864), with good stained glass, is worthy of a visit (sacristan Ober-Strasse 1). — The *Nicolai Chapel* (Pl. 17; D. 3), in the adjacent Nicolai Cemetery (disused), is now the *English Church* (services, see p. 123).

The *Prison* (Pl. E, 4) was built by Schuster in 1865-75. Adjacent are the new *Law Courts*, a group of new *Schools*, and two new Gothic churches, the *Apostelkirche* and the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche*.

In the Vahrenwalder-Strasse is the *Military Riding Institute* (Pl. 20; F, 1), for providing a uniform training for the riding and fencing-masters of the army.

An *Avenue of Limes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and 120 yds. wide, laid out in 1726, leads on the N.W. side of the town to Schloss Herrenhausen. On the E. side of it, not far from the town, is the imposing *Welfenschloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs (Pl. C, 1), in the

Romanesque style, with five towers, fitted up in 1878-80 as a **Polytechnic School**. Above the portal are statues of Henry the Lion, Ernest the Confessor, the Elector Ernest Augustus, and King Ernest Augustus; the corridor is adorned with a frieze by Engelhard, representing scenes of Northern Mythology. The collections it contains may be inspected on application to the castellan. In the square in front is a colossal figure of the Saxon Horse. Close to it is the so-called *Prinzenhaus* (formerly on the Reitwall), where Queen Louise of Prussia is said to have been born, 10th March, 1776 (p. 126). On the other side of the avenue is the *Georgen-Park* (with a café), which extends to Herrenhausen and contains a royal *Palace*.

Schloss Herrenhausen, at the farther end of the avenue, was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1766), and George V. (d. 1878). The *Garden, 120 acres in area, laid out in the old French style, contains statues copied from antiques, an open-air theatre, monuments of Hanoverian princes, fountains, and hot-houses. The colossal statue of the Electress Sophia, by Engelhard, stands on the spot where she expired in 1714. The fountains play every Wed. and Sat. in June (after Ascension Day) from 5 to 7 p.m., July 5.30 to 7.30, Aug. 5-7, Sept. 3-5. The waters of the great fountain rise to the unusual height of 222 ft. — Adjoining the château is the Fürstenhaus, built in 1691, with a *Portrait Gallery* (shown by the castellan on week-days, in summer 9-6, winter 10-4). In the vicinity is the beautiful **Berggarten*, containing a fine collection of palms (two between 65 and 80 ft. high), and orchid and Victoria Regia houses. One large green-house is devoted to plants from Australia and the Cape Colony. (Ring at the large palm-house.) — At the end of the garden is the **Mausoleum*, containing the monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1851) and his Queen Frederica (d. 1841) by *Rauch* (adm. from April to Sept. 9-6, Oct. to March 10-4; apply to the castellan at the Schloss). — The house formerly occupied by the superintendent of the gardens now contains the *Welfen-Museum, where national antiquities are preserved (open at the same hours as the Mausoleum; apply to the castellan at the Pagenhaus). — Adjacent are the *Royal Stables*, with some of the famous Hanoverian cream-coloured horses (fee).

To the E. of Hanover, adjoining the most fashionable quarter of the town (see p. 124), extends the ***Eilenriede**, a wood belonging to the town, affording beautiful walks (several cafés, etc.). On the S. side of it, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (comp. Pl. F, 5), is situated the *Zoological Garden*, with well-kept grounds (adm. 50 pf., Frid. 75 pf., first Sun. of each month from April to Oct. 30 pf.; concerts four times a week).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E., on the way to the *Pferdethurm* (tramway, see p. 123), are the large new *Cattle Market* and *Slaughter House*.

Visitors are admitted on week-days to the Municipal Waterworks on the *Lindener Berg* by tickets obtained at the 'Stadtbauamt', in the old Rathhaus (p. 125). Fine view.

The *Deer Park* at *Kirchrode* (railway 25 pf.; carr. 4, through the Eilenriede 4½ m.), which contains tame deer, is much visited. Refreshments at the forester's house.

10. Hildesheim.

Hotels. Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. a; C, 3), Hohenweg, R. 2¼ m.; Wiener Hof (Pl. b; C, 3), Friesen-Str.; Baierischer Hof, Alms-Str. 49 (Pl. C, 2), R., L., & A. 1½ m.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant; Wippern*, in the old Paulinerkirche (Pl. 11; C, 4); *Hasse*, Markt-Str.; *Knaup's Logensaal*, An der Zingel (concert or dramatic performance nearly every day); *Georgen-Park*, at the Dammthor (military music thrice weekly). — Wine. **Domschenke*, at the E. corner of the Domhof; *Rathskeller*, under the Rathhaus.

Railway Station (Pl. C, 1), on the N. side of the town. — Railway to Lehrte, see p. 91; to Nordstemmen, see p. 120; to Ringelheim, see p. 99.

Hildesheim, an ancient town with 28,826 inhab. (⅓ Rom. Cath.), situated on the *Innerste*, has retained many mediæval characteristics. It became an episcopal see in 815, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 13th-14th centuries. After the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it became a member of the Hanseatic League, and was a free town of the Empire down to 1803. For centuries the town was divided into the three parishes of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and *Domfreiheit*, a division that still leaves its mark.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of *Bishop Bernward* (993-1022). According to tradition, the bishop himself was a practical worker in several branches of art, and it is at least well authenticated that he patronised all alike and that he personally superintended the various studios founded by him. A number of buildings were erected by him; and in particular several fine specimens of *Bronze Workmanship*, such as the cathedral doors, the Bernward Column, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral-treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successor *Godehard*, and that of bishops *Bernhard* and *Adelog* in the 12th cent., Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of Romanesque Art in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most attractive and characteristic features consists of its timber-architecture in the German Renaissance style. In several of the buildings the traveller will observe traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the middle of the 16th century. The richly-decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear abundant testimony to the taste, the humour, and the enterprise of the burghers of that period.

Entering the town from the station, we reach the *Altstädter Markt, a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16; C, 3), with its arcades, erected in 1443, contains the valuable archives. The *Templer-Haus* (Pl. 22), built in the late-Gothic style, has a handsome oriel and two round corner-turrets; it has recently been disfigured by the opening of a shop in the middle of the façade. The **Knochenhauer-Amthaus*

(Pl. 19), or guild-house of the butchers, built in 1529, is probably, though injured by fire in 1884, the finest timber building in Germany, and is adorned with admirable carving. The *Wedekind House* (Pl. 24), dating from 1598, is also adorned with carving. The *Rolandstift*, with gables, etc. The *Roland Fountain* in the middle of the Platz was erected in 1540. The *Kaiserhaus*, Langer Hagen No. 1836, is a Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., adorned with medallion-reliefs and statues of Roman emperors.

Near the market-place is the Andreas-Platz, with the Protestant *Andreaskirche* (Pl. 2; C, 3), the tower of which was added in 1886. Opposite is the *Annencapelle*, with restored frescoes.

***St. Michael's Church** (Pl. 10; A, 3; the sacristan lives at the red house to the E. of the church, No. 1579), formerly belonging to the Benedictines, founded by Bishop Bernward, and consecrated in 1033, was afterwards injured by a fire, but was restored in the 12th and 13th centuries. It is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles, a double transept, and E. and W. choir, the latter considerably elevated, with a crypt beneath it, which was consecrated in 1015.

The Interior is borne by pillars and columns alternately, two of the latter being placed between two of the former; this arrangement dates from the time of Bernward. The pillars are the original ones, and two of the old columns (last section to the N.E.) are preserved. The interesting *Paintings on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (genealogy of Christ up to Jesse, prophets, fathers, Christ as Judge, on a deep blue ground) date from the close of the 12th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. In the N. transept are the Eight Beatitudes, curious stucco figures of the 11th or 12th century. — The Crypt, resting on 10 pillars and 8 columns, contains the monument of St. Bernward, of the 13th cent., surrounded by a spring (key kept by the sacristan of St. Magdalene's Church). The adjacent abbey-buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters, to which visitors are admitted on application at the gate, are in the late-Romanesque style, but with pointed vaulting.

St. Magdalene's Church (Pl. 8; A, 3; sacristan, No. 1406, opposite the church, to the S.W.) contains several interesting works from the studio of Bishop Bernward, and a fine late-Gothic chalice and candelabrum.

The famous *Bernward's Cross* (994) is a reliquary containing a piece of the True Cross, richly encrusted with gems. — In the nave stands the old *Götzensäule*, or 'Idols' Column', overthrown by Emp. Otho I. and presented to Bernward by Bishop Benno.

St. Martin's Church (Pl. 9; B, 4, the custodian lives at the back of the church, No. 1340), now fitted up as a *Museum*, contains some interesting mediæval antiquities; also a library chiefly relating to the town and principality of Hildesheim, and a natural history collection, in which the geological section is especially rich.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 1; B, 4), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1055-61 on the site of an earlier church, with a late-Gothic S. aisle and N. transept subsequently added (1412), was entirely disfigured in the interior in 1730 (sacristan, Kleine Domhof 1198).

The brazen *Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, executed by Bishop Bernward in 1015, are adorned with sixteen reliefs (the

Fall and Redemption) of considerable merit. The brazen *Font* of the 13th cent., with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, and the large **Candelabrum* in the nave, presented by Bishop Hezilo (d. 1079), are also worthy of notice. A small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir is erroneously said to have been an Irmensäule (p. 108). The *Rood-loft* is a fine Renaissance sculpture in stone, executed in 1546. On the right and left of the high-altar are the gilded *Sarcophagus of St. Godehard*, with figures of the Apostles of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the gilded *Tomb of St. Epiphanius*, with silver reliefs, of the beginning of the 11th century. The modernised *Crypt* contains the so-called *Wandelkreuz*, supposed to date from the 9th century. — The *Treasury* (of which one of the clergy is the custodian) contains a number of very valuable works of art of the 8th-12th cent.: *e.g.* the *Jerusalem Cross*, presented by Louis the Pious, a Byzantine work, probably of the 8th cent., with portraits of Constantine the Great and his mother Helena; an octagonal casket enclosing the head of Oswald, King of Northumbria (d. 642); a drinking-horn and fork of Charlemagne; two family-altars; several codices with miniatures of the time of St. Bernward (some said to have been painted by himself), etc.

The *Cloisters in the late-Romanesque style, on the E. side of the cathedral, in two stories, contain tombstones of the 12th-16th centuries. In the upper story are the *Cathedral* or *Beverin Library*, and the old *Rittersaal*, with tapestry and ceiling-paintings by Wink. The *Chapel of St. Anne* in the centre of the court, of the 14th cent., possesses windows with fine tracery. On the outside of the wall of the cathedral-crypt grows a venerable *Rose Bush*, upwards of 30 ft. in height, and 30 ft. in width, connected by tradition with Louis the Pious and the founding of Hildesheim. It is said that ancient documents prove it to be 800 years old. The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Lawrence* on the S. side of the cloisters, with low vaulting borne by two series of round, and one of octagonal columns, contains a few architectural fragments and the tomb of *Adamus Adami* (d. 1665), the historian. — The 'Cantabona', the largest of the peal of bells, weighs 8½ tons.

In the Domhof, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises the *Christus-Säule*, or Column of Christ, in bronze, 15 ft. in height, and adorned with 28 groups in half relief representing the history of the Saviour, erected by Bishop Bernward about 1022 in the Church of St. Michael. The column is to be removed for preservation to the interior of the cathedral, its place in the Domhof being taken by a copy. — In the same Platz stands the Post Office (Pl. 17), with an oriel dating from 1518.

***St. Godehard's Church** (Pl. 3, C, 5; sacristan, No. 1101, Vordere Brühl), built in 1133-72, restored in 1848-63, and like the church of St. Michael, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany, is a basilica with aisles and flat ceiling, a handsome choir in the French style, and three massive towers. The sculptures in the arch of the N.W. portal are worthy of note.

The body of the church rests on 6 pillars and 12 columns, the choir on 2 pillars and 6 columns. The candelabrum, an imitation of that in the cathedral, and the mural paintings in the choir in the Romanesque style by Welter of Cologne are modern. The church possesses a pyx of St. Godehard, supposed to date from the beginning of the 11th cent., a Gothic monstrance of the 15th cent., and a valuable Romanesque chalice executed in 1146-53 (shown by permission of the Dean).

Besides these buildings, Hildesheim contains many handsome private houses of the 16th and 17th cent., chiefly in the late-Gothic style. About one-sixth of the buildings in the town date from this period; many of them, generally corner-houses, are adorned with

quaint inscriptions. — The ramparts afford pleasant views. On the Michaelis Rampart (Pl. A, 2) is a monument to the Hildesheim soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

The suburb of *Moritzberg*, 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim, possesses an abbey-church founded in 1160, the only pure columnar basilica in N. Germany, but partly modernised. The **Bergholz*, to the S. of Moritzberg, is a beautiful point of view (concert at the restaurant two or three times a week). — Near the *Galgenberg*, another very fine point of view to the E. of Hildesheim, some valuable ancient Roman silver plate, now preserved at Berlin (p. 46), was found in 1868.

A pleasant excursion may be made by train to (1/2 hr.) *Derneburg*, with an old Cistercian abbey, and thence on foot to (3/4 hr.) *Wohldenberg*, with a ruin (view). The walk may be continued to the *Bodensteiner Klippen* and down to station *Lutter* (p. 99).

11. Brunswick.

Hotels. *Schrader's Hotel (Pl. a; B, 5), Gördelinger-Str. 7; *Deutsches Haus (Pl. b; C, 5), Neue-Strasse 21, at both R., L., & A. from 2 1/2 m., D. 3 m., B. 1 m., omn. 75 pf.; *Hôtel de Prusse (Pl. c; D, 5), Damm 26; Blauer Engel (Pl. d; B, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 40, commercial. — Hotel St. Petersburg (Pl. e; C, 6), Kohlmarkt 10, of the second class, R., L., & A. 2 1/4 m., B. 80 pf.; Bethmann's Hotel, Gördelinger-Str. 42. — Stadt Bremen, Bank-Platz (Pl. C, 6), near the station; Meyer's, Am Bruchthor 2, near the station, R., L., & A. 1 3/4 m., B. 3/4 m.; these two unpretending, but well spoken of.

Restaurants. **Cissée*, in Schrader's Hotel (see above); **Railway Restaurant; Bankkeller*, under the bank (Pl. 2); *Thies*, Schuh-Str. 30; *Schulze*, Sack 21; *Danne*, August-Platz 1; *Theater-Restaurant*, Steinweg 29; *Fricke*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 2. — **Wine Rooms.** *Tellgmann*, Post-Str. 7; *Rittmeyer*, in the Altstadt-Rathhaus; *Rheingauer Weinstube*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 17. — 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made from wheat, is sold by *Kniep*, Bäckerklint 4 (handsome Renaissance building); *Nettelbeck*, Beckenwerper-Str. 26.

Cafés. *Denecke*, Kohlmarkt; *Lück*, Steinweg 22, opposite the theatre.

Pleasure Resorts. *Behnecke's Saalbau*, Damm 16, with concert-room and garden (in winter dramatic and other performances); *Wilhelmsgarten*, Wilhelm-Str. 20, with large garden; *Holst*, outside the Augustus-Thor, with an open-air theatre; *Weisses Ross*, outside the Petri-Thor.

Theatre (*Ducal*; p. 140), dress-circle 3 1/2-4 1/2, parquet 3 1/2 m.; closed in June and July. — **Summer Theatre**, in *Holst's Garden*, see above.

Baths. *Puhst*, Am Fallersleber Thor 12; *Mosel*, Schöppenstedter-Str. 42; *Hase*, Am Bruchthor 4 (cold baths).

Cabs. Per drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 80 pf; in the outer districts, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 90 pf. — By time: 1/2 hr. 90 pf. or 1 1/4 m., 1 hr. 1 3/4 or 2 1/2 m. — Luggage 15-25 pf. each package.

Tramways. From the *Station* (Pl. C, 6, 7) by the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5) and Bohlweg (Pl. D, 5, 4) to the *Fallersleber Thor* (Pl. E, 3); from the *Wilhelmi-Thor* (Pl. B, 7) to the *Station*, and by the Kohlmarkt, Bohlweg, and Wenden-Str. (Pl. D, 3, 2) to the *Wenden-Thor* (Pl. D, 2) and the *Schleinitz-Str.*; from the *Kohlmarkt* (Pl. C, 5) by the Altstadtmarkt (Pl. C, B, 5) and Breite-Str. to the *Petri-Thor* (Pl. A, 3) and to the *Weisses Ross* (see above); from the *Hohe-Thor* (Pl. A, 6) by the Altstadtmarkt, Neue-Str. (Pl. C, 5), Burgplatz (Pl. D, 4, 5), and Steinweg (Pl. D, E, 4) to the *Stein-Thor* (Pl. F, 5); from the *Station* to *Richmond* (p. 141). Fare in each case 10 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 6), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 3.

American Consul, *Mr. W. C. Fox.*

Principal Attractions. Ducal Museum; Altstadtmarkt; Cathedral; Lion Monument; St. Andrew's Church; Palace; Lessing's Monument; Town Museum War Monument; View from the Windmühlenberg.

Kirchen.

1. Dom . . . . . B.4.
2. Andreas . . . . . C.3.
3. Godehardi . . . . . C.5.
4. Jacobi . . . . . C.2.
5. Kapuziner . . . . . C.4.
6. Kreuz . . . . . C.4.
7. Lamberti . . . . . C.D.4.
8. Magdalenen . . . . . A.3.
9. Martini, jetzt Museum . . B.4.
10. Michaelis . . . . . A.3.
11. Pauli, jetzt Theater . . . C.4.
12. Synagoge . . . . . C.5.

13. Amtsgericht . . . . . C.5.
14. Landdrostei . . . . . B.3.4.
15. Landgericht . . . . . B.4.
16. Rathhaus . . . . . C.3.
17. Post . . . . . B.4.

Alte Häuser:

18. Borcher'sches Haus . . . C.3.
19. Knochenhaueramtshaus . . C.3.
20. Rathskauhof . . . . . C.3.

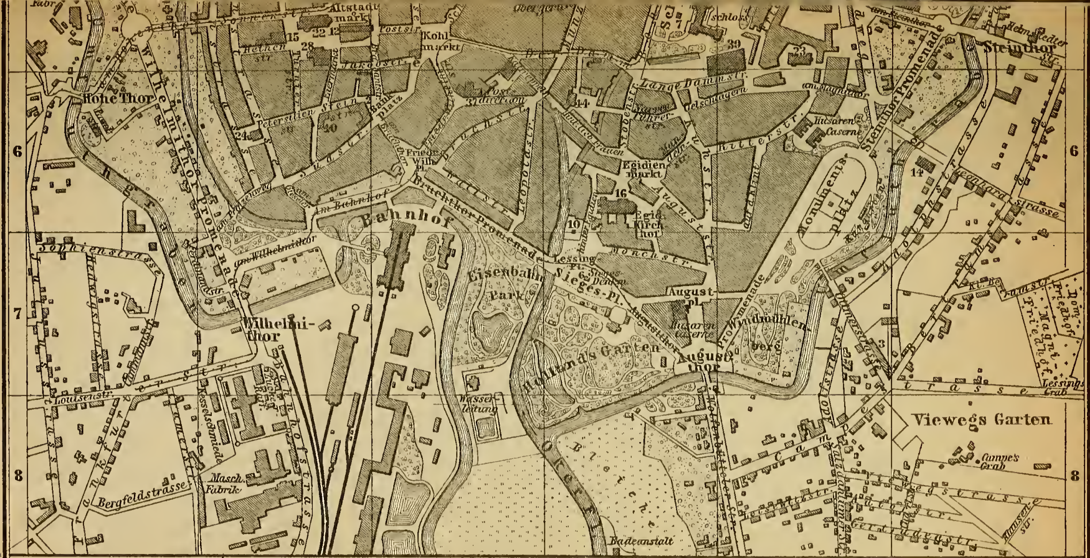
21. Rolandshospital . . . . B.3.
22. Templerhaus . . . . . C.3.
23. Kattentidt'sche Eisengt. . B.3.
24. Wedekind'sches Haus . . . C.3.
25. Schullehrer Seminar (kathol) B.4.

Hôtels:

a. Hôtel d'Angleterre . . . C.3.
b. Wesemann's Hôtel . . . C.3.
c. Goldner Engel . . . . B.4.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Nordbahnhof
BRAUNSCHWEIG.
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter.
Pferdebahnen.
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Spinnerei
Fabrik
Schiessplatz
Oker Fluss
Schlachthaus
Zuckerfabr.
Friedhof
der kleine Exerzierplatz
Friedhofstwete
Drasewitztwete
Amalienstrasse
Gartenstrasse
Fuchstwete
Spielmannstrasse
Schleinitzstr.
Polytechnikum
Jerusalemstr.
Gaussberg
Löbbeckes Garten
Wendenthor Promenade
Bot. an. Garten
Plaisir berg
Petrithor
Kreuz-Kloster
Klosterstr.
Zuckerfabr.
Städt. Kranken haus
Hohethor Pr.
Der Neue Weg
Wollmarkt
Kaiserstr.
Reichenstr.
Weberstr.
Gangestr.
Nördl. Wilhelmstr.
Bockstwete
Fallersleberthor
Fallersleberstr.
Hagenmarkt
Südl. Wilhelmstr.
Schoppenstedterstr.
Mauernstrasse
Theater Promenade
Badeanstalt
Casernenplatz
Infanterie-Caserne
Hagenstr.
Herzogl. Küchengarten
Theater
Burgplatz
Casparistr.
Steinweg
Gaussstr.
Siltonienstr.



1. *Altstadt-Rathhaus* . . . B.5.	10. *Lessing* . . . . . . D.6.7.	20. *Dom* . . . . . D.5.	31. *Militär-Kasino* . . . E.3.	43. *Waage (alte)* . . . C.3.4.
2. *Bank. braunschweigische* B.C.6.	11. *Löwendenkmal* . . . D.5.	21. *Katholische K.* . . . E.5.	32. *Ministerium* . . . D.4.	44. *Waisenhaus* . . . . D.6.
3. *IV. Bürgerschule* . . . E.7.	12. *Gewandhaus* . . . . B.5.	22. *Martini K.* . . . . B.5.	33. *Museum (herzogl.)* E.F.5	45. *Töchterschule (höhere)* . . C.5.
4. *Burg Dankwarderode* D.4.5.	13. *Gymnasium (Martino-Cath.)* B.5.	23. *Magni K.* . . . . E.5.	34. *Neustadt-Rathhaus* C.4.	
	14. *Neues Gymnasium* F.6.	24. *Michaelis K.* . . . B.6.	35. *Packhof* . . . . C.4.	
Denkmäler:	15. *Kammer* . . . . . B.5.	25. *Petri K.* . . . . B.4.	36. *Polizeiamt* . . . . D.5.	**Hôtels:**
5. *Gauss* . . . . . . D.2.	**Kirchen:**	26. *Reformirte K.* . . . C.5.	37. *Post- & Telegraphenamt* C.6.	a. *Schraders Hôtel* . . . B.5.
6. *Kriegerdenkmal* . . D.7.	16. *Aegidien K.* . . . . D.6.	27. *Krankenhaus (herzogl.)* D.2.	38. *Reichsbankstelle* C.5.6.	b. *Deutsches Haus* . . . C.5.
7. *Herzog Friedr. Wilhelm* . D.5.	17. *Andreas K.* . . . . C.3.	28. *Landschaftliches Haus* B.5.	39. *Stadthaus* . . . . C.D.5.	c. *Hôtel de Prusse* . . . D.5.
8. *Herzog Karl Ferdinand* . D.5.	18. *Brüdern K.* . . . . C.4.	29. *Landesgestüt* . . . D.5.	40. *Synagoge* . . . . B.6.	d. *Blauer Engel* . . . . B.4.
9. *Heinrich der Löwe* . . . D.4.	19. *Catharinen K.* . . . D.4.	30. *Marstall* . . . D.E.5.6.	41. *Taubstummen Inst.* . . D.1.	e. *Stadt Petersburg* . . . C.5.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Brunswick, Ger. *Braunschweig* (203 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of that name, with (1885) 85,385 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the S. by wooded hills. It is now an important industrial place, the staple products being sugar, tobacco, woollen goods, machinery, and carriages; and its sausages, cakes, and asparagus are also exported.

Brunswick is said to have been founded in 861 by *Bruno*, the son of Duke Ludolph of Saxony, and named after him Brunonis Vicus, or *Brunswick*, the thousandth supposed anniversary of which event was celebrated with great festivities in 1861. The place first acquired importance under *Henry the Lion* (1139-95), whose favourite residence was a fortified castle here. His son *Emp. Otho IV.* granted the town important exemptions from customs, and it gradually attained to almost entire independence, while its favourable situation on the great route from Lübeck and Hamburg to S. Germany soon rendered it one of the most important commercial places in the interior of Germany. The town enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was the capital of the Saxon-Westphalian section of the Hanseatic League (p. 194). The finest churches, most of them entirely completed, date from that period. The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the reformed faith, and as early as 1528 appointed the eminent Reformer Bugenhagen their preacher. With the decline of the Hanseatic League Brunswick fell into decay. After various vicissitudes and internal dissensions during the 16th and 17th centuries, the town at length succumbed to the power of the dukes in 1671. It has been the ducal residence since 1753, except during the brief period of the French supremacy (1806-13).

Duke *Charles William Ferdinand* of Brunswick, distinguished when heir-apparent to the Duchy as an officer under Frederick the Great, was commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in 1806, and the same year (14th Oct.) was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstädt (near Jena). He died on 7th Nov., 1807, at Ottensen, near Altona. After the peace of Tilsit the duchy was annexed to the 'Kingdom of Westphalia'. The last duke's youngest son *Frederick William*, entitled Duke of Brunswick-Oels from his Silesian principality of Oels, and in 1806 major-general in the Prussian army, raised a corps of 1500 volunteers (remarkable for their black uniform) in 1809, with which he aided the Austrians in Saxony and Bohemia. After the armistice concluded between the French and Austrians at Znaim, the Duke with his intrepid black band proceeded by Halle, Halberstadt, and Brunswick, where he repulsed the Westphalian troops, to Bremen, embarked near Elsfleth, and arrived safely in England. He then sailed for Spain, where his corps again greatly distinguished itself, and in 1813 returned to Germany to enter on his duties as prince of Brunswick. In 1815 he took part in the campaign in the Netherlands, and on 15th June died a glorious death on the field of Quatre Bras.

Like Dantsic and Lübeck, this city of the Guelphs (from whom Queen Victoria and the ex-royal family of Hanover are descended) has externally preserved a marked mediæval aspect, and occupies an interesting position in the history of art. In pleasing contrast to the large public buildings are numerous fine specimens of *Timber Architecture*, both of the late-Gothic and the Renaissance period. A peculiar feature of these buildings is, that the side is turned towards the street, and not the gable end.

The *Altstadt-Markt (Pl. B, 5), where the Altstadt-Rathhaus, the Church of St. Martin, and several fine old private buildings (*e.g.* the '*Huthaus*', No. 8, of the end of the 17th cent.) are situated, forms the centre of the S.W. quarter of the town, which adjoins the railway-station. The Platz is embellished with a *Fountain*, cast in pewter in 1408, and restored in 1847, bearing texts from Scripture in the Low German dialect.

The ***Altstadt-Rathhaus** (Pl. 1; B, 5), consisting of two parts, one 56 ft., the other 62 ft. long, at right angles to each other, is an elegant Gothic edifice, begun about 1250, continued in 1393-96, and completed in 1447-68. Facing the market-place, both stories of both wings have open arcades, on the nine pillars of which are statues of Saxon princes, from Henry the Fowler to Otho the Child, and their wives, most of them executed about 1455 by *Hans Hesse*.

The beams supporting the Gothic roof of the *Great Hall* (or 'Dornse') in the interior are richly carved (restored in 1852). The *Small Hall* contains the picture-gallery of the Brunswick *Kunst-Verein*, with several modern pictures by *Hildebrandt*, *Lessing*, and *Kindler*, and others chiefly by Brunswick painters. When the town lost its independence in 1671 the Rathhaus was closed, and subsequently opened on the occasion of fairs only.

St. Martin's Church (Pl. 22; B, 5), opposite the Rathhaus, originally a Romanesque basilica, was enlarged in the early-Gothic style in the second half of the 13th cent.; the Chapel of St. Anne, added on the S.W. side in 1434-38, is of the late-Gothic period; and the retro-choir was built in 1490-1500. The S. and N. façades are remarkable for their rich portals and fine sculpturing; to the S. is the so-called Priests' Gate, to the N. the Bridal Portal. The portal in the tower is Romanesque.

A tombstone built into the wall at the corner towards the Rathhaus represents the *Ensign v. Rauchhaupt* in full armour, who fell in the service of the duke during a siege of the town in 1615.

In the Interior (sacristan in the house No. 9, to the S.E.) the brazen *Font* with reliefs of 1441 is of considerable artistic merit. The *Pulpit*, by *G. Röttger*, 1617, is adorned with reliefs in marble. Opposite to it is the monument of a burgomaster by *Hans Jürgen*, the inventor of the spinning-wheel, adorned also with a likeness of himself (1554). High-altar of 1725. *Dr. Martin Chemnitz* (d. 1586), the theologian, is buried in front of the sacristy.

In the streets adjoining the Altstadt-Markt are many handsome old private houses, such as No. 38 Gördelinger-Str., and Nos. 15 and 22 Südklint (Pl. B, 4). The *Gymnasium Martino-Catharineum* (Pl. 13; B, 5), Breite-Str., is also a handsome edifice. Opposite the last is the house in which the composer *Franz von Holstein* (1826-1878) was born (denoted by a tablet). Close to the market-place, and opposite the end of the Post-Str., rises the *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 12; B, 5), in the Renaissance style; the E. gable was constructed by the masters Magnus Klinge and Balzer Kirchner in 1590. No. 5 Post-Str. is a Renaissance house of 1591; No. 10, Gothic, of 1467.

At the corner of the Stein-Str. stands the **Synagogue** (Pl. 40; B, 6), built by *Uhde* in 1875 in the Moorish style. The richly-adorned interior is shown by the custodian of the adjacent school. Nos. 11 and 13 Knochenhauer-Str. are interesting old edifices of 1489, with statues. No. 3 Stein-Str., dating from 1512, is adorned with a curious relief. No. 1 Bank-Platz, formerly the Gymnasium, is a Renaissance edifice of 1591. The **Post and Telegraph Office*, in the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. C, 6), is by Raschdorff.

Traversing the Kohlmarkt and the Schuh-Str., we observe several other handsome dwelling-houses, but the finest building of the kind is No. 5, in the Sack, a little to the N., with burlesque

ornamentation, dating probably from 1536. We now reach the Burg-Platz (Pl. D, 5), in which rises the —

***Cathedral** of *St. Blasius*, or *Burgkirche* (Pl. 20; D, 5), with a vaulted interior borne by pillars, and a spacious crypt. It was begun in 1172 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after his return from the Holy Land, and the choir and nave were completed in 1194. The Gothic S. aisle was added in 1318, the N. aisle with its spiral columns in 1469. The towers were burned down in 1195, and have never been rebuilt. The restoration of the church was finished in 1881.

***Interior.** (The sacristan lives at No. 12, opposite the W. portal; fee for showing the church and the vaults, which require to be lighted, 1-4 pers. 2 m., 5-8 pers. 3 m., 9-12 pers. 4 m.; for the church alone a smaller fee.) Nave. The *Monument of the founder (d. 1195) and his consort Matilda (d. 1189), in the early-Gothic style, probably executed shortly after their death, with life-size recumbent figures in sandstone, is a work of great value in the history of art. Nearer the choir, beneath a brass with a long inscription, reposes Emp. Otho IV. (p. 133). Monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1735), in zinc, in the S. aisle. The old mural paintings of the N. aisles have been restored; those in the nave are new, from the designs of Prof. Essenwein. The candelabrum suspended in the nave is a copy of that in the cathedral at Hildesheim (p. 131). The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of metal, in front of the Choir, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters, was executed by order of Henry the Lion (pedestal modern). To the right and left of it are Gothic sandstone figures, of the 13th cent., of Henry the Lion and Bishop Hermann of Hildesheim. The vaulting of the choir and the S. transept is adorned with Romanesque *Mural Paintings*, representing the history of Christ, dating from about 1224; those in the N. transept are modern. In the latter are some wood-carvings (figure of Christ of the 9th or 10th cent., passion-pillar of the 15th cent.); the drinking-horn of Henry the Lion (?); an ancient crozier; Gothic monstrances, &c. — The Crypt, with its three apses, partly supported by pillars and partly by columns, situated below the choir and the transept, was converted in 1681 by Ferdinand Albert I. into a burial-vault for the Bevern line of the house of Guelph. Nine of the forty-five members of the last branch of the elder Brunswick line buried in this crypt fell in battle (comp. p. 140). The last interment was that of *William I.*, who died in 1884, without issue. In the Vestibule is the stone sarcophagus of the Margravine Gertrude (d. 1117), grandmother of Henry the Lion. The Margrave Ekbert II., who is said to have been assassinated in 1090 at the instigation of Emp. Henry IV., rests in the crypt, beneath a slab with an inscription. — The Cathedral contains an admirable peal of bells.

In the Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a bronze ***Lion** (Pl. 11; D, 5), on a modern pedestal, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy, and restored in 1858. Down to 1486 the Burggrafen, or ducal bailiffs, publicly administered justice here. The old *Barracks* (Pl. 4; D, 4, 5) occupy the site of the venerable ducal castle of *Dankwarderode*, dating mainly from the time of Henry the Lion, but restored after a fire in 1254. One of the side-walls, with triple groups of windows and Romanesque columns, has recently been exposed to view. The building, which bears considerable resemblance to the Kaiserhaus at Goslar, is to be restored to its original appearance at the expense of Prince Albert of Prussia, the new Regent of Brunswick.

In the Wilhelms-Platz, to the S. of the cathedral, is an old lime-tree, which an incredible tradition dates from the time of Henry the Lion. To the E., in the Münz-Str., are the *Court House* and the *Police Office*, two edifices in the Italian Renaissance style. In the prolongation of the same street towards the S. rise the handsome *Offices of the Gas and Water Company*, in the Gothic style.

We next visit the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, 5), in which, in front of the palace, admirable equestrian statues of the dukes *Frederick William* (Pl. 7) by Hähnel, and *Charles William Ferdinand* (Pl. 8), by Pönninger, were erected in 1874.

The ***Palace** (Pl. D, E, 5), erected by *K. Th. Ottmer* in the Renaissance style on the site of the 'Graue Hof', which was burned down in 1830, and almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865, is a sumptuous modern edifice. The principal façade towards the town is 137 yds. in length and 110 ft. in height. The imposing portal is crowned by a celebrated *Quadriga designed by *Rietschel*, and executed by Howaldt in copper. The colossal statues of Otho IV. and Otho the Child, and also the group in the pediment are by *Bläser*. The façade at the back is tastefully adapted to its position overlooking the gardens. The interior is shown on application to the castellan at the portal. The public are permitted to pass through the portal and to visit the gardens.

The small *Church of St. Magnus* (Pl. 23; E, 6), at the back of the palace, founded in 1031, dates in its present form from the 13th and 15th cent., and was restored in 1877. The interior contains some interesting wood-carving.

The ***Ducal Museum** (Pl. 33; D, 4), to the N. of the palace, is reached thence by the Bohlweg. Part of the building was formerly a Pauline monastery. The foundation of the valuable collections it contains was laid by *Duke Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Lüneburg*, who purchased a number of paintings and works of art during his travels in the middle of the 17th cent., and deposited them in his château of Salzdahlum. With these and other materials *Duke Charles I.* formed a museum at Brunswick in 1755. After the battle of Jena the finest paintings were taken to Paris and Cassel, and several hundred were sold by auction in 1811. Most of the former were restored after the conclusion of peace, but many others were afterwards sold privately. In 1859, however, the collection was at length properly organised. The Museum is open from May 1st to Oct. 15th daily, except on festivals, 10-1.30 (on Sun. 11-1), on Wed. and Sat. 3-5 also; strangers admitted at other times on application to the custodian, Hagenscharrn 11. Director, *Prof. Riegel*. Catalogue 1 m. [The Museum is soon to be removed to a new building in the ducal park.]

On the Staircase are a marble bust of Duke Charles I., by *Cavaceppi* (1772), and the design of *Rietschel's* Quadriga (see above).

Room I. Valuable Italian *Majolicas* of the 16th and 17th cent. (with a few French specimens), the largest collection of the kind in Germany.

The 1075 specimens are arranged according to the makers; most of them belong to the later and declining period of the art.

Room II. In the centre cabinet is preserved the **Mantuan Vase* (No. 21), which fell into the hands of a soldier at the taking of Mantua in 1630, then came into the possession of Duke Francis Albert of Sachsen-Lauenburg, and in 1666 into that of the Princes of Brunswick, and has been preserved in the Museum since 1767. In 1830 it was carried off by Duke Charles, but was restored to the Museum on his death in 1874. It is cut out of a single sardonyx, consisting of five laminæ; the relief probably represents a spring festival (Demeter with Triptolemus in the centre). The antiquity of this gem has sometimes been disputed. The same cabinet contains Luther's 'doctor's ring' (No. 20), the wedding-ring of Catharine von Bora (22), and the seal-ring of Mary, Queen of Scots (24). In the middle of the room: Time-pieces of the 17th and 18th centuries. Opposite the entrance are portraits of the princely founders and benefactors of the gallery, by *Querfurth*, *Battoni*, etc. — The mediæval objects are arranged at the back of the room: *1. Imperial robe of Otho I., a Sicilian-Moorish work of the beginning of the 13th cent.; 8. Silken cope with embroidery, 15th cent.; *8S. Rune-casket, of Irish workmanship, 8th cent.; 59. Ivory reliquary with reliefs from the life of Christ, 11th cent.; 122-127. Wedding-dishes with oil-paintings, 16th and 17th centuries.

Room III. contains historical curiosities, weapons, and armour.

Adjoining is the **Picture Gallery.** As in most of the German galleries founded in the 17th cent., the Dutch school is best represented; there are also, however, some good specimens of the Italian, such as Adam and Eve by *Palma Vecchio* (formerly attributed to Giorgione), and Cephalus and Procris, by *Guido Reni*. The young man, dressed in black, with a cap on his head (9), by *Holbein the Younger*, is a genuine picture, but badly preserved. Like other princely collections, this gallery is abundantly provided with good portraits (by *Mierevelt*, *van Ceulen*, *Ant. Mor*, *Frans Floris*, and others), the finest being several by *Rubens*. A visit to the Brunswick gallery is almost indispensable to the student of the Dutch school. A full-length portrait by *Frans Hals* (119), regarded by the late M. Burger of Paris, the greatest connoisseur of the Dutch school, as one of the most remarkable works of this master, is now considered of doubtful genuineness. We become acquainted here with *Rembrandt* as a painter of religious subjects, such as the Entombment and Risen Christ with Mary Magdalene. These belong to the later period of the master; so also the Family portrait, and a fine Storm-scene, pronounced by Burger to be as 'fantastically-poetical as an inspiration of Shakspeare'; the two portraits (131, 132), as well as the Philosopher, belong to an earlier period (1631-33). Amongst the best works of Rembrandt's school are St. Peter in the house of Cornelius, by the rare master *Bernhard Fabritius*, and Abraham embracing Isaac, by *Jan Livens*. Rembrandt's influence is strongly traceable in the small picture of the Annunciation, by *Adrian van Ostade*. The gallery also possesses the Girl with the wineglass, by *Van der Meer of Delft*, who, like Frans Hals, has lately come into notice, a work of a very high class, which retains a peculiar charm in spite of its damaged condition. *Jan Steen's* Marriage Contract is also a work of pre-eminent merit. *Palamedesz*, *Molenaer*, *Metsu*, *Dirk Hals*, and *Maes* are well represented.

I. Gallery. 824. *Steenwyk*, Fair at Antwerp (1598); 638-641, *Momper*, The Seasons; also still-life, flower, and fruit-pieces.

II. Gallery, chiefly landscapes: 468. *Jordaens*, 'Bean-King'; 770. *Elsheimer*, Landscape; 698. *A. v. Everdingen*, Waterfall and chalet.

III. Gallery. 572. *Molenaer*, Dentist; 448. *Pieter Lastman* (Rembrandt's master), David in the Temple.

IV. Gallery. Portraits: *101. *Floris*, Falconer; 102. *Pourbus*, Portrait; 103. *Rubens*, The Spanish general Spinola; **104. *Rubens*, Portrait; *109. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a Genoese nobleman; *118. *A. Mor*, Portrait; 149, 150. *Van Ceulen*, Portraits; 189. *Rigaud*, Princess Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte, mother of the Regent Philip of Orleans; 71, 72. *Denner*, Old man and woman.

V. Large Saloon. *124. *Ravesteyn*, Family group; *Dou*, 589. Old man reading, *587. His own portrait; *582. *Teniers the Younger*, Alchemist; 542. *Ph. Wouverman*, Ascension; 540. *Ostade*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 559. *Adr. van der Werff*, Adam and Eve; 112. *Corn. de Vos*, Allegorical scene; *709. *J. v. d. Meer van Haarlem*, Sand-hills; *611. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl with a wine-glass. — The —

VI. Saloon contains the gems of the collection: *131, 132. *Rembrandt*, Grotius (?) and his wife, 1631 and 1633; 133, 134. *Rembrandt*, Portraits; 236. *Tintoretto*, Lute-player; 291. *An. Carracci*, Shepherd and shepherdess; **225. *Palma Vecchio* (formerly called Giorgione), Adam and Eve; *292. *Guido Reni*, Cephalus and Procris; 290. *Ann. Carracci*, Mary with the body of Jesus; *515. *Livens*, Abraham and Isaac; 546. *Berchem*, Vertumnus and Pomona; *455. *Rubens*, Judith; *518. *Rembrandt*, Christ appears to Mary Magdalene, 1651; 519. *Rembrandt*, A philosopher; **130. *Rembrandt*, His own family (of his latest period); 454. *A. Janssens*, Tobias with the angel; 465. *Jordaens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 532. *Bernhard Fabritius*, Peter with Cornelius, 1653; 604. *Maes*, Scholar; *599. *Jan Steen*, Marriage-contract; *529. *Victors*, Esther, Haman, and Ahasuerus; 692. *A. van der Neer*, Winter landscape; *Ruysdael*, 700. Forest scene, *701, 702. Waterfalls; *688. *Rembrandt*, Landscape in a storm.

VII. Saloon: 1, 2. *Unknown German Painter of the 16th cent.* (perhaps *Amberger*), Man and woman in black furs; 9. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 119. *Fr. Hals* (?), Portrait; *514. *Moeyaert*, Calling of St. Matthew; 344. *Johann Raphon* (d. 1528), Condemnation and mocking of Christ, a triptych from the cathedral; 348. *Cranach the Elder*, Hercules and Omphale; 351. *Cranach the Younger*, Preaching in the wilderness, with portraits of Melanchthon and other contemporaries of the artist (1549).

A gallery facing the court leads to another series of rooms, fitted up in 1878.

I. Room. *Engravings*, changed periodically. Cartoons by *R. Henneberg*.

II. Room. *Ivory Carvings*, including some of great artistic merit. *Enamels* from Limoges, the home of the art of enamelling, by far the finest public collection in Germany. Antique and modern *Bronzes:* Drunken Silenus; Italian powder-horn in embossed copper, 16th century. Antique *Vases, Porcelain, Chinese* and *Japanese Pottery*, etc.

III. Room. *Germanic Antiquities*, chiefly from the collection of Dr. Thiele.

The *Neustadt-Rathhaus* (Pl. 34; C, 4), a late-Gothic edifice, sadly disfigured in the 18th cent., a little farther to the W., contains the *Town Archives*, the *Town Library* (14,000 vols.; Mon. and Frid., 10-1), and the **Städtische Museum,** a collection of old German ecclesiastical and national antiquities, coins, dies, plans, casts, etc. (open on Sun. 11-1, and in summer also Thurs. 3-5). The council-chamber contains some fine panelling of 1573.

The neighbouring Hagenmarkt (Pl. D, 4) is embellished with a *Fountain Statue of Henry the Lion* (Pl. 9) by A. Breymann, executed in bronze by Howaldt, with an early-Gothic pedestal by L. Winter. — Opposite to it rises the **Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. 19, D 4; the sacristan lives at No. 3, to the S.), a handsome edifice, containing numerous tombstones of the 16th-18th cent., the finest being that of Count von der Schulenburg, of 1619. The building was begun by Henry the Lion in 1172, and continued in 1252; the early-Gothic S. aisle dates from 1379, the choir from about 1500. — There are several handsome buildings in the neighbouring Wenden-Str. (thus No. 6, of 1512), in the Fallersleber Str. (No. 6), and in the S. Wilhelm-Str. (No. 95, of 1619, now a school).

***St. Andrew's** (Pl. 17; C, 3) was begun in the transition-style

about the year 1200, but the greater part was erected in the late-Gothic style in 1360-1420; the S. tower, built in 1518-32, destroyed by lightning and rebuilt in 1740, is 300 ft. high. The gable of the S. aisle is adorned with curious sculptures of 1401, representing the Annunciation and the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, and Christ on a throne, on the steps of which cripples of every description are standing. This is an allusion to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples. The adjoining street still bears the name of *Kröppel-Strasse*. The chapel-like edifice here was erected in 1418 as the library of St. Andrew's. *Karl Lachmann*, the philologist, was born in 1793 in the house (No. 9) at the corner of the Reichen-Strasse. — The **Alte Waage* (Pl. 43), opposite the church, to the S.E., is a handsome late-Gothic timber structure of 1534, restored in 1856. Among the old private houses in this neighbourhood are No. 3 Reichen-Str. (Pl. C, 3, 4), a Renaissance structure of 1630, and *No. 9 Langen-Str. (Pl. C, 4), dating from 1536, with fine wood-carving. The house Bäckerklint No. 11 (Pl. B, 4) is said to have been the scene of one of Till Eulenspiegel's pranks.

The **Brüdernkirche** (Pl. 18; C, 4), a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1450, and restored in 1865, contains a late-Gothic font in copper of 1450, with reliefs, borne by four standing figures, and an admirable Gothic winged altarpiece with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the close of the 14th century. Fine stained glass and choir-stalls. Late-Gothic cloisters. Opposite the church is the *Commercial School* (Pl. 14), in a Gothic style.

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site has since been converted into beautiful ***Promenades**. They are adjoined by private gardens and modern dwelling-houses, and bounded by the old moat ('Umfluthgraben'). In the midst of those on the S. side of the town is the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 6, 7), in the Renaissance style, designed by Th. Ottmer; to the E. of which are the *Waterworks*, with a tower commanding a good view. — In the Sieges-Platz rises the ***National Monument of Victory** in memory of the campaign of 1870-71, designed by Breymann (d. 1878) and Diez, and consisting of a colossal Germania on an obelisk adorned with reliefs in bronze. To the right is the *Hollandt'sche Garten*, to which visitors are admitted. — To the N. of the Sieges-Platz is the Lessing-Platz, with a ***Statue of Lessing** (Pl. 10; D, 6, 7), in bronze, erected in 1853, and designed by *Rietschel*, who has judiciously represented 'the great thinker and author' in the costume of his time. — In the vicinity is the *Egydienhalle* (Pl. 16), an old Gothic church of the 13-14th cent., now employed for exhibitions of art and industry. Lessing died at No. 12 Egydienmarkt on 15th Feb., 1781. *L. Spohr*, the composer (p. 110), was born in 1784 in the house (marked by a tablet) at the corner of the Egydienkirchhof (Pl. D, 7) and the Mönch-Str.

The prettiest part of the Promenades is that between the

Augustus-Thor and the theatre. Near the Augustus-Thor rises the **Windmühlenberg*, which commands an admirable view of the town.

The Monuments-Platz (Pl. E, 6) is adorned with an iron *Obelisk*, 40 ft. in height, erected in 1822 to the memory of dukes Charles William Ferdinand and Frederick William, the heroes of Jena and Quatrebras. At the N. end of the Platz are the *Hussars' Barracks*. The space between the Steinthor and the Fallersleber Thor is occupied by the *Ducal Park* (open to the public).

In the park, on the Steinweg, rises the handsome ***Theatre** (Pl. E, 4), in the Romanesque style, opened in 1861 on the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the town. Outside the Fallersleber Thor are the handsome *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. F, 3), in the Florentine style. Opposite is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, F, 2, 3), open the whole day except 12-2, closed on Sundays and festivals. — Further on, towards the Wendenthor, in the New Promenade, stands the ***Ducal Polytechnicum** (Pl. E, 2), a college founded in 1745, and converted into a technical school in 1862. The present building, a Renaissance edifice with a frontage of 330 ft., was completed in 1877 from the designs of *Uhde* and *Körner*.

Interior. The vestibule contains two groups by *Echtermeyer*, representing Art and Science. The staircase is adorned with two ceiling-paintings by *Groll* of Vienna. — The groundfloor is occupied by extensive collections illustrative of *Architecture*, *Engineering*, *Mechanics*, and *Physics* (with Guericke's air-pump and other historical relics), and by a *Cabinet of Minerals*. — The N. staircase ascends to the **Natural History Collection* (Sun. 11-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4), the ornithological section of which is particularly fine.

The *Ducal Hospital* (Pl. 27; D, 2), by the Wenden-Thor, founded in 1764 and extended in 1876, contains a good *Anatomical Museum*. Outside the gate is the *Municipal Slaughter House*, built by Winter in 1879. — Beyond the Gaussberg or Anatomieberg (Pl. D, 2) rises a ***Statue of Gauss** (1777-1855), the great mathematician, by Schaper. Gauss was born at No. 30 in the adjacent N. Wilhelm-Str. Between the Gaussberg and the Petri-Thor is the *Rammelsburger Teich* (Pl. P, 2, 3), a pretty little artificial lake.

An oak enclosed by a railing, near the Petri-Thor (Pl. A, 3), and an iron obelisk at the village of *Oelper*, 1½ M. farther, are memorials of the spirited march from the Erzgebirge to the Baltic Sea accomplished by Duke Frederick William of Brunswick in 1809. — Between the Petri-Thor and the Hafen-Thor stands the *Municipal Hospital* (Pl. A, 4), erected in the Gothic style in 1879.

Outside the Steinthor (Pl. F, 5), Helmstedter-Str. 7, is the bronze foundry of *Prof. Howaldt*, in which almost all the bronze monuments of Brunswick have been cast. A column in the neighbouring *Exercier-Platz* is to the memory of *Gen. Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo after the death of the Duke.

To the right of the Helmstedter-Str. lie the **Cemeteries** (Pl. F, 7) of the *Domgemeinde* and *Magnigemeinde* (*i.e.* of the Cathedral and St. Magnus parishes). Lessing's grave in the latter is marked by a monument with a relief by Th. Strümpel.

At the S.E. corner of the St. Leonhard's Platz, bounded by the

cemeteries on one side and the quarter of *St. Leonhard* on the other, about 3/4 M. from the Steinthor (comp. Pl. F,7,8), rises the **Monument of Schill**, erected in 1837 to that officer and the fourteen sergeants of his corps, who after a brave, but ill-concerted rising against the French were taken prisoners at Stralsund in 1809 and shot on this spot, where their remains are interred (see p. 224).

The small *Chapel* adjoining the custodian's house contains memorials of Schill and his period (1809), 'a year full of glory and disaster', as it is termed by the inscription; they consist of his bust, executed by Stiglmayr in 1839 from the cast taken from his face after death; his sword, pistols, cartridge-case, waistcoat, purse, and his pocket-book, containing the words, written by Queen Louise herself: 'To the brave Herr von Schill. Königsberg, 21. May, 1808. Louise.' The chapel also contains portraits of Archduke Charles, Hofer, and the Duke of Brunswick-Oels.

Vieweg's Garten (Pl. F, 8), in the Campe-Str., contains the grave of *Joachim Campe* (d. 1818), the author.

About 1 M. beyond the Augustus-Thor (Pl. D, 7) are situated the château of **Alt-Richmond**, erected in 1768, and the villa **Neu-Richmond**, a Norman-Gothic edifice of 1830, with beautiful grounds, both now belonging to the Duke of Cumberland.

To the E. of Brunswick, 3 M. from the Steinthor, lies **Riddagshausen**, with a fine church in the transition-style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated in 1278. Handsome W. portal.

12. From Hanover to Altenbeken.

68 M. Railway in 3-3 1/4 hrs.; fares 8 m. 90, 6 m. 70, 4 m. 40 pf.

Hanover, see p. 122. The train crosses the *Leine*. 4 1/2 M. *Linden*, the S.W. suburb of Hanover. 7 1/2 M. *Ronnenberg*. At (10 M.) *Weetzen* a branch-line diverges to *Haste* (p. 91). 15 M. *Bennigsen*; 18 1/2 M. *Eldagsen*, 4 M. from the little town of that name. In the foreground rise the wooded *Deister Hills*. — 21 M. *Springe*, with a shooting-box and large deer-park belonging to the emperor. On the hill to the right is the *Deisterpforte* (Restaurant), a tower commanding a fine view. — 26 M. *Münder*; 28 1/2 M. *Hasperde*.

33 M. **Hameln** (**Thiemann*, Oster-Str., close to the railway-station; **Dose*, on the Weser, near the suspension-bridge; *Sonne*; *Stadt Bremen*), a town with 10,924 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a suspension-bridge, below the influx of the *Hamel*. The salmon-fishery here is important. The handsome *Münster*, near the bridge, dedicated to St. Boniface, was founded in the 11th cent., rebuilt after a fire in the 14th cent., and thoroughly restored in 1870-75. The town also contains a large number of Renaissance buildings, of which the *Rattenfängerhaus* (1642) and the *Hochzeitshaus* (1610), both in the Oster-Str., are the finest. The former is on the left, at the end of the street next the railway-station; the latter at the other end, to the right. An old legend called the 'Rat-catcher of Hameln', made familiar to English readers by Browning's ballad, has been explained in various ways. One of the latest theories is based on the alleged fact that some of the youth of Hameln were seized in 1284 with the 'dancing mania' (*'choreomania'*), left the town, and never returned; but it is equally

probable that it is a distorted recollection of the Children's Crusade of 1211. An inscription on the Rattenfängerhaus records the legend. The *Post Office* and the *Marktkirche* are also imposing buildings.

The *Klüt*, a hill on the left bank near the town, once fortified, is a good point of view and a favourite resort (cafés, etc.). Farther up lies *Ohr*, with a château and park.

Steamboat in summer from Hameln to *Carlshafen* (p. 108) and *Münden*, see p. 119.

FROM HAMELN TO LÖHNE, 32 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr., descending the beautiful valley of the *Weser* (from Hameln upwards to *Etze*, see p. 120). 4½ M. *Fischbeck*. 7½ M. *Hessisch-Oldendorf;* 5 M. to the N. rises the *Paschenburg* (p. 91), 4½ M. to the E. the precipitous *Hohenstein* (1100 ft.).

15 M. **Rinteln** (**Stadt Bremen; Stadt Cassel*), formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge across the Weser, was the seat of a university from 1619 to 1809. The *Paschenburg* (p. 91) is situated 6 M., and the *Papenbrink* (p. 91) 4½ M. to the N. — A shadeless road leads from Rinteln viâ *Möllenbeck*, with an ancient Gothic church, to (5 M.) *Varenholz*, with a château of 1595. About 3 M. to the N. lies *Steinbergen* (Inn), whence a walk may be taken to (6 min.) the *Arnsburg* (p. 91) and (½ hr.) the *Luhdener Klippen* (view).

18 M. *Eisbergen*. 25 M. *Vlotho* (Götte), a busy town, beautifully situated, with a fine view from the Amthausberg (½ hr.), on which lies the ruined castle of Vlotho. — 29 M. *Oeynhausen* (p. 90); 33 M. *Löhne* (p. 90).

Beyond Hameln the train crosses the Hamel and the Weser, passing the châteaux of *Hastenbeck* (left) and *Ohr* (right). At (37 M.) *Emmerthal*, with a large sugar-refinery, it enters the valley of the *Emmer;* on the hill rises the (3 M.) château of *Haemelschenburg*, an imposing Renaissance edifice of 1588-1612. Beyond (41 M.) *Welsede* the Emmer is crossed.

43 M. **Pyrmont.** — Hotels: GRAND HÔTEL DES BAINS; *LIPPESCHER HOF, R., A., & B. 3, D. 2½ m.; KRONE, R. & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.; STADT BREMEN; VOGELL'S PENSION & RESTAURANT, on the hill behind the new Protestant church, moderate and well spoken of; several *Lodging Houses*. — *Furnished Apartments* to be had in most of the houses of the place; double-bedded room, 20 m. a week and upwards. — *Meyer's* Wine Rooms. — *Visitors' Tax* 10 m., families 15 m. — The station is at *Lügde*, ¾ M. distant; tramway to the town.

Pyrmont, a pleasant little town in the valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the *Bomberg*, with mineral springs which have been known since the middle of the 16th century, was formerly one of the most famous watering-places in Europe, and is still visited by 10,000 patients annually. The principal springs are the chalybeate *Stahlbrunnen* at Pyrmont, and the *Salzbrunnen*, a saline spring near the station (tramway to the town), both with bath-houses. The water has exhilarating and refreshing properties. The *Haupt-Allee*, an avenue extending from the spring to the château of Prince Waldeck, flanked with the Cursaal, theatre, cafés, and shops, is the chief rendezvous of the visitors. The veranda of the railway restaurant commands a good view of Pyrmont and the surrounding hills. — The *Dunsthöhle*, a cavern filled with carbonic acid gas, produces effects like those of the famous Grotta del Cane near Naples. Excursions to the *Königsberg*, *Friedensthal*, the *Schellenberg*, etc.

The train again crosses the Emmer. 51½ M. *Schieder*, with a château and park belonging to the Prince of Lippe. 56½ M. *Stein-*

heim; 59½ M. *Bergheim* (diligence to Horn and Detmold, see p. 89); 62½ M. *Sandebeck.* The train now passes through the Egge Hills by a tunnel 1⅓ M. long.

68 M. **Altenbeken** (see p. 97), the junction of the Westphalian Railway, for Paderborn, Düsseldorf, Deutz, etc.

13. From Hamm to Münster and Emden.

132 M. Railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 17 m. 80, 12 m. 90, 8 m. 60 pf.). *Hamm*, see p. 87. — 2½ M. *Ermelinghof;* 7½ M. *Mersch;* 10 M. *Drensteinfurt*, on the *Werse;* 13½ M. *Rinkerode;* 18 M. *Hiltrup.* — 21½ M. *Münster.*

Münster. — **Hotels.** *König von England, Prinzipal-Markt, R., L., & A. 2½ m., D. 2½ m.; *Moormann, Ludgeri-Str., R. & A. 1¾ m; *Deutscher Kaiser, R., L., & A. 1½ m.; Rheinischer Hof; *Renne's Hotel, Ludgeri-Str., unpretending.

Restaurants. *Schmedding* (wine), Ludgeri-Str.; *Stienen* (beer), behind the Rathhaus; *Railway Restaurant.*

Cabs. Per drive: 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 m.; each trunk 25 pf.

Münster, situated on the brook *Aa*, in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia and headquarters of the 7th Corps d'Armée, with 44,391 inhab., has been an episcopal see since the 9th century. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on commerce beyond seas on its own account. At the time of the Reformation it was the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under Johann of Leyden (1534-35; see below), and in 1661 it finally succumbed to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. In the 18th cent., when Fürstenberg, Hemsterhuis, the Princess Gallitzin, Count F. L. von Stolberg, and other notabilities resided here, Münster was one of the chief intellectual centres of Germany. Of the university established at this period, the theological and philosophical faculties still exist under the name of an Academy (p. 145; 300 students). The bishopric was secularised in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

The town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the Prinzipal-Markt and Roggen-Markt with their arcades, picturesque old gabled houses, the Church of St. Lambert, and the Rathhaus. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables and arcades on the ground-floors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster, are the 'Höfe', or mansions of the wealthy noblesse (*Romberger Hof*, *Erbdrosten Hof*, and others), some of which are in the rococo style of last century.

The fortifications of the town were converted into promenades after the Seven Years' War, the only relic of them being the *Zwinger* and the *Buddenthurm.*

To the left as we enter the town from the station, on the Promenade, rises the dome of the new *Synagogue.* A little farther on, also to the left, is the **Church of St. Servatius** (Pl. 14; F, 4),

erected as a chapel in the Romanesque style in 1197, afterwards enlarged, rebuilt in 1537, and judiciously restored in 1854-58. The fine domed *Clemenskirche* belongs to the large public *Hospital of St. Clement.*

The beautiful Gothic ***Church of St. Lambert** (Pl. 10; E, 3), built in the latter half of the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier church, with its chief portal of the beginning of the 15th cent., has recently been restored. The choir contains a fine open staircase. On the outside, over the S. portal, the genealogy of Christ. The edifice is characterised by its graceful proportions and bold vaulting.

The tower, the lowest part of which belonged to the original church, was condemned as unsafe in 1881, and is at present a truncated stump with a flat timber roof. On it were suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatics *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolling*, and *Krechting*, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were placed after they had been tortured with red-hot pincers and executed in 1536. The cages are now deposited in the former *Dominican Church*, in the neighbouring Salz-Strasse.

The *Anabaptists*, a sect widely spread over Germany and the Netherlands about the beginning of the Reformation, added at that period to their rejection of infant-baptism a number of other startling and pernicious doctrines. One of their most fanatical adherents was Thomas Münzer, leader of the insurgent peasantry. In Holland they were known, and still exist, under the name of Mennonites, derived from their founder Menno Simons. In 1533 a number of Dutch Anabaptists, headed by John Bockhold, a tailor from Leyden, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, settled at Münster, where with the aid of the Pastor Rottmann and Counsellor Knipperdolling they succeeded in establishing their supremacy in the town and in banishing the episcopal party. Bockhold (John of Leyden) was proclaimed king of the 'New Sion' in 1534. A reign of terror now began, polygamy was introduced, and many atrocities committed, while famine and pestilence devastated the town. The following year, however, Münster was compelled to capitulate to the bishop and his army, and Bockhold, Knipperdolling, and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were cruelly tortured and executed.

To the S. of the Lambertikirche is the *Prinzipal-Markt*, surrounded by Gothic arcades (see above). Here stands the ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 20; E, 4), with a beautiful Gothic gable, containing the 'Friedenssaal' where the Peace of Westphalia was signed on 24th Oct., 1648. The W. façade dates from the second half of the 14th century. Entrance from the back.

The Friedenssaal, built in 1577 and restored in 1853, contains a picturesque chimney-piece of 1577, and portraits of several ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, said to have been painted by Terburg, the well-known Dutch master. It also contains old armour, goblets, etc., and the pincers with which the unfortunate Anabaptists were tortured before their execution. On the first floor is the Large Saloon, in the Gothic style, designed and executed by Salzenberg, which was added in 1862, and is adorned with twelve historical portraits.

Adjoining the Rathhaus, on the side next the church, Prinzipal-Markt 8, is the old *Weigh-House*, a Renaissance building of 1615, with a gable and balcony. — On the other side of the Rathhaus, Prinzipal-Markt 18, is the old *Stadtkeller*, another Renaissance edifice with traces of the mediæval style (1569-71); it contains the collections of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 16; E, 4), consisting mainly of early Italian and German paintings. The Westphalian school is re-

presented by *Ludger tom Ring* (d. 1547), his son *Hermann* (d. 1599), and other masters.

We now proceed through the Michaelis-Platz to the Dom-Platz, which is shaded with lime-trees and embellished with a bronze *Statue of Fürstenberg*, the statesman (d. 1811). To the left is the new *Post Office*, in a Gothic style.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 7; E, 3), begun in 1225 on the site of an earlier building, and consecrated in 1261, was not completed till the next century. The altar stands in a pentagonal apse, round which runs an ambulatory. The S. vestibule contains old Romanesque sculptures and columns, with statues of Christ and the Apostles (11th cent.). The W. portal dates from 1516.

Interior. The ancient decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists, and the harmonious proportions of the building have lately been disguised by gaudy painting. In the W. part of the Nave, a Pietà by *Achtermann*. Over the S. portal the Last Judgment in relief, 1692. Opposite to it, over the N. portal, is an old painting of the 14th cent., Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. — Retro-Choir: to the right, Crucifixion by *Hermann tom Ring* On the wall, an astronomical clock, constructed in 1400. Behind the high-altar, the chapel and monument of the warlike bishop *Bern. v. Galen* (d. 1678). Farther on, Raising of Lazarus by *Ludger tom Ring*. — Choir. Paintings of the Romanesque period on the vaulting, recently discovered under the whitewash, and restored. Tombstones of bishops. Ciborium of 1536. *Achtermann's* Descent from the Cross, a fine group in marble, is in a side-chapel. — The *Chapter House*, adorned with elaborate wood-carvings, contains the credence-table, which was used as a draught-board by the Anabaptists.

In the Domplatz is the *Episcopal Residence* (Pl. 3; D, 3). Adjoining it are the *Academy* (see p. 143) and the unimportant *Museum of Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (Pl. 18; No. 25; always open to strangers), the latter a Romanesque edifice by Manger, finished in 1866. Behind the Academy is the *Royal Gymnasium*, in what was formerly the Jesuits' College (with a church). Opposite the cathedral is the *Ständehaus* (Pl. 23), or Chamber of the Estates; at the entrance, the statues of *Arminius* and *Wittekind*. Adjacent is the *Ludgerianum*, containing the interesting *Historical Museum*, belonging to the Antiquarian Society (not always accessible; apply to Herr Plassmann, in the Ständehaus).

The noble Gothic ***Liebfrauen** or **Ueberwasser-Kirche** (Pl. 11; D, 2) dates from the 14th cent., but most of the internal decorations belong to a recent period. In the choir are three fine stained-glass windows. The mural paintings, by *Mosler* and *Settegast*, depict the foundation of the original chapel on this site by Ludger, first Bishop of Münster (802-809), and the foundation of the Convent of the Virgin in 1040. Below the organ-loft are two votive pictures by *Ludger tom Ring*, and in the sacristy are paintings of the Evangelists by the same artist. — The finest part of the *Tower*, which was begun in the 14th cent., is the upper story, dating from the 15th century. The tower has lately been restored, but the spire is still wanting.

The *Ludgeri Chapel*, adjoining the Liebfrauenkirche, is the

oldest building in Münster, and is said to have been erected by St. Ludgerus.

St. Ægidius (Pl. 6; D, 4), once the church of the Capuchins, of the 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes by Steinle, Settegast, and Mosler.

St. Ignatius (Pl. 9; F, 2), a modern Gothic church of the Jesuits (1857-58), is sumptuously fitted up.

The **Ludgerikirche** (Pl. 12; E, 5), with a *Tower terminating in a picturesque lantern, was erected in the Romanesque style in 1170 and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383. The whole was judiciously restored in 1856-60. — By the Ludgeri-Thor (Pl. E, 5, 6) is a *War Monument*, in memory of 1870-71.

Outside the Mauritz-Thor is the abbey-church of *St. Maurice*, founded about 1070, and rebuilt in 1862 in the Romanesque style, with three towers and a Gothic choir of 1451. The chief tower dates from the 12th century. The monuments of the founders, Bishop Frederick (1063-84) and Bishop Erpo (1097-1118), were desecrated by the Anabaptists, but restored in 1620 and 1768. The church also contains old stained glass and mural paintings. Near it is the modern Gothic *Hospital*.

The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 13; F, 4), a Gothic edifice begun in 1187, and finished towards the end of the 14th cent., was restored in 1859.

Other noteworthy public buildings are the *Schoehaus*, or old guild-hall of the shoemakers, Alter Fischmarkt 27; the *Kramer-amthaus*, Alter Steinweg 7, renewed about 1620; and the new *Prison*, containing 360 separate cells. On the S. side of the Neu-Platz are the new *Law Courts*, and on the W. side is the **Schloss** (Pl. 22; B, 2, 3), formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767 on the site of the old citadel. It is adorned with allegorical sculptures, and possesses a chapel with an altarpiece by Tischbein.

At the back of the Schloss are pleasant grounds (café) and the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. 4) of the Academy. The **Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 4; adm. 30 pf.), on the so-called 'island', to the S. of the latter, is a favourite place of resort.

The train next traverses a flat, moorland country. 27 M. *Sprakel*; 31 M. *Greven*, on the *Ems*, which is here joined by the *Aa*; 38 M. *Emsdetten*; 41½ M. *Mesum*.

46 M. **Rheine** (**Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Schulze)*, a cotton-manufacturing town on the *Ems*, with a fine old Gothic church, is the junction of the line to Oldenzaal and Hanover (R. 8).

51 M. *Salzbergen* (p. 121); 56½ M. *Leschede*. — 65 M. *Lingen*; 77½ M. *Meppen*, the capital of the duchy of Arenberg-Meppen, with 3417 inhab., at the confluence of the *Haase* and the Ems. — 83½ M. *Kellerberg*; 89½ M. *Lathen*; 94 M. *Kluse-Dörpen*; 103 M. *Aschen-*

dorf. — 106 M. *Papenburg*, the largest settlement on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district 120 sq. M. in extent, intersected by canals. 111½ M. *Ihrhove*, whence a line diverges to *Neuschanz* and other places in Holland (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

116½ M. **Leer** (**Möller; *Victoria; Voogdt*), a busy mercantile place, with 10,074 inhab., lies on the *Leda*, at its union with the Ems, in the most fertile part of Ostfriesland. (Railway to Oldenburg and Bremen, see R. 17. Steamboats to Norderney, see p. 155.)

121½ M. *Neermoor;* 126½ M. *Oldersum;* 120½ M. *Petkum.*

132 M. **Emden** (*Sonne; Weisses Haus*, near the steamboat-quay, R. 2 m., B. 1 m.; *Bellevue, Heeren's Hotel*, both near the station; **Prinz von Preussen*), with 13,667 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1744, formerly situated on the Ems, but now 1½ M. distant from it, is a prosperous, Dutch-looking place, intersected by navigable canals, which are connected with the Ems and the Dollart (p. 156), and at high tide are 11½ ft. in depth. The **Rathhaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1574-76, contains an interesting **Arsenal*, where a number of very curious old fire-arms of the Thirty Years' War are preserved. There are also various French weapons, captured in 1870-71, and presented by the emperor. The tower commands a good survey of the town and environs (fee 50 pf.). The *Grosse Kirche* contains the marble monument of Count Enno II. of E. Friesland. The *Natural History Museum* possesses a fine collection of specimens of amber. The Museum of the *Gesellschaft für Kunst und Alterthum* contains a very creditable collection of pictures (mostly Flemish and Dutch), coins, and antiquities, and also a library of works referring to E. Friesland.

Emden is a good starting-point for the islands of *Norderney* and *Borkum* (p. 155).

From Emden to Jever, 51 M., railway in 4¾-6¼ hrs. — Most of the stations are unimportant. From (11 M.) *Georgsheil* a branch-line diverges to (7 M.) **Aurich** (*Deutsches Haus; *Piqueurhof*), the principal town of E. Friesland, pleasantly situated, with 5390 inhabitants. The *Landschaftssaal* and the governor's house contain portraits of the former princes of the country. Handsome château. — 20 M. **Norden** (*Dippel; Deutsches Haus*), an industrial town of 6617 inhab., with a pretty church of 1445. To Norderney, see below. — 38 M. *Esens* (Wessel's Inn, R. 2 m.), chief town of a marshy but fertile district called the *Harlingerland*. From Esens to *Langeoog* and *Spiekeroog*, see p. 156. — 46 M. *Wittmund* (Finkenburg Hotel, well spoken of); to *Wangeroog*, see p. 155. — 51 M. **Jever** (*Hof von Oldenburg*, R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 75 pf.; *Hôtel Buck*), with 5306 inhab., was formerly fortified. It is united with the Jade by a canal. In the palace is a fine cassetted ceiling of oak (1536), one of the finest Renaissance works in Germany. The parish-church contains the tomb of the chieftain Edo Wiemken. (From Jever to *Wangeroog*, see p. 155.) The *Jeverland* was independent down to 1573, and has belonged to Oldenburg since 1814. — Continuation of the railway to *Wilhelmshaven* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 160.

14. From Hanover to Bremen.

76 M. Railway. Express in 2¼ hrs. (fares 10 m. 20, 7 m. 60, 5 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 3¼ hrs. (9 m. 10, 6 m. 80, 4 m 60 pf.).

From Hanover to (13 M.) *Wunstorf*, see p. 91. Country poor,

flat, and sandy. In the distance, to the W., we observe the *Steinhuder Meer*, a lake 2 M. in width, on an artificial island in which Count Wilhelm von der Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress, where he established a military school. General Scharnhorst (d. 1813) received his first military training here. The fortress is carefully kept up, and contains a collection of cannon and weapons of various kinds. *Rehburg*, on the W. bank, is a pleasant watering-place, with baths and whey-cure, 2½ M. to the S. of the small town of the same name.

Wilhelmstein is most conveniently visited from Wunstorf by taking the diligence to (6 M.) *Hagenburg* (once daily), and rowing thence across the lake. — Diligence from Wunstorf to Rehburg (see above), 11 M., four times daily in summer, in 2¼ hrs. — Diligence from Rehburg once daily to (3 M.) *Loccum*, with a Cistercian convent founded in 1163, and a Romanesque church of the 13th cent., restored in 1854.

Several unimportant stations. From (44 M.) *Eystrup* a branch-line diverges to (5 M.) *Hoya*. The train crosses the *Aller*. 54 M. *Verden* (Hôtel Hannover), with its cathedral destitute of tower, where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see; pop. 8553. 58 M. *Langwedel*, junction of the Berlin line (p. 92); 66 M. *Achim*. 72½ M. *Sebaldsbrück*, junction for the Osnabrück line (see p. 155), is connected with Bremen by a tramway-line. To the left the handsome new church of *Hastedt*. — 76 M. *Bremen*.

Bremen.

Hotels. *Hillmann's (Pl. a; E, 4), R. from 3 m., A. 75 pf., D. 3 m.; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; E, 4), R. from 3 m., B. 1 m. 25 pf., D. 4 m., both on the S. side of the Wall-Promenade, with restaurants; *Grand Hôtel du Nord (Pl. f; E, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 14, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf. — *Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. c; E, 5), Domshof 18, R., L., & A. 2½, D. 2½ m.; Siedenburg (Pl. d; E, 5), Wall 175, with café, R. & A. 3, D. 3, B. 1 m., L. 50 pf.; Alberti, Bahnhof-Str. 27; Hannoversches Haus (Pl. g; E, 6), Dechanat-Str. 15, near the Oster-Thor; *Victoria, Heerdenthorsteinweg, unpretending, R., L., & A. 2½, D. 2, B. ¾ m.; Schaper (Pl. h; E, 3), Hôtel de Russie (Pl. k; E, 3), Bellevue (Pl. i; E, 3), Railway Hotel (R. 2 m., B. 75 pf.), all in the Bahnhof-Str., with restaurants.

Restaurants. **Rathskeller* (p. 150); **Hillmann's Keller* (see above); at the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, see above; *Börsen-Restaurant*, in the Exchange Passage; **Hasselmann*, Seemanns-Str. 15; **Kapf's Keller*, Wacht-Str. 43, by the Weser Bridge; at the *Bürgerpark*, see p. 153. — **Beer.** **Saltzmann*, Söge-Str. 4; **Beckröge*, Katharinen-Str. 15; *Börsenhalle*, Domshof; *Haake*, Wacht-Str.; *Kaune*, in the Market; *Hoppe*, Wall 161.

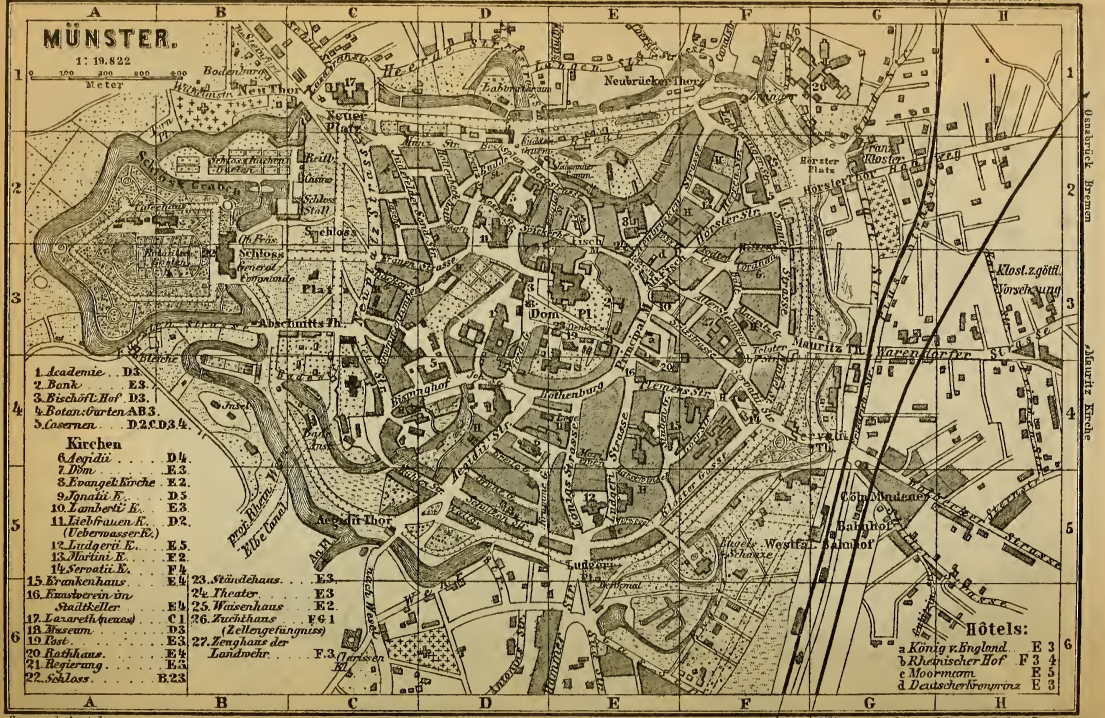
Cabs. Per drive within the city, 1-2 pers. with one horse 50, with two horses 70 pf.; to the suburbs or the Venlo-Hamburg Station 80 pf. or 1 m.; Bürgerpark 1 m. or 1 m. 20 pf., Emmasee 1 m. 30 or 1 m. 50 pf.; for each additional person 20 pf. more; box 30 pf. — By time: 1-2 pers. for ¼ hr. 60 or 80 pf., each additional ¼ hr. 30 or 40 pf., each additional pers. 10 pf.

Theatres. In winter, *Stadttheater* (Pl. 23). Summer Theatre at the *Tivoli*. — **Concerts**, in summer daily, in the *Concordia Garden*, the *Bürgerpark* (p. 153), and the *Garden of the Tivoli Theatre*.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Domsheide (Pl. E, 5; p. 152).

Baths. *Hufeland's River Baths*, in the Werder, on the Kleine Weser; *Leymann's*, near the large bridge. — Warm Baths: **Oeffentliche Badeanstalt* (Pl. E, F, 3), on the Weide (Turkish and Russian baths 1½ m., warm baths 1 m., swimming-bath 40 pf.).

Tramways. 1. From the Market (Pl. E, 4) to *Horn*. 2. The *Walle*,


MÜNSTER.
1: 19,822
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Hengelo
Rheine, Emden
Osnabrück, Bremen
Münster, Hamm
Dülmen, Wesel
Hamm
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Neubrücker Thor
Neuer Platz
Horster Platz
Horsterthor
Aegidii Thor
Abschnitts Th.
Mauritz Th.
Dom Pl.
Schloss
Schloss Graben
Prof. Rhein-Weser-Elbe Canal
Aa
Aa-Kanal
Ludgeri Pl.
Cöln. Münstersche Bahnhof
Kloster z. göttl. Vorsehung
Mauritz Kirche
Warendorfer Str.
Hôtels:
a König v. England E 3
b Rheinischer Hof F 3 4
c Moormann E 5
d Deutscher Kronprinz E 3
1. Academie D 3.
2. Bank E 3.
3. Bischöfl. Hof D 3.
4. Botan. Garten A B 3.
5. Casernen D 2. C D 3. 4.
Kirchen
6. Aegidii D 4.
7. Dom E 3.
8. Evangel. Kirche E 2.
9. Ignatii K. D 5
10. Lamberti K. E 3
11. Liebfrauen K. (Ueberwasser-K.) D 2.
12. Ludgeri K. E 5.
13. Martini K. F 2.
14. Servatii K. F 4.
15. Krankenhaus E 4.
16. Kunstverein im Stadtkeller E 4.
17. Lazareth (neues) C 1.
18. Museum D 3.
19. Post E 3.
20. Rathhaus E 4.
21. Regierung E 3.
22. Schloss B 2. 3.
23. Ständehaus E 3.
24. Theater E 3
25. Waisenhaus E 2.
26. Zuchthaus F G 1 (Zellengefängniss)
27. Zeughaus der Landwehr F 3.

Vegesack u. Bremerhaven
A
B
C
D
BREMEN.
1:18.000
Meter
Oldenburg
Güterbahnhof
Friedhof
Seefahrt
Stephanithor
Doventhor
Weser-Bahnhof
Ansgariithor
Grosse Weser
Kleine Weser
Neustadts Bahnhof
Grüne Kamp
Hohe Thor
Schützenhof
Kaserne
Lazareth
Buntethor
Holzhafen
Neue Wasserkunst
Arbeitshaus
Neustadts Contrescarpe
Neustadts Graben
Am Deich
Wall
Contrescarpe
Faulenstr.
Langenstr.
Obernstrasse
Geeren
Doventhorsteinweg
Stephanithorsteinweg
Theerhof
Grosse Brücke
Kaiserbrücke
Zeughaus
Colosseum
Central-Halle
Waisenhaus
Herdenthor

Hamburg
F
G
H
I
1. Bank, Deutsche, E.5.
2. Börse D.E.5.
3. Börsenhalle E.5.
Denkmäler.
4. Gustav Adolph E.5.
5. Körner G.6.
6. Olbers E.5.
7. Rolandsäule D.5.
8. Gewerbehaus D.4.
9. Kunsthalle E.F.6.
10. Künstlerverein E.5.
Kirchen.
11. St. Ansgarii D.4.
12. Dom E.5.
13. St. Johannis E.6.
14. Liebfrauen D.5.
15. Martini D.5.
16. St. Remberti F.4.
17. Museum E.5.
18. Post u. Telegraph E.5.
19. Rathhaus D.5.
20. Schütting D.5.
21. Stadtbibliothek E.4.
22. Stadthaus E.5.
23. Stadttheater E.5.
24. Bremer Bank D.5.
25. Reichsbank D.4.
Bürgerpark
Parkhaus
Bassin
Venlo-Hamburger Bahnhof
Gas-Anst.
Proj. Central-Bahnhof
Schwachhäuser Chaussee
Uhlandstr.
Bismarckstr.
Bischofsth.
Turnhalle
Casino
Seminar
Höhepfad
Altmannshöhe
Theisenradsdeich
Prangenstr.
Brookstr.
Sachsenstr.
Ansgarsteinweg
Berlin, Hannover
Osnabrück
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Bremen, and *Sebaldsbrück* line, traversing the whole town from the Doven-Thor (Pl. C, 3) on the W. to the Oster-Thor (Pl. E, F, 6) on the E. (viâ the Faulen-Str., Obern-Str., and the Markt, Pl. D, 5). 3. *Ringbahn*, or Circular Line, from the Neustadt, across the Grosse Brücke, over the Markt, through the Osterthor-Str. and the Dobben, and past the railway-station, to the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. C, 4), where it joins the main line.

Steamboats from *Bremerhaven* (p. 154) to *London* (40 hrs.) and *Hull* (36 hrs.) twice weekly; to *New York* (North German Lloyd) weekly (in which travellers for England may return to Southampton).

Consulates. British Consul, *Mr. C. Stokes.* United States Consul, *Mr. Albert Loening.*

Custom House. Bremen being a free port, where no customs are levied, luggage is examined on leaving for other parts of Germany.

Bremen, the second in importance of the three independent Hanseatic cities, with (1885) 123,000 inhab., one of the chief commercial places in N. Germany, lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the *Weser*, about 37 M. from its influx into the German Ocean. On the right bank is the *Altstadt*, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the *Suburbs* are situated, and on the left bank the *Neustadt*, to which the suburb outside the Bunte Thor has been recently added. Many well-preserved old buildings testify to the mediæval importance of the place, while the numerous handsome edifices erected within the last twenty or thirty years, entitle it to a respectable rank among the modern cities of Europe.

The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 788 by Charlemagne. In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hanseatic League (p. 194), but for a long time kept aloof from its proceedings. In 1285 they were formally excluded from it, and, although admitted again in 1358, they were afterwards repeatedly expelled. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1547 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also, who had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and stoutly maintained the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. The town is now chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport, Bremerhaven (p. 154), which is entered yearly by upwards of 3000 seagoing vessels. The value of the imports in 1884 amounted to 516 million, of the exports to 501 million marks. The staple commodities are tobacco, petroleum, rice, grain, wool, and cotton. In 1884 the merchants of Bremen possessed 364 sea-going vessels, including 112 steamers. Bremen is one of the principal starting-points of German emigrants to America, many thousands of whom quit their Fatherland by this port every year (in the years 1832-81: 1,680,000; in 1883: 111,295).

The ***Promenades**, or Wall-Anlagen, laid out by *Altmann* on the old ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. A bust of Altmann has been erected on a bastion near the Doven-Thor (Pl. C, 3). The moat is crossed by six bridges, named after the old gates. Nearest the station is the *Heerden-Thor* (Pl. E, 4), and farther W. the *Ansgarii-Thor* (Pl. D, 4). To the E. of the Heerden-Thor is the *Bischofs-Thor* (Pl. F, 5), near which is the *Theatre* (Pl. 23), built in 1843 and renovated in 1863. In the promenades, not far from the Heerden-Thor, is a *Marble Vase* with reliefs by *Steinhäuser*, re-

presenting the so-called 'Klosterochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. — Near the Ansgarii-Thor is a **Monument* (Pl. D, 3) to the natives of Bremen who fell in 1870-71. On a round granite pedestal, bearing the names (58 in all), rises an admirably-conceived bronze figure of a victorious young warrior; the bronze relief represents the battle of Sedan. — The *Kaiser-Strasse*, constructed in 1874, leads from the Ansgarii-Thor to the Kaiserbrücke (p. 153).

The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three squares, the Domshof, Domsheide, and the Market, situated near each other in the Altstadt; from the market diverge also the two principal streets, the Langen-Str., containing several buildings of the 16th cent., and the Obern-Str.

In the *Market-Place (Pl. D, 5) are the Rathhaus, the Exchange, the 'Schütting', and several handsome old dwelling-houses.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 19), in its main features a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-10; at a late period of the Renaissance a new façade was added, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly-decorated bow-window and handsome gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval, those towards the market represent the Emperor and the seven Electors.

Traversing the lower corridor, we ascend a winding wooden staircase to the Great Hall, which is always open to the public (about 49 yds. long, 15 yds. wide, and recently handsomely restored). On the ceiling are medallion-portraits of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund. The stained-glass windows contain names and armorial bearings of counsellors of Bremen. In a corner of the hall stands a **Statue of Smidt* (d. 1857), Burgomaster of Bremen, in Carrara marble, by Steinhäuser. The *Güldenkammer*, where the women formerly assembled on the occasion of grand processions, is approached by a finely-carved old staircase.

On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated ***Rathskeller**, lately considerably enlarged and adorned with admirable *Frescoes by *Fitger*. The cellar, which contains Rhine and Moselle wines exclusively, is open daily till 11 p.m. (on Sundays not before 3 p.m.). Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; oysters and various cold viands are also supplied. The oldest casks are the 'Rose' (dating from 1653) and the 'Twelve Apostles', which are kept in another part of the cellar, and are shown to the curious. The 'Rose' derives its name from a large rose painted on the ceiling, beneath which the magistrates are said in ancient times to have held their most important meetings, such deliberations '*sub rosa*' being kept profoundly secret. Travellers versed in German literature will recognise several of the 'dramatis personæ' in *Hauff's* 'Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller', to which some of the frescoes refer. The cellarer enquires from time in the upper rooms whether any of the visitors desire to inspect the cellars.

In front of the Rathhaus stands the ***Roland** (Pl. 7), a colossal figure in stone, 18 ft. high, erected in 1412 on the site of an earlier figure of wood, a symbol of free commercial intercourse and supreme criminal jurisdiction, and the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle, and a naked sword in his right, while the head and hand of a criminal at his feet indicate the extent of the municipal jurisdiction.

On the S.E. side of the market rises the ***Exchange** (Pl. 2; D, E, 5), designed by *H. Müller*, and completed in 1864, an imposing

edifice in the Gothic style. The W. façade is adorned with six figures emblematical of the different branches of commerce and manufacture. At the N. portal, on the left Fortune, on the right Prudence. The handsome **Hall*, with a coffered ceiling, and richly decorated with gilding, has double aisles supported by twelve columns. The staircase is adorned with mural paintings by *Arthur Fitger*, and the S. wall of the hall is occupied by a large painting by *Janssen*, representing the colonisation of the Baltic provinces by the Hanseatic League. Opposite rises a figure representing Brema, by *Kropp*. Business-hour 1 o'clock (adm. from 12.30 to 2; fee).

To the W. of the Exchange, and S. of the Rathhaus, is the **Schütting** (Pl. 20), or *Chamber of Commerce*, erected in 1538-94. To the N.W. is the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 14), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., recently restored on the side facing the market. The modern *Stadthaus* (Pl. 22) adjoins the Rathhaus on the N.E. side.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 12; E, 5), a Romanesque edifice with double choir, the main parts of which belong to the original building, was begun in the 11th cent. and greatly altered in the 13th. The N. aisle, which is of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th century. The principal façade was greatly disfigured by the falling of the S. tower in 1638, the ruins of which were exposed by the removal of a neighbouring house in 1876.

The Interior (entered through the house of the sacristan, Sand-Str. 9) has been restored and fitted up for Protestant worship. Admirable *Organ*. In front of it are fine reliefs dating from 1500, representing Charlemagne, St. Willehad with the model of the cathedral, bishops, and others; the modern stained-glass *Windows*, with portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, were executed at Nuremberg. Rococo *Pulpit*, presented by Queen Christina of Sweden. In the low *S. Aisle* is a *Font*, in bronze, of the 11th century. A few steps here descend into the *Bleikeller* (*i. e.* lead-cellar, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies, the oldest having been 400, the most recent 100 years in this undecayed condition. This vault still possesses the property of preventing decomposition, a proof of which is afforded by the dried poultry suspended in it some years ago.

In the Domshof (Pl. E, 5), an extensive Platz on the N. side of the cathedral, is the *Museum* (Pl. 17), beautifully decorated in the interior, and dedicated to social purposes; strangers may be introduced by a member. — The neighbouring *Rutenhof*, a private edifice erected in 1875, contains in the court (open to the public) a frieze, painted by Fitger with frescoes from German history. — In the vicinity, between the Katharinen-Str. and the Söge-Str., is the *Stadt-Bibliothek* (Pl. 21; 70,000 vols.; open daily, 11-1, on Wed. 3-5 also).

Adjoining the S. tower of the cathedral, at the back, is the Gothic building of the *Künstlerverein* (artists' association; Pl. 10). The upper floor of the new wing (entrance adjoining the cathedral) contains a valuable Natural History Collection, which is specially rich in its ornithological and ethnographical departments (open on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 11-1; in summer on Wed. also, 4-6).

The Domsheide is adorned with a *Statue of Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 4; E, 5), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and cast in bronze at Munich. It was destined for Gothenburg, but the vessel in which it was conveyed having been wrecked, the statue was rescued by boatmen of Heligoland, purchased by merchants of Bremen, and presented to their native city in 1856. — The handsome new *Post Office*, in the Renaissance style, stands here. Beyond it is the *Hauptschule*.

The Roman Catholic *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 13; E, 6) is a lofty edifice, with a nave 60 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns; it contains some fine stained glass.

Near the Oster-Thor, in the Wall-Anlagen, is situated the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. 9; E, F, 6), containing pictures, chiefly modern, a few sculptures, and a good collection of drawings by Dürer, old engravings, woodcuts, etc. Admission on Sun. 2-4, 20 pf.; Tues. 11-2, 50 pf.; at other times on payment of a fee to the keeper. Entrance on the left side.

Ground Floor. **Leutze*, Washington's passage of the Delaware; on the right a number of sculptures in marble and casts by *Steinhäuser*, *Hirt*, and others. — Staircase. **Stilke's* cartoons of two frescoes at Stolzenfels: King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy, and Emp. Frederick II. receiving his bride Isabella of England. — First Floor. *Steinhäuser*, Psyche, Pandora, sculptures in marble; *Saal*, The midnight-sun in Norway; *Schwerdgeburt*, Departure of the Salzburg Protestants; *Zimmermann*, Forest-scene; *A. Achenbach*, Westphalian mill; *Meyer of Bremen*, Penitent daughter; *Bamberger*, English coast near Hastings; *Gude*, A coast-scene in Norway; *Calame*, Swiss mountains; *Ritter*, The son's last letter; *Camphausen*, The passage to Alsen. Also several Dutch, early German, and Italian works; Backgammon-players, by *Terburg;* sea-pieces by *Gruyter* and *Koekkoek*. Amongst the sculptures: Violin-player, Mignon, etc., by *Steinhäuser*.

The *Altmannshöhe* (Pl. E, 6; comp. p. 149), at the S. end of the promenades, affords a pleasant view of the busy Weser and the Neustadt; opposite lie the water-works of the town. — To the W. of this point, on the Körner-Wall, is a monument to *Theodore Körner* (Pl. 5; G, 6). — In the promenades, to the N. of the Kunsthalle, rises the marble **Statue of Olbers* (d. 1840; Pl. 6; E, 5), a distinguished physician and astronomer, by *Steinhäuser*.

The new quarters of the town outside the *Oster-Thor* and *Bischofs-Thor* (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), especially the *Osterdeich* on the banks of the Weser (Pl. F, G, 7), An der Schleifmühle, and the Bismarck-Str. (Pl. G, H, I, 4, 5), contain many handsome private houses. The modern Gothic *Rembertikirche* (Pl. 16; F, 4), built in 1870, is also noticeable.

The **Ansgariikirche** (Pl. 11; D, 4), erected in 1229-43, with an altarpiece by Tischbein, has been recently restored and adorned with stained-glass windows. The tower, 357 ft. in height, commands an extensive view. Opposite the W. portal is a group in sandstone by *Steinhäuser*, representing St. Ansgarius, the apostle of the north, and first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg (d. 865), in the act of releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism. — Beyond it is the *Gewerbehaus* (Pl. 8), erected in 1619 as a

guild-hall of the cloth-merchants, with a well-preserved Renaissance façade in sandstone. The interior is restored, and has been employed for commercial purposes since 1863. The Kaiser-Saal, containing portraits of Burgomasters of Bremen, is shewn on application to the steward. — Adjoining the tower of the Ansgariikirche is the new *Savings Bank*, in the Renaissance style.

Several **Bridges** connect the Altstadt on the right with the Neustadt on the left bank of the Weser. In the centre of the town the *Grosse Brücke* (Pl. D, 6) crosses from the Wachtstrasse to the *Werder*, from which a smaller bridge crosses the *Kleine Weser* to the Neustadt. Below the Werder is the recently-finished *Kaiser-Brücke* (Pl. C, 4, 5), which connects the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 150) with the Grosse Allee in the Neustadt. Nos. 20-22 in the Kaiser-Str. contain the *Industrial Museum* (adm. daily, except Sat., 10-1). The ancient *Haus Seefahrt*, an asylum for aged seamen and their widows, founded in 1525, was removed on the construction of the Kaiser-Str.; the famous inscription above the door, 'Navigare necesse est, vivere non necesse', has been placed on the new institution outside the Stephani-Thor. The hall of the new building is adorned with paintings by *A. Fitger*. In 1883 the same artist adorned the chapel of *St. Peter's Orphanage* (Pl. C, 4), in the Hutfiller-Str., with a frieze representing the 'Golden Garden' described in Luther's well-known letter to his son Hans (contribution to funds of the institution expected). — At the lower (W.) end of the town the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge* (Pl. A, 3, 4; p. 155), which is also available for foot-passengers.

To the N.E. of the town, about 1/4 M. from the central railway station, is situated the *Bürgerpark* (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2), laid out since 1866, and now a favourite resort, especially on evenings when concerts are given (Restaurant). — To the E. of Bremen is *Schwachhausen* (on the tramway-line to Horn, p. 148), another popular resort.

From Bremen to Geestemünde and Bremerhaven.

38 1/2 M. Railway to Geestemünde in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.). Compare Map.

4 M. *Oslebshausen* (to the right the new prison of Bremen); 7 M. *Burg-Lesum* (branch-line to *Vegesack* in 1/4 hr.). Then *Ritterhude*, *Osterholz-Scharmbeck*, *Oldenbüttel*, *Lübberstedt*, *Stubben*, *Freschluneberg*, *Loxstedt*.

38 1/2 M. **Geestemünde** (*Hôtel Hannover*, opposite the quay of the Norderney and Heligoland steamers; *Meyer*, at the upper end of the town; *Union*, Bülow-Str.; *Wehring*, at the station), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, was founded by the Hanoverian government as a rival of Bremerhaven. Pop. 4066. The harbour, completed in 1863, has excellent magazines and cranes, and there is a separate harbour for petroleum. Steamers to Norderney, see p. 155; to Heligoland, see p. 174. — On the opposite bank of the Geeste lies —

Bremerhaven (*Beermann's Hotel*, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, omn. ¾ m.; *Steinhoff; Löhr*, all three in the market-place; *Winter*, at the harbour), the prosperous seaport of Bremen, founded by the advice of the burgomaster Smidt (p. 150) on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover in 1827, and enlarged by later treaties with Hanover and Prussia. It is now a rapidly-increasing town with 14,239 inhab. and extensive shipping traffic. The *Docks* are commodious and well organised, and, in practical arrangement, equal to those of Antwerp. Close to the two old docks, completed in 1830 and 1851, a third dock, on a very large scale, was constructed in 1872-76. A visit may be paid to the extensive work-shops and dry-docks of the *Norddeutsche Lloyd*, and also to one of the large Transatlantic steamers usually lying here (tickets at the Lloyd Office). The *Lighthouse* commands a good survey of the environs. The 'time-ball' falls at noon by Bremerhaven time, and 24 min. later falls again at noon by Greenwich time. The lofty open spire of the modern Gothic church is a conspicuous object for miles around.

On the N.E. Bremerhaven is adjoined by *Lehe*, a small town of 9092 inhab., connected with Bremerhaven and Geestemünde by tramway.

15. From Cologne to Bremen and Hamburg by Münster.

Railway to (101 M.) *Münster* in 3¼-5½ hrs. (fares 13 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 70 pf.; express 14 m. 70, 11 m., 7 m. 60 pf.); to (207 M) *Bremen* in 5¾-12 hrs. (fares 26 m. 40, 19 m. 80, 13 m. 30 pf.; express 30 m. 10, 22 m. 40, 15 m. 60 pf.); to (277 M.) *Hamburg*, express in 8½-9 hrs. (fares 41 m. 50, 30 m. 90, 21 m. 50 pf.).

From Cologne to (44 M.) *Oberhausen* and (59 M.) *Wanne*, see R. 3. The Hamburg line here diverges to the N. from the Minden railway. Beyond (66 M.) *Recklinghausen* the train crosses the *Lippe*. 75 M. *Haltern* is the junction for the Hamburg and Flushing line. Farther on we obtain a view of the château of *Sythen*, near which Pepin the Short defeated the Saxons in 758. 82 M. *Dülmen*, the junction for the Dortmund, Gronau, and Enschede line.

101 M. **Münster**, see p. 143.

From Münster to Gronau, 35 M., railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 4 m. 50, 3 m. 40, 2 m. 30 pf.). The most important intermediate station is (20 M.) **Burgsteinfurt** *(Sonne; Hegelich)*, with a château of Prince Bentheim-Steinfurt and a fine *Park called the 'Bagno'. At Burgsteinfurt the line intersects that from Quakenbrück to Duisburg (p. 85). — 35 M. *Gronau*, a small Dutch-speaking town on the *Dinkel*, with a château of Prince Bentheim-Tecklenburg. From Gronau to *Zwolle*, see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*.

From Münster to *Hamm* and *Emden*, see R. 13.

The train crosses the *Ems*. 108 M. *Westbevern;* 116 M. *Kattenvenne;* 120 M. *Lengerich*, on the N.W. spurs of the *Osning*. Tunnel, 820 yds. long.

Diligence from Lengerich twice daily to (4 M.) *Tecklenburg* (Steinert; *Rest. Felsengrotte), a small town with a ruined château. — *Iburg* (*Inn), 6 M. to the E. of Tecklenburg and 9½ M. to the S. of Osnabrück, is another favourite resort of the Osnabrückers. It possesses an old episco-

pal château and Benedictine abbey. Fine view from the neighbouring *Dörenberg*.

126 M. *Hassbergen*, whence a short branch diverges to the *Georg-Marien-Hütte*.

130 M. **Osnabrück**, see p. 121. The line here crosses the Hanover and Rheine line (p. 121).

134½ M. *Belm;* 137 M. *Vehrte;* 141 M. *Ostercappeln;* 146 M. *Bohmte*. — About 3 M. to the S. of Bohmte are the small saline baths of *Essen* (Siek), lying amid the woods at the base of the low *Süntel Hills*. Hence to *Ostenwalde* (p. 122), 9 M.

153 M. *Lemförde-Dielingen*, to the W. of which lies the *Dümmer See*, abounding in fish. 165 M. *Diepholz*, situated on the *Hunte*, with an old château; 169½ M. *Drebber;* 174 M. *Barnstorf;* 182 M. *Twistringen*, a straw-plaiting place, with a new Gothic church; 187 M. *Bassum*, with an abbey-church of the 14th cent., restored in 1866; 192 M. *Syke;* 197 M. *Kirchweyhe*. The train now crosses the *Weser* by a handsome iron bridge. 203 M. *Hemelingen* (for *Sebaldsbrück*, p. 148).

207 M. **Bremen**, see p. 148.

214 M. *Oberneuland;* 218 M. *Sagehorn;* 223 M. *Ottersberg;* 228 M. *Sottrum;* 233½ M. *Rotenburg*, at the confluence of the *Rodau* and the *Wumme*, with a large château of the former bishops of Verden; 239½ M. *Scheessel;* 251 M. *Tostedt*. At (258 M.) *Buchholz* a branch diverges to Lüneburg (24 M.; p. 161). 265 M. *Hittfeld*.

270 M. *Harburg*, see p. 162. — 277 M. **Hamburg**, see p. 162.

16. The East-Frisian Islands.

Norderney. Borkum. Wangeroog.

Comp. Map, p. 137.

To Norderney. From *Geestemünde* (Bremerhaven) to *Norderney* steamer in summer daily, except Sun., in 4-5 hrs. (fare 10 m., return-ticket 15 m.). — From *Heligoland* steamer twice weekly (Mon. and Frid.), in connection with the steamer from Hamburg to Heligoland (fare from Hamburg 18 m., return-ticket 30 m.). — From *Emden* steamer daily in 4-5 hrs. (fare 7 m., return 10 m.). — From *Leer* steamer daily, except Sun., in 4½-5 hrs. (fare 8 m., return-ticket 12 m.). — From *Norden* by omnibus to *Norddeich* (p. 156) in ½ hr. (50 pf.), and thence to *Norderney* by steamboat in ¾ hr. (fare 1-2½ m., return-ticket, available for five days, 3-4 m.) or by ferry-boat (fare 1 m.).

To Borkum. From *Emden* steamer daily in 3-3½ hrs. (fare 6 m., return-ticket 9 m.); ferry-boat once or twice weekly in 4-6 hrs. (fares 2 m., 1 m. 25 pf.). — From *Leer* steamer daily, except Sun., in 3½-4 hrs. (fare 8 m., return-ticket 12 m.).

To Wangeroog. From *Jever* (p. 147) and *Wittmund* (p. 147) diligence twice daily in 2¼ and 2 hrs. to *Carolinensiel;* thence steamer to *Borkum* daily till 15th Sept. (fare 2 m. 50 pf.); after 15th Sept. ferry-boat once or twice weekly (fare 1 m.). From the steamer to the village by boat and carriage, 1 m. 50 pf.

To Juist. From *Norddeich* (p. 156) ferry-boat thrice weekly (1 m.).

To Langeoog. From *Esens* (p. 147) daily connection with *Bensersiel*, in correspondence with the ferry-boat (1 m.).

To Spiekeroog. From *Esens* (p. 147) diligence (60 pf.) daily in summer to (1¼ hr.) *Neuharlingersiel;* thence ferry-boat to *Spiekeroog* in ¾-1¼ hr. (fare 1 m); carriage to the village 1 m.

From Geestemünde to Norderney. The steamboat-pier is on the *Geeste*, ½ M. from the railway-station (comp. Map, p. 155). It is advisable, before sending luggage from the station to the steamer, to see it labelled at the custom-house. The steamer passes the mouth of the *Jade* and steers through the *Watt*, a strait with numerous sand-banks, which separates the E. Frisian islands from the mainland, and is passable for carriages at low tide at the S.E. end. It then passes the islands of *Wangeroog*, *Spiekeroog*, *Langeoog*, and *Baltrum*, all frequented for sea-bathing. **Wangeroog** (*Kurhaus*, R. 2½, 'pens.' 6 m.; *Stülcke*, less pretentious, 'pens.' 4 m.; *Private Apartments* 9-15 m. a week; *Visitors' Tax* 2 m.) is the most popular, being visited by about 1000 sea-bathers annually. — **Spiekeroog** (*Günsel*, *Janssen*, 'pens.' 28-38 m. a week, D. 2 m.; *Private Apartments* 7½-12 m. a week; *Visitors' Tax* 2 m.) is less expensive.

From Emden to Norderney (see above). The steamer describes a long curve towards the S., and then steers towards the N.W. through the *Dollart*, a bay 120 sq. M. in extent, formed by an inundation of the *Ems* in 1277, which occasioned the destruction of a town and numerous villages (comp. Map, p. 155).

From Norden to Norderney. Omnibus in ½ hr. from Norden (see above) to the *Norddeich*, whence a steamboat crosses once or twice daily to Norderney at high tide in ¾ hr. A tramway from Norden railway-station to Norddeich is projected.

Norderney. — **Arrival.** Carriages are in waiting at the pier (96 yards long) to convey travellers to the Conversationshaus (40 pf. each person). The services of a commissionnaire may then be engaged to facilitate the search for apartments; or temporary accommodation in the Bazaar may be obtained on application at the bath-office. *Luggage* is conveyed from the steamer to the luggage-sheds at the entrance of the village (for which 60 pf. per 55lbs. is charged), where it is afterwards claimed by its owners.

Hotels and Restaurants. *Bellevue, R., L., & A. 3 m., B. 80 pf., D. 2½ m.; *Schuchardt; Kaiserhof; Deutsches Haus, well spoken of; Meyer's, small, with good restaurant; *Simmering, D. 1½ m.; Engehausen's Family Hotel, D. 1¾ m. — At the *Conversationshaus and the *Strand-Etablissement, table d'hôte daily at 1 and 3, and at 2 and 3½ o'clock respectively, at 2¼-4 m.; suppers *à la carte*. Apartments are not let at these establishments. — **Oterendorp's Restaurant* (wine), good cuisine; *Borg's Old German Wine Rooms;* Restaurant in the *Bremen Buildings*, well spoken of; *Hövel*, confectioner; *Winkler*, unpretending.

Private Apartments. The best are those in the *Grosse Logirhaus* and in the new buildings in the Kaiser-, Bismarck-, Moltke-, and Friedrich-Str., near the beach. Room with sea-view 40-50 m. per week, suite of rooms for a family 100 m.; table-d'hôte 2¼ m. Rooms of modest pretensions, but clean, may be hired in most of the streets. A bedroom with one or two beds from 12 m. a week upwards; a suite of 4-6 rooms, kitchen, and servants' accommodation, 80-150 m. per week. In most of these apartments breakfast and supper may be had at a moderate charge.

Visitors' Tax 10 m., 2 pers. 15, 3-4 pers. 20 m. (children and domestics free), on payment of which tickets are obtainable at the bath-office (8-12 a.m. and 3-6 p.m.), admitting the holder to the reading-room, the concerts, and the réunions.

Bath Tickets (1 m. 20 pf., including towels) issued at the bath-office. Bathing hours from 5 a.m. to 2 p.m. (tide-tables at the Bazaar, 50 pf.). — The various rules, formalities, and petty payments will probably seem irksome and ridiculous to the vigorous and practised bather, but it must be borne in mind that the visitors are numerous, the space limited, and most of the bathers inexperienced. — At the *Warmbadehaus* fresh-water, shower, and other baths may be had. Tickets at the bath-office.

Physicians. *Dr. Fromm; Dr. Thalheim; Dr. Kruse; Dr. Rohden* (Children's Hospital).

Post and Telegraph Office in the Strand-Str. *Bath, Police,* and *Enquiry Offices* at the old Conversationshaus. *Bath Ticket Office* beside the Conversationshaus.

Norderney, i. e. 'northern island', with (1880) 2114 inhab., about 8 M. long, and $1^1/_2$ M. broad, is the largest and the most populous of the East Frisian islands, and like the rest of the group is sandy and almost entirely destitute of vegetation. The village, which is at present the most popular German sea-bathing place (12,000 visitors yearly), lies at the S.W. angle of the island. It is also frequented as a winter-residence by persons with delicate chests, and a large institution has been built for scrofulous children.

At the S. end of the village is the *Conversationshaus*, surrounded by grounds. Near it are the *Bazaar* with its shops, the old and new *Warmbadehaus*, and the *Grosse Logirhaus*. — From the Conversationshaus towards the E. runs the *Marien-Strasse*, commanding a view of the opposite coast and of the 'Wattenmeer', or shallow sea between the island and the mainland. Along the downs towards the N.W. extends the new *Victoria-Strasse*, facing the sea. At the end of it is the *Strand-Etablissement*, with a glazed veranda on the side next the sea. Close by is the *Marienhöhe*, with a pavilion (Café, at the back of the hill), and farther on is the *Victoriahalle* (Restaurant). In the *Kaiser-Strasse*, which also looks towards the sea, are the houses erected by the *Bremer Baugesellschaft*, or building society, and several other substantial buildings.

The *Beach* to the N. of the village is the principal rendezvous of the visitors. The N.W. part, adjoining the Victoriahalle, is the *Damenstrand* (from which gentlemen are excluded till 2 p.m.); the N. part is the *Herrenstrand* (Giftbude Restaurant), near which is the *Georgshöhe*, commanding a pleasant view.

The island is bounded on three sides by *Dünen*, or sand-hills, 30-50 ft. in height, formed by the action of the wind, partly overgrown with the peculiar '*Helm*' grass, and presenting a barrier to the encroachments of the sea. The island, however, has frequently suffered seriously from storms, and bulwarks of masonry have therefore been constructed for its additional protection.

At the E. end of the Marien-Str. is the *Schanze*, an intrenchment thrown up by the French in 1811, now converted into pleasure-grounds, which are much frequented in hot weather. The '*Ruppertsburger Kamp*', a small grove of alders, encircling an eminence, $^3/_4$ M. farther to the E., may also be visited ($^1/_2$ M. farther a small inn). — About 2 M. farther E. is the *Lighthouse*, 196 ft. high, erected in 1873 and commanding a fine pano-

rama (adm. from 10 to 1/2 hr. before sunset; tickets at the bath-office 1 m.). At the E. end of the island is the *Weisse Düne*, a hill of white sand, affording an extensive prospect.

Pleasure-boats may be hired in the afternoon on the Damenstrand at 50 pf. for each person, or 3 m. per hour.

From Emden (p. 147) or Leer (p. 147) to Borkum. Steamer, see p. 155. Compare the Map, p. 155. On the S. and E. coast of the island, passengers are landed by small boats and carriages.

Borkum, situated at the mouth of the Ems, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Ooster Ems* and *Wester Ems*, is the westernmost of the E. Frisian islands. It is 5 M. long and 2 1/2 M. broad, and consists of the Ostland and Westland. It possesses pleasant green pastures, which support an excellent breed of milch cattle. The island is visited by about 2000 sea-bathers annually. Tolerable apartments may be procured for 6-18 m. per week, and there are several inns *(Bakker Senior; Bakker Junior; Köhler*, with the post and telegraph office; *Köhler Junior; Kaiserhof)* and an 'Old German' wine-room and restaurant. Excellent beach for bathing, 3/4 M. from the village, but suitable at high tide only. There is also an establishment with warm baths. In the village is an old lighthouse, 153 ft. in height, and near it a new one, 40 ft. higher. — The E. side of Borkum and the Dutch island of *Rottum* are the haunts of thousands of sea-fowl, which breed there.

17. From Bremen to Leer and Emden.

77 M. Railway from Bremen to *Leer* in 2 3/4-3 hrs. (fares 6 m., 4 m. 50 pf., 3 m.); from Leer to *Emden* in 1/2-3/4 hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10 pf.).

Bremen, see p. 148. The train crosses the Weser by the railway-bridge mentioned at p. 155, and halts at *Bremen-Neustadt*. 3 1/2 M. *Huchtingen;* 9 M. *Delmenhorst*, in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, on the *Delme*, with an old castle; 16 M. *Hude*, with a picturesque ruined monastery, dating from 1236. Branch-line to (27 M.) *Nordenhamm*, whence there is a steam-ferry to Geestemünde (p. 153). 22 1/2 M. *Wüsting*.

27 M. **Oldenburg** (**Hôtel de Russie*, R. & L. 2, A. 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 m.; **Erbgrossherzog; Neues Haus*; *Butjadinger Hof*, D. 1 1/2 M.; *Kronprinz*, near the station, unpretending; *Thalen's Restaurant*, Theaterwall; *Eiler's Restaurant*, Wall-Str. 11), the capital of the grand-duchy of that name, is a quiet and pleasant town on the *Hunte*, with 18,416 inhab., surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling-houses, which have superseded the old ramparts. The old *Rathhaus*, in the market-place, dating from 1635, is about to be superseded by a new erection.

Near the centre of the town is the grand-ducal Residenzschloss, occupied by the crown-prince and erected in the 17th and 18th cent.; it contains some modern pictures (by *Willers*, *Tischbein*, *Riedel*, *Kretzschmer*, *Lot*, *Rahl*, *Preller*, *Verboeckhoven*, etc.), a

Geogroph. Anstalt von. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

OLDENBURG.
1:7.330
0 50 100 200 300 Meter
1. Rathhaus B4.
2. Telegr. Bureau B4.
3. Seminar B1.
4. Realschule A3.
5. Lamberti-Kirche B4.
6. Katholische K. A2.
Kasernen
Pferdemarkt-Platz
Johannisstrasse
Bremen, Osnabrück
Bahnhof
Bahnhofstrasse
Die Hunte
Huntestrasse
Post
Markt
Marstall
Schloss
Theater
Gymnasium
Palais
Augusteum
Landgericht
Gefangenhaus
Museum
Bibliothek
Turfloschplatz
Dampfwäscherei
Schlossgarten
Schleusen-Br.
Badeplatz
Canal
Vorstadt
Kasernen
Osternburg
Bremen-Strasse
Langenweg
Oltjestrich
Canalstrasse
Alte Huntestrasse
Amalienstrasse
Bismarckstrasse
Moltkestrasse
Roonstrasse
Dobbenstrasse
Bruderstrasse
Blumenstrasse
Friedens-Pl.
Hospital
Kurwickstrasse
Staulinie
Staugraben
Osterstrasse
Gottorpstrasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Bremer Strasse
Eversten-Holz
Geograph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

few sculptures, a library (open daily, 10-12.30), and a considerable collection of engravings and coins. Opposite the palace are the *Ducal Stables*. — To the E., between the Hunte and the Garten-Strasse, lies the *Palace Garden*. In the vicinity is a fine park named the *Everstenholz*.

Crossing the Hunte and pursuing a straight direction, we observe the PALAIS, the residence of the Grand Duke, on the left, which also contains a number of good modern pictures and a few sculptures. — A few hundred paces farther, to the S., we reach the *Public Library*, containing about 100,000 vols. and MSS. (adm. 10-1.30). On the groundfloor are the grand-ducal archives. Adjacent is the new *Museum*, a Renaissance edifice, containing extensive collections of Germanic and other antiquities, and also of objects of natural history (adm. on Sun. and Mon. 12-2, Wed. 1-4; at other times on application; fee).

To the right of the Palais, in the Elisabeth-Strasse, rises the *AUGUSTEUM, a handsome edifice in the late-Renaissance style (1866), containing the valuable grand-ducal picture-gallery of old masters (adm. daily 11-2, Sun. 12-2). The nucleus of the gallery, which now consists of about 350 works, was a collection of 86 pictures purchased from Tischbein the painter in 1804. Good catalogue.

The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Griepenkerl*, representing the development of art in antiquity, the middle ages, the Renaissance, and modern times.

SECTION I. (by the entrance-door): *38. *Boltraffio*, Head of a girl; *39. *Solario*, Herodias; 32, 33. *Gaud. Ferrari*, 34. *Borgognone*, 55. *Franc. Francia*, Madonnas; *31. *Lombard School*, John the Baptist; 4. *Garofalo*, St. Catharine; 7. *Fra Angelico*, Madonna. — We now turn to the right and enter SECTION V.: 130, 131. *Teniers*, Peasants; 109. *Rubens*, St. Francis of Assisi; 108. *Rubens*, Head of a man. — SECTION VI.: 122. *Snyders*, Poultry; 123. *Nieulant*, Feathered songsters; 100. *Pourbus the Younger*, Half-length portrait of a knight; 90. *Mabuse*, Madonna; 155. *Wouverman*, Alms; *Rembrandt*, *169. Landscape, 167. Portrait of a man, *166. The artist's mother reading (1632), 170. Old man; 171, 172. *F. Bol*, Man and woman; 161-164. *Ruysdael*, Landscapes. 182. *Jan Livens*, Old man. — SECTION VII.: 93. *Lucas van Leyden*, Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland; 141. *Mierevelt*, Half-length of a woman; 203. *Jan Steen*, Party; *196. *Bakhuisen*, Sea-piece; 185. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a man; 205. *Hondecoeter*, Unbidden guests; 106. *Rubens*, Prometheus. — Returning to the entrance, we now proceed to the left to SECTION II. (unimportant). — SECTION III.: 69. *Cariani*, Jealousy; 82. *P. Veronese*, Venus with Cupid; *78. *P. Bordone*, Venetian lady; 71. *Moretto*, Noble of Bergamo; 68. *Seb. del Piombo*, Body of Christ with angels; 18. *Al. Allori*, Bianca Cappello; *70. *Lor. Lotto*, Cavalier. — SECTION IV.: Works by *Tischbein* and other painters of last century, and several early German pictures. — An adjoining cabinet contains *Plaster Casts*, *Lithographs*, and a few *Bronzes*.

Among the finest new buildings in Oldenburg are the *Theatre* (in the Italian Renaissance style, opened in 1881), the *Railway Station*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Commercial School*, in front of which last is a bust of Herbart the philosopher (b. at Oldenburg in 1776). In the Friedens-Platz is a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

FROM OLDENBURG TO WILHELMSHAVEN, 32½ M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.). 8 M. *Rastede*, once a large Benedictine abbey, founded in 1121, was converted into a château in 1550, and is now a sum-

mer-residence of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; fine park in the English style. — 10½ M. *Hahn;* 14 M. *Jaderberg.* — 20 M. **Varel** (**Hôtel Ebolé; Müller; Victoria Hotel; Butjadinger Hof*), a cheerful little town amid pretty scenery (favourite walks to the *Hochwald* and *Mühlenteich*, with restaurants). At the W. angle of the Jade-Busen, 3 M. to the N., is *Dangast*, a sea-bathing place with pleasant grounds (300 visitors annually). From (24½ M.) *Ellenser Damm* a pleasant drive may be taken to the 'Neuenburg Urwald' (diligence to *Neuenburg*, 7 M., daily, in 1½ hr.). — 28 M. *Sande*, the junction of the railway to *Jever* (p. 147) and *Emden* (p. 147).

32½ M. **Wilhelmshaven** (**Hempel*, Roon-Str.; **Prinz Heinrich*, Kronprinzen-Str.; *Kronprinz*, König-Str.; *Burg Hohenzollern*, near the station, *Hôt. Oldenwurtel*, Bismarck-Str.; *Berliner Hof*, Manteuffel-Str., the last three unpretending; *Rothe Schloss Restaurant*, Roon-Str.), the second war-harbour of Germany and chief naval-station on the N. Sea, constructed by the Prusians in 1855-69, on the N.W. side of the *Jade-Busen*. This basin, formed in 1528 by an inundation, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the N. Sea by the *Jade*, a channel 3 M. wide. Wilhelmshaven, which in 1880 contained 12,592 inhab., is a pleasant-looking town, laid out on an ample scale, with wide streets shaded by trees.

Near the station is a bronze statue of Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia (d. 1873), erected in 1882. The *Entrance* to the harbour, protected by piers 120 yds. long, is separated by a huge dock-gate from the *Outer Harbour;* a second gate and a canal then lead to the *Inner Harbour* (400 yds. by 240 yds.). Connected with the latter are three dry docks and two slips for the construction of vessels of all kinds.

The dockyard, which is enclosed by a lofty wall, is not shown without a ticket of admission from the naval office (50 pf.). In the inner harbour lie all the vessels on the North Sea station which are not on service, chiefly large iron-clads. — Another entrance to the harbour from the S., a torpedo harbour, a commercial harbour, and a canal connecting the Ems and the Jade, are nearly completed. Strong fortifications have been erected at different points for the protection of the whole establishment. — To the N.E. of the town, between two large barracks, is the *Observatory*, with a time-ball. A good panorama is obtained from the 'Wasserthurm' in the park (adm. by ticket obtained in the Park Restaurant, 25 pf.).

From Oldenburg to Osnabrück, 69½ M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 5 m. 10, 3 m. 40 pf.). Unimportant stations. From (39 M.) *Quakenbrück* (Rothes Haus), an industrious little town on the Haase, possessing an old abbey-church, a line diverges to (107 M.) Duisburg, passing Rheine, Burgsteinfurt, and Coesfeld. — 57½ M. *Bramsche.* On the left is seen the *Wiehengebirge*, where some authorities are inclined to identify the scene of the defeat of Varus (comp. p. 89) with a spot near *Engter* (3½ M. to the E. of Bramsche) and *Kalkriese*, called variously *Wittefeld*, *Wyksfeld*, and *Ahrensfeld* (*i. e.* kings', dukes', or eagles' field). *Osnabrück*, see p. 121.

31 M. *Bloh.* — 37 M. *Zwischenahn* (Curhaus; Röber), pleasantly situated on a lake and visited as a summer-resort. A small steamer plies on the lake. — From (42 M.) *Ocholt* a branch-line runs to Westerstede. The line intersects the extensive *Hochmoor* (p. 147). 39½ M. *Apen.* Beyond *Augustveen*, with large iron-works, the train crosses the Prussian frontier. — 52½ M. *Stickhausen;* 56 M. *Nortmoor.*

61½ M. **Leer**, and thence to (77 M.) **Emden**, see p. 147.

18. From Hanover to Hamburg.

112 M. Railway. Express in 3¼ hrs. (fares 17 m. 50, 13 m. 10, 9 m. 10 pf.); ordinary trains in 4½ hrs. (fares 15 m. 60, 11 m. 70, 7 m. 90 pf.).

Hanover, see p. 122. — 10 M. **Lehrte**, the junction of the Berlin-Hanover-Cologne (p. 91), Brunswick-Magdeburg (p. 93), and Hildesheim (p. 129) lines. 15 M. *Burgdorf*; 20½ M. *Ehlershausen*.

26½ M. **Celle** *(Bockstöver's Hotel; Hôtel de Hanovre; Sasse)*, on the *Aller*, the chief town of the district, with 18,800 inhab., is the seat of the higher provincial tribunal of Hanover. The old *Schloss*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, is partly late-Gothic in style, and was partly erected in the Renaissance style at the end of the 17th century. The altarpiece of the interesting *Chapel* is by Martin de Vos of Antwerp (1569). The old *Parish Church* contains the ducal burial-vaults, and that of the Danish queen Caroline Matilda (p. 219). In the 'French Garden', outside the town, rises a monument to *Queen Caroline Matilda*, and in the grounds of the 'Trift' is another to *A. Thaer*, the agriculturist, born at Celle in 1752 (d. 1828).

Stations *Eschede*, *Unterlüss*, *Suderburg*. — 60 M. **Uelzen**, junction for the Stendal and Bremen line (p. 92). Beyond (68 M.) *Bevensen* the dreary *Lüneburger Haide* is traversed.

81 M. **Lüneburg** *(*Wellenkamp's Hotel; *Deutsches Haus)*, an old town with 19,034 inhab., on the navigable *Ilmenau*, possessing salt-works which have long been of some importance, was a prominent member of the Hansa in the middle ages. A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14th-16th centuries. On quitting the station, which lies to the E. of the town, and crossing the Ilmenau, we may reach the market either by the *Altenbrücker-Thor* to the left, or by the *Lüner-Thor* to the right. By the former route we pass the church of **St. John*, a Gothic edifice with double aisles, dating from the middle of the 14th cent., with subsequent additions (sacristan, Johanniskirchhof 25). If we choose the other way we pass the church of **St. Nicholas*, with a lofty nave and double aisles, dating from 1409 and containing some good paintings and valuable old embroidered vestments. In the Market Place, which is adorned with a fountain of 1530 with a modern basin, rises the Rathhaus, a pile of various buildings dating from the 13th down to the 18th century (custodian, Lichte, in the Marien-Platz). The most remarkable part is the so-called '**Laube*', of the 14th cent., with beautiful stained-glass windows, cabinets, and interesting mural decorations (about 1525, lately restored). Adjoining this is the '*Kör-Gemach*', for the election of the mayor, dating from the end of the 15th century. The *Fürstensaal*, dating from the 16th cent., contains electroplate copies of the Lüneburg silver service now in Berlin (p. 59); the

**Rathsstube*, of 1566-83, contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest, an elaborate gate by H. Ruge of 1576, and other interesting objects. The W. part of the Rathhaus, called the *Kämmereigebäude*, contains a beautifully carved wooden door and a fine panelled and carved room of the end of the 16th cent. (first floor). The *Town Library* possesses 31,000 vols. and several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th cent. (Thurs., 11-1). The *Gymnasium* contains natural history and other collections (adm. 50 pf.). On the N.W. side of the town stands the church of *St. Michael*, with a crypt, erected in 1376-1418; it contains the burial-vault of the Guelph-Billung princes.

The *Kalkberg*, a little to the W. of the town, is a good point of view. — About $^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of the Lüner Thor is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne*, founded in 1172, a brick building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions of the 18th. In the church is an early-Gothic *Altar-Antependium, with paintings of the 13th century. Fine cloisters.

From Lüneburg to Büchen, 18$^1/_2$ M., railway in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (fares 3 m. 30, 2 m. 50, 1 m. 80 pf.). — 11 M. **Lauenburg**, a small town with 4762 inhab., the capital of the old duchy of Lauenburg, now incorporated with the province of Schleswig-Holstein. — 18$^1/_2$ M. *Büchen*, on the Berlin and Hamburg railway (p. 220); thence to Lübeck, see R. 25.

From Lüneburg to *Wittenberge* and *Buchholz (Bremen)*, see pp. 220, 155.

Beyond Lüneburg the train passes *Bardowiek*, once the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain, incorporated with a Gothic church (date about 1400). Pop. 1700.

105 M. **Harburg** (**Schwan; König von Schweden; *Stadt Lüneburg*, second-class), an increasing town with 22,000 inhab., and a busy seaport, junction for the Bremen and Cuxhaven lines (pp. 155, 174).

Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe* by an iron bridge, 680 yds. long, traverses the fertile island of *Wilhelmsburg*, (comp. Map, p. 176), crosses the *Norder-Elbe* by another bridge, 448 yds. long, and enters the handsome 'Venlo Station' (Pl. F, G, 6) at Hamburg.

112 M. **Hamburg** (see below).

19. Hamburg.

Railway Stations. There are three main railway-stations in Hamburg: 1. *Berlin Station* (Pl. G, 5), for Berlin (R. 28); 2. *Venlo* or *Paris Station* (Pl. G, 6, 7), for Bremen, Cologne, Venlo, and Paris; 3. *Lübeck Station* (Pl. I, 4), for Lübeck and Mecklenburg. The *Kiel Station* is in Altona (see Pl. at p. 173, A, 6). — Besides these there are the stations on the Junction Railway ('Verbindungsbahn') between the Berlin Station in Hamburg and the Kiel Station in Altona: *viz. Klosterthor* (Pl. G, 4), *Dammthor* (Pl. D, 1). *Sternschanze*, and *Schulterblatt* (comp. the Map, p. 176). The Junction Railway is 4$^1/_2$ M. long (25 min.; fares 50, 35, 25 pf.).

Hotels. The best are on the Alster-Bassin: *Hamburger Hof (Pl. h; D, 3), Jungfernstieg 13-17, a large edifice in the Renaissance style, with elevators and baths, D. at 5 o'clock 3$^1/_2$ m. — *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl.

a; E, 3), Alsterdamm 39; *Streit's Hotel (Pl. b; D, 3), Jungfernstieg 19; *Victoria (Pl. c; D, 3), good cuisine, Jungfernstieg 10; *Hôtel St. Petersburg (Pl. d; D, 3), Jungfernstieg 1; Kronprinz (Pl. f; D, 3), Jungfernstieg 8. Charges at these: R. from 2½ m., D., generally at 4 p.m., 3 m., B. 1-1¼ m., A. 75-90 pf., L. ½-1 m. — *Belvedere (Pl. e; E, 3), Alsterdamm 40, R., L., & A. from 2½ m., D. 3 m.; *Alster Hotel (Pl. g; E, 3), Alsterdamm 32, R. & A. 3 m., D. 3 m.; *Moser's Hotel (Pl. i; D, 4), on the Kleine Alster, at the corner of the Reesendamm and Rathhaus-Markt; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. k; D, 3), at the corner of the Neue Jungfernstieg and the Gänsemarkt, with restaurant; charges at the last two, R. from 2, D. 2½ m. — Near the Alster-Bassin: *Waterloo Hotel (Pl. l; C, 2), Dammthor-Str. 14, R. & A. 2½, L. ½, B. 1 m.; *Schadendorf's Hotel (Pl. m; H, 3), on the promenade, at the corner of the Steindamm and the Grosse Allée, with restaurant and café. — Hôtel Royal (Pl. n; D, 3), Grosse Bleichen 12; Deutscher Hof (Pl. aa; F, 3), Glockengiesserwall 19. — Wiezel's Hotel, at St. Pauli, on the quay, with fine view (see Plan of St. Pauli); Hôtel de Bavière (Pl. p; D, 4), Am Plan 5; *Zingg's (Pl. r; D, 4), Adolphs-Platz 6, opposite the Exchange, commercial, R. 2½ m., L. 1 m., A. 60 pf., B. 1 m.; Fischer (Pl. s; D, 4), Börsenbrücke 6; Meyer, Esplanade 32, R. & A. 3, B. 1, L. ½ m., well spoken of; English Hotel (Pl. t; C, 4), Admiralitäts-Str. 2, an English house; Weidenhof (Pl. u; C, 4), Grosse Burstah 54, with restaurant; Bartels' (Pl. v; D, 3), Post-Str. 14; Central Hotel (beyond Pl. A, 1), near the depôt of the Zollverein; Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. w; E, 5), Bergedorfer-Str. 11; *Höfer's Hotel (Pl. y; F, G, 4), Bahnhofs-Platz 2, D. 2½ m., B. 1 m; Pariser Hof, at the Berlin Station; Grossherzog von Mecklenburg (Pl. z; F, 4), Schweinemarkt 1-3; Germania (Pl. x; F. 5), corner of the Bergedorfer-Str. and Zweite-Kloster-Str., R., L., & A. from 2 m., D. 1¾ m.; Union (Pl. bb; G, 5), Amsinck-Str. 2, R., L., & A. 1½, D. 1½ m., B. 80 pf., well spoken of; Behrens, Amsinck-Str. 10, unpretending; the last seven near the Berlin station.

Hôtels Garnis. Zeppenfeld, Jungfernstieg 2; Mertz, Jungfernstieg 9; Hasselbusch, Dammthor-Str. 29. — Fräulein Hübener's Family Pension, Glockengiesser-Wall 19.

Restaurants. *Wilkens*, Am Plan 10; **Ehmke*, Gänsemarkt 50; **Lünsmann's Keller*, corner of Berg-Str. and Hermann-Str.; *Soltmann's Keller*, Alster-Arcaden 16; *Wiezel*, see above; *Börsen-Bierhaus* (Zingg's Hotel, see above), Grosse Johannis-Str. 9; *Höppner*, corner of the Jungfernstieg and the Plan; *Kiel's Keller*, corner of the Jungfernstieg and the Alster-Arcaden; *Alsterhalle*, at the Hôtel du Nord, see above. — **Oysters.** **Heuer*, Alsterdamm 42, also good restaurant; *Cölln*, Brodschrangen 7 (sherry and English ale); *Zeppenfeld*, Jungfernstieg 2; *London Tavern* (with fine view of the outer harbour), *Kolbe*, both in the Hafen-Str. at St. Pauli. — **Beer.** **Marienthaler Brauerei*, with garden, Pferdemarkt, opposite the Thalia Theatre; **Gebhard*, Kleine Bäcker-Str. 15; '*Casematte*', Alster-Arcaden 12; **Himmelsleiter*, Knochenhauer-Str. 10; **Heitmann*, Pferdemarkt 1; *Görlich*, Schauenburg-Str. 16; *Neues Waldschloss*, Pelze-Str. 12. — At St. Pauli, outside the Millernthor: *Mutzenbecher*, Marien-Str. 42; *Mittelstrass*, Marien-Str. 32; *Culmbacher Bierhaus*, Reeperbahn 69. — Concerts at the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 1); *Mutzenbecher's Garden*, Reeperbahn 100; *Elb-Pavillon*, on the Wall, near the Millernthor, with restaurant, well spoken of; *Convent-Garten*, Neustädter Fuhlentwiete 59; *Sagebiel*, Grosse Drehbahn, a large establishment; *Hansa-Saal*, Steindamm 6, in the suburb of St. George; *Denker's Garden*, Steindamm 5. — **Wine Rooms.** *Meyer*, Zollenbrücke 5; *Framheim*, cellar of the house of the 'Patriotische Gesellschaft', An der Trostbrücke; *Bohnsack*, Steindamm 38; *Geissler*, Alsterdamm 39 (Rhine wines); *Rodemann*, Brodschrangen 28; *Continental Bodega Company* (Spanish wines), Berg-Str. 27 and Brodschrangen 10.

Cafés. *Alster-Pavillon*, Jungfernstieg, conveniently situated; *Sagehorn*, Berg-Str. 2; at *Zingg's Hotel; Café Central*, Berg-Str.; *Wiener Café*, corner of the Colonnade and the Jungfernstieg (open all night); *Harms*, with garden, at the Dammthor Station.

Baths. In the Elbe: *John's Swimming Bath*, on the Grasbrook, 30-60 pf.;

Möller, in the Outer Alster, by the Lombardsbrücke (Pl. E, F, 2), baths of all kinds. — **Warm Baths.** *Gertig*, Grosse Bleichen 36; *Johannistad*, Pferdemarkt; *Badeanstalt* in the Schaarmarkt, with swimming-basin; *Badeanstalt* in the Schweinemarkt (Pl. G, 4); *Public Baths*, Grosse Theater-Str. 42, with swimming-basin and Turkish baths (3 m.).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 2; p. 171), Dammthor-Str., beginning at 6.30 p.m.; best seats 4½-6 m., second boxes, in the centre, 3-4 m., at the sides, 2½-3 m., third, in the centre, 1 m. 80 to 2 m. 70 pf., at the sides, 1½-2 m. 10 pf., stalls 3-4 m., pit 1 m. 20 to 3 m.; closed from June to August. — *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. E, 3, 4; p. 169), chiefly for comedy, much frequented; first boxes 3½ m., second 1¾ m., pit 75 pf. — *Schultze's Theatre* at St. Pauli, farces and local pieces. — *National Theatre*, *Variété Theatre*, *Wilhelm-Theater*, *Centralhalle*, all at St. Pauli, for farces, etc. — *Tivoli Theatres*, at St. George, and at Eimsbüttel, open in summer only. — *Concordia Theatre* at St. Pauli, for entertainments of various kinds.

Exhibitions of Art. In the *New Exchange Buildings*, on the side next the Rathhaus-Markt, 1st floor (adm. 50 pf.); *Stettenheim's Salon*, Reesendamm; *Bock & Sohn*, Grosse Bleichen 34 (adm. 50 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. C, D, 3), Post-Str. 15, for money, registered, and poste restante letters. Fourteen branch-offices in different parts of the town. — **Telegraph Office** at the Post Office, Post-Str. 19.

Cabs. (The town is divided into four districts: the inner town, the suburb of St. George, St. Pauli, and to the N. the district outside the Dammthor.) Drive within a district, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., for each additional person 15 pf. From one district into another, 1-2 persons 90 pf., each additional person 30 pf.; into a third district 1 m. 20, and 30 pf. — *By time*, within the four districts for 1-2 persons, per ½ hour 90 pf., per hour 1 m. 50, each addit. ½ hr. 75 pf., for each additional person 15 pf. per ½ hour. If the drive lasts for more than 1 hr. the driver is entitled to the fare from the point where he is dismissed to the point where he was engaged. Small articles of *luggage* 8 pf. each; box 30 pf. From 10 to 12 p.m. and from 5 to 7 a.m. one half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. double fares. In cases of extortion recourse should be had to the police. — In the so-called *'Taxanom Cabs'*, which are provided with odometers, the fare for 1-4 perons is 30 pf. for 800 mètres or less, and 10 pf. for every additional 400 mètres or fraction of 400 mètres. From 11 p. m. to 6 a.m. double fares; 10 pf. extra is charged for driving to railway-stations, theatres, concerts, etc.

Steam Tramway to *Wandsbeck* (p. 172) every 7 min., starting from the Rathhausmarkt (Pl. D, 4); fare 30 pf.

Tramways. From the Rathhausmarkt (Pl. D, 4) to *Barmbeck* (1. viâ Langereihe and Graumannsweg; or 2. viâ Steindamm and Mühlendamm), *Eimsbüttel*, *Schlump*, *Hoheluft*, *Rutschbahn*, *Hamm*, *Winterhude* (1. viâ Mittelweg; 2. viâ Rotherbaum; 3. viâ Uhlenhorst), and *Ohlsdorf* (1. viâ Mittelweg and Rotherbaum; 2. viâ Uhlenhorst). — From the Dornbusch (Pl. D, 4) to *Horn* and *Rothenburgsort*. — From the Adolphs-Platz (Pl. D, 4) to *Eimsbüttel* and *Langenfelde*. — There is also a *Circular Line (Ringbahn)* round the town, beginning at the *Holstenthor* (Pl. A, 2) and proceeding in one direction to the *Dammthor* (Pl. C, 1), and in the other to the *Millernthor* (comp. Pl. of St. Pauli, C, 4). — The tramway to *Altona* starts from the Steinthorplatz (Pl. G, 3). — The lines are divided into sections or zones ('Zonen'): fare for 1 or 2 zones 10 pf., 3 zones 15 pf., 4 zones 20 pf., and so on. — Comp. the *Hamburger Coursbuch*, with map, by Spiro (30 pf.).

Steamboats (comp. advertisements and Spiro's Coursbuch). 1. On the Alster. Steam-launches, leaving the Jungfernstieg (Pl. D, 3) every 5-10 min., touch at the Lombardsbrücke (Pl. E, 2), and then at *Alsterglacis*, *Rabenstrasse*, and *Winterhude* on the W. bank of the Aussen-Alster, and at *St. George* (at two places), *Uhlenhorst* (at three places), and *Mühlenkamp* (comp. p. 172, and Map) on the E. bank; fare 10 pf. — 2. On the Elbe. From the Brookthor (Pl. E, 6), by *Kehrwieder*, *St. Pauli*, *Altona Fish-Market*, etc., to *Neumühlen* (p. 174); from the Baumwall (Pl. B, 6) to *Altenwärder*, *Borstel*, and *Moorburg*. — From St. Pauli (p. 167) to *Altenwärder*, *Buxtehude* (p. 174), *Blankenese* (p. 174), *Brunsbüttel*, *Cuxhaven* (p. 174), *Finken-*

wärder, *Harburg* (p. 162), the *Lühe*, *Moorburg*, *Stade* (p. 174), and *Wischhafen*. — From the Magdeburger Hafen (Pl. E, F, 6) to *Dömitz* (p. 220), to *Lauenburg* (p. 162), etc. — To *Altona* (p. 172) hourly or oftener from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Ferry from the *Baumwall*, *Steinhöft*, and *Kehrwieder* (Pl. B, C, 5, 6) to the *Kleine Grasbrook* and the *Steinwärder*, and from *St. Pauli* to the *Steinwärder* at frequent intervals during the day. (Comp. Plan of St. Pauli.) — 3. DEEP SEA STEAMERS. To *Heligoland*, see p. 174. Communication with European and foreign ports, see advertisements at the Exchange.

Small Boats *(Jolle)*. On the *Alster*, pair-oared boat, 1-3 pers. 50 pf. 4 or more pers. 60 pf. per hr., four-oared boat, 1-5 pers. 75 pf., six-oared boat, 90 pf. per hr.; these charges are sometimes raised on Sundays. — On the *Elbe*, 1-3 pers., 60 pf. per $^1/_2$ hr.

Consuls. British, *Mr. Geo. Annesley* (Consul General), Grosse Drehbahn 53. — American, *Mr. W. W. Lang* (Vice-Consul, *Mr. C. R. Hoyt*).

Custom House. Hamburg being a free port, where no duties are levied, travellers' luggage is liable to examination on leaving it for other parts of Germany.

English Church (Pl. 20), Zeughausmarkt, near the Millern-Thor: services at 11 a.m and 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; chaplain, *Rev. C. F. Weidemann*, *M. A.*, 241 Allée, Altona. — *Congregational Church*, Johannisbollwerk, opposite the harbour; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Hamburg, with 300,000 inhab. (or, including the suburbs, and the adjacent Altona, Wandsbeck, etc., 470,000), is the largest of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, and next to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the most important commercial place in Europe. It is advantageously situated on the broad lower *Elbe*, in which the tide rises twice daily so as to admit of the entrance of vessels of considerable tonnage, and is also connected by railways with every part of Europe. The town consists of the *Altstadt* and *Neustadt*, formerly surrounded by fortifications, and the suburbs of *St. George* (N.E.) and *St. Pauli* (W.), together with a number of adjacent villages. Besides the Elbe, there are two small rivers at Hamburg called the *Alster* and the *Bille*. The former, flowing from the N., forms a large basin outside the town, and a smaller one within it, called the *Aussen-Alster* (p. 172) and *Binnen-Alster* (p. 169) respectively, and then intersects the town in two main branches. The Bille comes from the E. Both are finally discharged through locks into the canals (Fleete, see p. 166) and branches of the Elbe which flow through the lower part of the town.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811 (?) *Charlemagne* founded a castle here, to which he soon added a church, presided over by a bishop, whose mission was to propagate Christianity in these northern regions. The *Counts of Holstein*, within whose jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, and particularly *Adolph III.* and *IV.* (p. 171), became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. Hamburg joined the *Hanseatic League* (p. 194), at an early period, and played a prominent part in its contest with the Danish kings in the 13th and 14th centuries. The city was also honourably distinguished in the good work of sweeping the sea of pirates. The discovery of America and of the sea-route to India was not without effect in stimulating the trade of Hamburg, which, however, did not compete with that of England and Holland. In 1529 the citizens adopted the reformed faith, and at the same time established a free political constitution. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the Thirty Years' War, chiefly owing to the powerful fortifications constructed at the beginning of that struggle, and now partly converted into promenades. Dissensions, however, which fre-

quently arose between the Council and the citizens, proved very detrimental to the welfare of the city. Towards the middle of last century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America, which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; but at the beginning of the present century the citizens were doomed to an overwhelming reverse. In 1810 Hamburg was annexed to the French Empire, and the citizens having in 1813 attempted to rebel against the foreign yoke, Davoust wreaked his vengeance on them with unexampled barbarity (p. 172). During those years of disaster, from 1806 to 1814, the direct loss sustained by the city is estimated at 240-270 million marks, an enormous sum in proportion to the population and the value of money at that period. After the Peace of Vienna Hamburg rapidly increased in extent, and notwithstanding the appalling fire which raged from 5th to 8th May, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city, and the temporary disasters occasioned by frequently recurring commercial crises, she has never ceased to prosper since she regained her independence.

Down to the beginning of the present century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1678 the first theatre in Germany for comic operas was founded here; in 1767 *Lessing* visited Hamburg with a view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and *Klopstock* resided in the König-Strasse (No. 52) here from 1774 to 1803.

Hamburg cannot boast of architectural monuments or scientific or other collections commensurate with its wealth and antiquity. The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the above-mentioned fire of 1842, sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all relics of the past, and for its thoroughly modern aspect. In a few streets, however, such as the Reichen-Str. (Pl. D, E, 4), the Wandrahm (Pl. E, 5), and the Cremon (Pl. C, 5), there are still many handsome residences of Hamburg merchants of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The ***Harbour,** where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays, recently extended, now stretch along the right bank of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to the Billwärder Neuendeich (see Map, p. 176), a distance of 3 M., and accommodate upwards of 400 seagoing vessels and as many barges and river-craft. The W. end of the quay, opposite St. Pauli (see Plan, p. 172), is chiefly occupied by English colliers and the steamers of the Hamburg and American Co. (ticket of admittance to one of these steamers, 30 pf.). Adjacent is the *Niederhafen* (comp. the Plan), intended principally for the reception of sailing-vessels during the season of floating ice, and connected with the Elbe by several outlets (*'Gatts'*). The numerous *Fleete*, or canals, which intersect the town and fall into the Niederhafen, are navigated by the *'Schuten'*, or flat-bottomed boats used for conveying goods to the magazines and warehouses. Farther E. are the *Sandthor-Hafen, 1100 yds. in length, and 100-140 yds. in width, with the *Sandthor-Quai* and the *Kaiser-Quai*, and the Grasbrook-Hafen, with the *Dalmann-Quai* and the *Hübener-Quai*, both suited for the reception of vessels of heavy tonnage, the latter intended mainly for the Atlantic liners. Still farther E. are the

Oberhafen and other harbours for river-craft, and finally, on the small Grasbrook on the other side of the Elbe, the large Holzhäfen, or wood-harbours for the storage of timber. The visitor may explore these different harbours by boat (see p. 165).

Very extensive additions and alterations, involving the demolition of some of the quaintest streets in the city, have already been begun at the port, in view of the entrance of the hitherto free city into the German Customs Union, which is to take place in 1888.

Statistics. In 1884 the port of Hamburg was entered by 6844 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 3,727,724 tons, including 4287 steamers of 3,032,649 tons, and was quitted by 6813 vessels of 3,707,189 tons, of which 4291 were steamers of 3,041,736 tons. The total value of the imports in 1884 amounted to 2304 million marks. The chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, spirits, dyes, wine, iron, grain, butter, hides, and fancy goods, the last five of which constitute the most important exports. The number of emigrants who embarked here in 1884 was 49,985. At the end of 1884 the Hamburgers were proprietors of 294 sailing-vessels of 133,612 tons burden, and 187 steamboats of 186,311 tons. The English trade with the north of Europe is chiefly carried on viâ Hamburg.

Between the Brookthor-Hafen and the Oberhafen, to the S., is situated the large new *Venlo Station* (Pl, F, G, 6) of the Bremen, Venlo, and Paris line (R. 15). Near it are extensive warehouses and custom-house premises. A little above the station is the handsome new *Iron Railway Bridge*, with a foot-way (p. 162).

The *Steinwärder* and *Kleine Grasbrook*, islands opposite the Niederhafen, to which steamboats cross frequently, are occupied by extensive wharves, the dry-docks of the Hamburg and American Steamship Co., and ship-building yards, and afford a good survey of the Hamburg quays; visitors apply at the counting-house.

The ***Elbhöhe** (Plan of St. Pauli: C, 5), locally called the *Stintfang*, above the landing-place of the Harburg ferry, commands one of the finest views near the harbour, embracing the Elbe (nearly 5 M. broad), with its numerous islands, forest of masts, and gaily-coloured flags, and St. Pauli and Altona. On the height beyond the moat rises the *Seemannshaus*, where unemployed mariners are accommodated at a cheap rate, and the aged and sick are received gratuitously. On the height in front stands the *Meteorological Station* of the German Admiralty (adm. Tues. and Frid., fee; the tower, open every day, commands a fine view). To the N., beyond the Millern-Thor, is the *Observatory*.

St. Pauli (see Plan; Restaurants, see p. 163), the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W., better known as *Hamburger Berg*, is principally frequented by sailors, for whose amusement booths and shows of every description abound. The scene witnessed here on a Sunday or Monday afternoon, especially at the *Spielbuden-Platz*, is a highly characteristic phase of Hamburg row life. Hawkers and itinerant vendors of every kind also thrive here. — Adjacent, in the large Heiligengeist-Feld, is a **Panorama**, painted by *Simmler* and *Eckenbrecher*, and representing the reception of the Mecca pil-

grims at Cairo (adm. 1, Sun. $^1/_2$ m.). — In the Neue Pferdemarkt No. 13, is *Hagenbeck's* extensive *Animal Collection*, including many from Africa (on sale); feeding-time 4-5 p.m., adm. 50 pf.. Sun. 30 pf.

We may now return by the Zeughausmarkt and the Neue and Alte Steinweg, forming the Jews' quarter, where brokers' shops abound. — A few paces to the S. rises the large ***St. Michælis-kirche** (Pl. A, 4, 5), erected in 1750-62. The boldly-constructed interior, which is destitute of pillars, can contain 6000 persons. The tower, 426 ft. in height, commands an admirable view of the city and the river, best by evening-light (adm., 1 pers. 1 m. 20, 2 pers. 1 m. 80, 3-8 pers. 2 m. 40 pf.; apply to the Castellan Faulwasser, Englische Planke 2).

At the ***Exchange**, or *Börse* (Pl. D, 4), the great focus of business, four or five thousand brokers, merchants, and shipowners congregrate daily between 1 and 3 o'clock (admission gratis, except between 1.15 and 2.15, when a charge of 30 pf. is made). The building itself, completed shortly before the great fire (p. 166), escaped, while the surrounding houses were reduced to ashes. The groups surmounting the edifice on either side of the pediment are by *Kiss*. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, a reading-room well supplied with newspapers (introd. by a member). The *Commercial Library*, belonging to the Exchange, contains more than 50,000 volumes. A large new wing, facing the Altenwall, is on the point of completion.

To the S. of the Adolphs-Platz, by the Trostbrücke (Pl. D, 4, 5), on which are statues of Count Adolf III. of Schauenburg (1883; p. 165) and of Ansgar, the first Bishop of Hamburg (both by Pfeiffer), are the premises of the '*Patriotische Gesellschaft*', or Patriotic Club, founded by Reimarus and others in 1765. The building, which occupies the side of the old Rathhaus, blown up in 1842, was erected in a Gothic style in 1845-47, and contains the meeting-rooms of various artistic and learned societies.

The Trostbrücke leads direct to the ***Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. D, 5; admission daily from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., gratis; at other times on application to the sacristan, Neueburg 28, second floor, opposite the N. transept), erected after the fire of 1842 by *Sir Gilbert Scott* in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. Length 285 ft.; breadth of the transept 151 ft.; the W. tower, completed in 1874, 473 ft. in height, being the third highest building in Europe (Cologne Cathedral 512 ft., Notre Dame at Rouen 495 ft., Strassburg Cathedral 466 ft.). In the rich sculpture of the exterior and interior, it was intended to perpetuate the memory of every one who had in any way contributed towards the propagation of Christianity. Many of the statues are by *F. Neuber*. In the S. aisle of the choir are fine stained-glass windows. The beautiful intarsia work of the door of the sacristy, by *Plambeck*, also deserves notice.

In front of the W. façade of the church lies the *Hopfenmarkt*,

the principal market-place at Hamburg. — **St. Catharine's Church** (Pl. D, 5), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas, on the opposite side of the broad canal, escaped destruction in 1842. It contains some old German paintings, Renaissance tombstones, a marble pulpit of 1630, and a fine organ. — The *Museum Godeffroy*, Wandrahm 29 (Pl. F, 5), contains a good ethnographical and natural history collection (adm. Sun. and holidays, 11-2, 30 pf.; other days, 9-5, 50 pf.).

Near the Exchange, to the N.E., rises ***St. Peter's Church** (Pl. E, 4), which was burned down in 1842, and has since been erected in the Gothic style of the 14th century. The chief objects of interest are the ring on the door of the tower, of 1342; the canopy over the pulpit, of the 14th cent.; the granite columns of the old cathedral, which was taken down in 1806; the new stained-glass windows by *Kellner* of Nuremberg, and to the left in the altar-niche a fine relief, representing the Entombment, by *H. Schubert*.

To the S.E., opposite the church, is the **Johanneum** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1834, and containing the college of that name founded in 1529.

The S. wing contains the *City Library*, consisting of about 300,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., and comprising many rare works, particularly in early theological literature (open on week-days, 1-4). Among the most valuable contents are the collections of Bibles, hymns, mediæval theology, and oriental manuscripts. — On the groundfloor is the *Natural History Museum* (Sun. 11-12, Mon., Tues., Wed., and Frid. 11-1, gratis; Thurs. 60 pf.), containing numerous skeletons and a valuable collection of conchylia. Here also is the *Museum of Hamburg Antiquities*, where among other curiosities is preserved an old tombstone representing an ass blowing the bagpipe, with the quaint inscription, 'De Welt heft zik ummekert, darume zo hebbe ik arme eezel pipen gheiert'.

In the Pferdemarkt is the *Thalia-Theatre* (Pl. E, 3, 4; p. 164), a tasteful Renaissance edifice erected in 1842, with seats for 1800 spectators. — Near it is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. F, 4), which with a number of the surrounding houses survived the fire of 1842.

The ***Binnen-Alster**, usually called the *Alster-Bassin* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3; comp. p. 165), and its environs, are unquestionably Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, and upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees and flanked with palatial hotels and handsome private dwellings, named respectively the *Alte* and *Neue Jungfernstieg*, and the *Alsterdamm*, while the fourth side towards the Aussen-Alster is laid out in promenades connected by means of the *Lombardsbrücke*. The surface of the water is enlivened with steam-launches (p. 164), rowing-boats, and groups of swans, and the banks are a favourite promenade, especially on fine summer-evenings, when they present a picturesque appearance by gas-light. The Alte Jungfernstieg, where the *Alster-Pavillon* (p. 163) is situated, is the scene of the busiest traffic. Adjoining the Alte Jungfernstieg on the S.E. are the *Alster Arcades* with attractive shops, which run parallel with the easternmost of the two arms of

the Alster issuing from the 'Bassin', and extend from the Reesendammbrücke to the Schleusenbrücke.

The ramparts near the *Lombardsbrücke* command an admirable view of the expansive Aussen-Alster to the N., with its banks studded with villas, and the Binnen-Alster to the S. with the towers of the city in the background. On the E. rampart rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. F, 2) by *Lippelt*, erected in 1866.

On the Alsterhöhe, to the E. of these monuments, rises the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. F, 2; open daily, except Mon., in summer 10-5, winter 11-4), erected in 1867-69 in the early-Italian Renaissance style. The niches and medallions of the exterior contain statues and reliefs of eminent artists. The establishment owes its existence mainly to private contributions and legacies. Catalogue 50 pf.

The Kunsthalle is at present undergoing the alterations required to fit it for the accommodation of a fine collection of modern paintings, chiefly by English artists, recently presented by Herr Schwabe, a native of Hamburg residing in London. The only rooms on the Ground Floor at present accessible are those containing the *Plaster Casts* and the valuable *Collection of Drawings and Engravings*, which is especially rich in early Italian and German examples. Only a limited and varying selection of the latter are exhibited (students admitted daily; the public on Tues. and Frid., 11-1). The staircase is adorned with representations of the seasons (to the right) and the four quarters of the day (to the left) by *Valentine Ruths;* the paintings over the doors are by *Gustav Spangenberg*.

The First Floor accommodates the municipal **Picture Gallery**. Directly in front of us, in the large hall, is *Makart's* huge picture of Charles V.'s Triumphal Entry into Antwerp. To the right: 624. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck; then, 508. *Rahl*, Persecution of the Christians; 300. *Camphausen*, Battle of Naseby; 284. *Braith*, Drove of oxen; 257. *Asher*, King Lear; 307. *Hausmann*, Galileo before the Council in 1633; 510a. *Reiff*, A victim of delusion; 540. *Spangenberg*, Walpurgis Night; 302. *Conräder*, Tilly in the grave-digger's hut on the night before the battle of Breitenfeld (16th Sept., 1631); 503. *Schönleber*, Lagoon at Venice; 562. *Troyon*, Cattle; 544. *Schlösser*, Peleus and Thetis; 506. *Ruths*, Evening among the Sabine Mts.; 264. *Bisschop*, Church-going in Friesland; 309. *Defregger*, Poachers in a chalet; 289. *Calame*, Waterfall of Handeck; 286. *Burnier*, Forest-path with cattle; 427. *Langko*, Heath in Upper Bavaria; 434. *Lessing*, Evening scene. On the other side of the door: 563. *Vautier*, Toasting the bride; 596a. *A. v. Werner*, Count Moltke; 325. *Feuerbach*, Gipsies dancing; 419. *Isabey*, Storm on the coast of Normandy; 444. *Gabriel Max*, The nun; 238. *A. Achenbach*, Mill in Westphalia; 373. *Heilbuth*, Luca Signorelli, the Florentine painter, by the side of his dead son; 376. *Wraske*, Niobe and her children; *O. Achenbach*, 240. Beach at Naples, 241. Castel Gandolfo; 491. *Munthe*, Winter; 457. *P. Meyerheim*, Charcoal heaps in the mountains; 341. *Gebhardt*, Crucifixion; 342. *K. Gebhard*, Hero and Leander; 554. *Schuch*, Highwaymen on a heath; 308. *Decaisne*, Caritas. — I. Cabinet: 560. *Tidemand*, Wolfhunter; 543. *Schlesinger*, Church-going in Holstein; 429. *H. Kauffmann*, Village-scene. — II. Cabinet: *H. Kauffmann*, 426. Snowy landscape. 422. Mountaineers of Upper Bavaria resting, 423. Midday rest; 248. *O. Achenbach*, Monastery garden at Pollazuoli; 418. *Knaus*, Topers; 507. *Ruths*, Harvest-wain. — III. Cabinet: 311. *P. Delaroche*, Oliver Cromwell by the body of Charles I; 448. *Meissonier*, Cavalier resting, time of Louis XIII.; 552. *Schrödter*, Münchhausen; 282, 283. *Braekeleer*, Interiors with figures; 339. *Franquelin*, Mother at the cradle of her sick child. — IV. Cabinet: 297. *Burnitz*, Morning on the Seine at Fontainebleau; 497. 498. *Ortmans*, Heathy landscapes. — The V. Cabinet and the adjoining Long Room contain pictures by Old Masters, with many good examples of the Netherlands school. Among these are specimens of *J. van Ruysdael* (8 landscapes),

Hobbema (No. 76), *Everdingen* (56), *Wouverman* (207, 209), *Paul Potter* (136, 137), *Van Dyck* (52), *Rubens* (82), *Teniers* (176), *Em. de Witte* (204), and *Abr. van den Tempel* (174). — The last large room contains modern portraits, chiefly by Hamburg artists, and other pictures, including 470. *Melbye*, Ocean solitude; 511. *Riedel*, Albanian women; 506. *Ruths*, Mts. of the Roman Campagna; 290. *Camphausen*, Puritans; 269. *Karl Becker*, Siesta; 336a. *A. Feuerbach*, Judgment of Paris; 287. *Brendel*, Sheep-fold.

The ***Anlagen,** or public promenades, laid out on the old fortications, and extending round the interior of the city from the Elbhöhe (p. 167) to the Berlin Railway Station, also afford pleasant walks. Near the Kunsthalle, to the E., is an iron *Monument* (Pl. G, 3) to the memory of Adolph IV., Count of Holstein (1224-39), the founder of the liberties of the city (p. 165). — Another favourite walk is afforded by the new *Pleasure Grounds* (Pl. F, 2 to H, 1), which extend along the Aussen-Alster to the Uhlenhorst (p. 172).

To the N.E., in the St. George Quarter, between the Steinthor and the Klosterthor, are the *Gewerbe-Schule* and the *Real-Schule*, with the interesting *****Industrial* and *Ethnological Museums* (adm. daily except Mon., in summer 10-5, winter 10-4). The industrial museum, which contains an unrivalled collection of Japanese metal-work, is second only to that of Berlin among museums of the kind in Germany. The building also contains collections of *Prehistoric Antiquities*, *Fruit*, *Seaweeds*, and *Fungi*. — The **Hansa Fountain,** in the Hansa-Platz (Pl. H, 2, 3), 65 ft. in height, was erected in 1878 from a design by *E. Peiffer*. The extensive *Hospital* (Pl. J, 1) is an admirable institution; the chapel contains a good picture by Overbeck.

Near the Lombardsbrücke, which affords a fine view of the Alster, is an *Obelisk*, erected in memory of *J. G. Büsch* (d. 1800), the political economist. A little farther on, at the beginning of the *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 2), a handsome street whit a double avenue of trees, rises a ***Monument** to the Hamburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71, designed by *Professor Schilling* of Dresden. — Near it, in the Dammthor-Str., is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 2; p. 164), whit seats for 2500 spectators. — In the Gänsemarkt, to the S., is a **Statue of Lessing** (Pl. C, 2), by *Schaper*, unveiled in 1881; on the pedestal are medallions of Ekhof and Reimarus.

On the left, immediately outside the Dammthor, lies the **Botanical Garden** (Pl. B, C, 1; open daily), with its Victoria Regia house. A little beyond it are a **Panorama** (Pl. B, C, 1) of the Battle of Wörth, by *Faber du Faur* (adm. 1, Sun. 1/2 m.), and the ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. A, B, 1; adm. 1 m., on Sun. in summer alternately 50 and 30 pf.; *****Restaurant*), one of the most extensive and best organised in Germany. The arrangement of the animals was superintended by *Brehm*, and the grounds were laid out by the landscape-gardener *Jürgens* of Ottensen. The most interesting points are the elephant-house, the dens of the beasts of prey, the Eulenburg (view) with the bears' den, the cascade grotto, the *Aquarium, the terrarium, and the Ernst-Merck-Halle, containing a concert-room and winter-

garden, with the bust of the founder of the gardens. — The large iron and glass structure (seriously damaged by fire in May, 1885), with a dome, in the adjacent Moorweide, is the exhibition-building of the *Horticultural Society*. Here also is the *Wilhelms-Gymnasium*.

The *Cemeteries*, laid out as gardens, adjoin the Zoological Garden on the S.W. On the N. side, opposite the Petrikirchhof, is a sarcophagus commemorating the fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, 'who, having been banished by Marshal Davoust, together with many thousands of their fellow-citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease'.

The finest part of the Promenades is that between the Dammthor and the Holstenthor (Pl. A, 2), laid out in 1881. Outside the Holstenthor is the new *Palace of Justice*, designed by Zimmermann, beyond which is the extensive *Prison*.

About 1½ M. from the Deichthor (Pl. G, 5) are the extensive *Waterworks*, which supply the whole city. *View. Tramway to *Rothenburgsort*. — Opposite to Rothenburgsort is the end of a large cutting constructed by *Dalmann* in 1873-77, at an outlay of 4,000,000 m., to regulate the amount of water in the N. Elbe.

The ***Environs*** of Hamburg (comp. Map), which are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks in almost every direction, especially near the Aussen-Alster and near the Elbe between Altona and Blankenese (p. 174), afford some pleasant excursions.

The banks of the ***Aussen-Alster** are most conveniently visited by means of the steam-launches (p. 164) which ply daily at frequent intervals between the Jungfernstieg and the N. end of the lake (small boat, see p. 165; tramway, see p. 164). The favourite points are the *Uhlenhorst* (*Restaurant Fährhaus, concerts several times a week), which is reached by steamer from the Jungfernstieg in 20 min. (passengers should alight at Rabenstrasse and walk to the ferry, ½ M., and there cross to the Fährhaus); *Harvestehude*, with a handsome new church, and the lime-tree of the poet Hagedorn (d. 1754) on the Licentiatenberg; and *Eppendorf* (Restaurant Mühlenkamp, between Uhlenhorst and Eppendorf).

Persons interested in missionary-establishments should visit the *Rauhe Haus* at *Horn*, 3 M. to the E. of Hamburg, on the road to Bergedorf (tramway, see p. 164; cab 2 m. 40 pf.). — The annual *Hamburg Horse Races* take place on a common at Horn.

Wandsbeck (railway, p. 186; steam-tramway, p. 164; cab 2 m. 40 pf.; *Altes Posthaus Hotel; Tivoli*), a town in Holstein, with 16,138 inhab., about 3 M. to the N.E., was once the residence of the famous Matthias Claudius (d. 1815), the 'Wandsbecker Bote', who, with his wife, is buried in the churchyard here. A simple monument has been erected to his memory in the neighbouring Wandsbeck wood, consisting of a block of granite, bearing his name, his hat, wallet, and staff.

A double avenue leads from the Millern-Thor at Hamburg (Pl. of St. Pauli, C, 4) through the suburb of *St. Pauli* (p. 167) to the *Nobisthor* of Altona (with the inscription, 'Nobis bene, nemini male'); cab 1½ m.; tramway and railway, see pp. 164, 162; also omnibus and steamboat.

Altona. — **Hotels.** Königlicher Hof, opposite the station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 m., L. 60 pf.; Sonne, Bahnhofs-Hôtel, at the station; *Holstein-

Geogr. Anstalt von

1: 11.000 100 50 0 100 200 300 Meter.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Anschluss an den umstehenden Plan von Hamburg

ISCHES HAUS, unpretending, R. & A. 3 m., B. 1 m.; THIEDE; PETERSEN. — The hotels of Altona are cheaper than those of Hamburg and are convenient for travellers on their way to Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, who on arrival at Hamburg may send on their luggage, under lock and key, to Altona, and thus avoid a custom-house examination before starting.

Restaurants. *Eckhardt*, *Hauer* (wine), **Plessenburg*, *Fischborn*, *Deutsche Eiche*, *Bürgerclub* (beer). — *Bellevue*, with garden, in Ottensen.

River Baths in the Quai-Str. — **Warm Baths:** **Altonaer Bade-Anstalt*, Bürger-Strasse.

Theatre, König-Str. 164 (actors of Hamburg Stadt-Theater, prices lower).

Cabs. Drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; to Hamburg, 1-2 pers., 90 pf. to 1 m. 80 pf. Charges by time, for luggage, etc., the same as at Hamburg (see p. 164).

Post and Telegraph Office, Behn-Str. 5 (Pl. B, 5, 6).

Tramways to Hamburg every 10 min., from the Bahnhof-Str.

Railway to Hamburg, see p. 162.

Steamboats to *Hamburg* and to *Blankenese* (p. 174) at frequent intervals.

Altŏna, situated on the N. bank of the Elbe, and environed with gardens and villas, is a rapidly-increasing commercial and manufacturing town with 105,000 inhab. (26,000 only in 1835), and the headquarters of the 9th Corps d'Armée. It shares the commercial privileges of Hamburg as a free port. The *Harbour* affords accommodation for large sea-going vessels, of which 560 entered the port in 1880. An interesting excursion may be made from the Altona harbour to the Hamburg harbour by steamer (p. 165) or by small boat (1-3 pers. 1 m. 20 pf.).

The most fashionable street in Altona is the PALMAILLE (Pl. A, B, 6), planted with lime-trees, and affording pleasant glimpses of the Elbe; it is adorned with a bronze statue of *Count Blücher*, who was civil governor of Altona in 1808-45. Near the station is a *Monument* erected to commemorate the part taken by the 9th army-corps in the war of 1870-71, by Luthmer. The *Museum*, Palmaille 112, contains an ethnographical and natural history collection and a library (adm. on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1). — A fine view of the Elbe is obtained from a hill near the war-monument.

In the KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. A, B, C, 6), the chief business-street of the town, are the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 6) and the *Realschule*, the latter containing a *Picture Gallery* (Sun., 11-3; to strangers on application). — To the N., in the *Markt-Str.*, is another *War Monument*, erected to the natives of Altona who fell in 1870-71.

Several of the churches of Altona are grouped together in the GROSSE and KLEINE FREIHEIT (Pl. D, E, 5). The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 11), in the Renaissance style, contains an altarpiece ascribed to Murillo. The large church of *St. Pauli* (Pl. 15; D, 6) is conspicuous by its imposing copper-covered dome. The tasteful Gothic *Johanniskirche* (Pl. D, 3), in the Allée, built in 1883, is one of the most successful modern brick structures in N. Germany.

At the W. end of Altona, near the station, begins **Ottensen**, a town with 15,375 inhab., in the churchyard of which *Klopstock* (born 1724, d. 1803) and his two wives are interred. Their grave is shaded by an old lime, few paces from the church-door.

FROM ALTONA TO BLANKENESE, 6 M., railway in 20-25 min. (fares 80,

60, 40 pf.); from Hamburg to Altona, and thence to Blankenese, about 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 30, 95, 65 pf.). Stations *Bahrenfeld*, *Othmarschen*, *Flottbeck*, *Blankenese*. — As the scenery is pleasing, a drive to Blankenese in an open carriage is far preferable to the railway-journey. Cab from Altona to Klein-Flottbeck, 1-2 pers. 2 m. 40 pf., to Nienstedten 3 m., to Blankenese 4-6 m.; omnibus between Altona (starting from the Palmaille, near the theatre) and Blankenese several times daily, fare 50 pf. — Even pedestrians will be rewarded by a walk along the bank of the Elbe to (8 M.) Blankenese, passing numerous villas and gardens. — The pleasantest way of making this excursion is to go to Blankenese by the steamboat, which commands fine views of the banks of the river, and return in a carriage, which may be hired at Sagebiel's in Blankenese, or at Jacob's in Nienstedten, 2 M. nearer Altona.

At the end of the pleasant village of *Neumühlen* rises a castellated villa belonging to Hr. Donner of Altona. *Booth's* gardens at **Flottbeck** and the park of the Jenisch family with their extensive hot-houses merit a visit. Further on is **Nienstedten** (**Jacob's Restaurant*). Then the garden of the Hamburg Senator G. Godeffroy, with a château in the Rhenish castellated style, situated on the high bank of the Elbe. *At Dockenhuden* is the park of C. Godeffroy. The finest view of the Elbe is obtained from the ***Süllberg** (250 ft.; *Tavern at the top), one of the hills among which lies the fishing-village of **Blankenese** (**Sagebiel's Restaurant* at the Fährhaus), 1½ M. from the railway-station. Baur's garden at Blankenese also affords beautiful views. All these grounds are open to the public.

20. Heligoland.

Comp. Maps, pp. 155, 176.

Steamer from Hamburg to Heligoland daily in summer (8 a. m., Sat. 7 a. m.), in 5-6 hrs.; fare 12 m., return-tickets 20 m. (connection twice weekly with Norderney, p. 156, Föhr, p. 184, and Sylt, p. 185). — From Altona to Heligoland three times a week from the beginning of July to 15th Sept., twice a week, during the latter half of June and Sept., and once during the first half of June and in October; average passage 7-8 hrs. (fares, 7½ and 6 m., return-tickets, available for 3 weeks, 50 per cent less; landing in Heligoland, 1 m.). — From *Geestemünde* (p. 153) to Heligoland, see the time-tables. — German money alone is current in Heligoland.

Visitors to Heligoland may also proceed by Railway from Hamburg to (73 M.) *Cuxhaven* (3-3½ hrs.; fares 9 m. 50, 7 m. 40, 4 m. 90 pf.) and proceed thence to Heligoland by steamer (daily in summer, except Thurs., in connection with the morning express; 3 hrs.; fare, 6 m., return-ticket 10 m.; landing in Heligoland, 1 m.). The railway runs viâ *Harburg* (p. 162), *Buxtehude* (Peper's Hotel), and *Stade* (see below).

From Hamburg to Heligoland. A steamboat-trip on the Lower Elbe is one of the pleasantest river-excursions in N. Germany. Soon after starting, the vessel commands a fine retrospect of the imposing city with its forest of masts, and of *Altona* (see above). Numerous villas on the hills peep from the midst of parks and pleasure-grounds, which extend for a considerable distance below *Blankenese* (see above). Inland, to the left, is seen the town of **Stade** *(Birnbaum; Stubbe & Peters; Norddeutscher Hof)*, connected with the Elbe by a canal; then, on the right bank, *Glückstadt* (p. 177). The banks now recede. On the left, about 4½ M. from Cuxhaven, lies the small town of *Altenbruch*, with a church containing a beautifully-carved altar.

Cuxhaven (**Belvedere*, with a pleasant pavilion facing the beach; *Bellevue; Glocke*, unpretending; *Restaurant Seepavillon*, well spoken of), a busy and increasing place belonging to Hamburg,

Kiel
Schenefeld
Lokstedt
Stat. Eidelstedt
Sola bona
Stellingen
Mühlen Teich
Hester
Eppendorf
Winterhude
Lurup
Sülldorf
Stat.
Langenfelde
Mühlenkamp
Osdorf
Altonaer Armenhaus
Schiess St.
Eimsbüttel
Harvestehude
Eidelstedt
Marienhöhe
Altonaer Schützenhof
Dockenhuden
Gross-
Bahrenfeld
Rotherbaum
Aussen-
Hohenfelde
Alster
Wasserkunst
Blankenese
Flottbek
Stat.
Nienstedten
Klein-
OTTENSEN
ALTONA
St. Pauli
St. Georg
Mühlenberg
Othmarschen
Schweine Sand
Teufelsbrücke
HAMBURG
Nessfuß
Ovelgönne
Neumühlen
N O R D E R
E L B E
Schatten
Pagensand
Steinwärder
Grevenhof
Kl. Grasbrok
Oberländer Hf.
Segelschiff Hf.
Zoll-Stat.
Kranz
Liedenkummer
Rosengarten
Ness
Finkenwärder
Mühlenwärder
Ross
Veddel
Seehof
Neuenfelde
Rugenbergen
Waltershof
Kohlbrand
Neuhof
Am Reiherstieg
Am Rothenhause
Am Honarsdeiche
Müggenbg.
Ninkop
Vierzigstücken
Frankop
Altenwärder
Wilhelmsbg.
Hohenwisch
Moorburg
Hinterm Schönenfelde
Wedel
Lübeck
Berlin
Geograph. Anst. v.
Bremen
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

and united with the neighbouring *Ritzebüttel* in 1872, is visited as a sea-bathing place. The château, a castellated building of the 14th cent., which is visible from the Elbe, is one of the oldest secular structures in N. Germany.

The steamer next passes the island of *Neuwerk* with its light-house, originally erected in 1290 as a castle for protection against pirates. — At the mouth of the Elbe, the banks of which have been fortified since 1870, three light-ships, and between them the pilot-ship are passed, beyond which the open sea is reached. The sea-passage occupies $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. only.

From Bremerhaven (p. 154) to Heligoland. The steamboat-pier is $^1/_2$ M. from the railway-station at Geestemünde (p. 153). To the right, as the steamer quits the *Geeste*, lies the district of *Wursten*, to the left the *Butjadinger Land*, a peninsula between the estuary of the Weser and the Jade-Busen (p. 160). After 2 hrs. the light-ships are passed. Sea-passage 2-3 hrs. more.

Heligoland. — **Arrival.** Passengers are landed in boats. Luggage is taken to the luggage-shed on the beach, where the traveller sends a porter for it; thence to the Unterland 20 pf., to the Oberland 40 pf. each package. — Comp. *Map*, p. 137.

Hotels. *Stadt London; *Queen of England, both in the Oberland, generally crowded in the height of summer; table d'hôte at 3 p.m., 3 m. Table d'hôte also in the Conversationshaus, and at the Princess Alexandra on the beach, at 3 p.m., 3 m. (to subscribers cheaper), B. 1 m., board and lodging 6-8 m. per day.

Lodgings, where breakfast only is usually supplied, are also easily obtained. The best-situated are on the Falm (p. 176) in the *Oberland*, at 15-30 m. per week and upwards, such as the *Schweizerhaus*, *Jasper Payens*, *Rickmers*, and *Lassen*. Those who object to climbing the steps to the Oberland should take rooms in the *Unterland*, where the Dünen-Strasse commands an unimpeded view of the sea (charges as in the Oberland): **Deutsches Haus*, **Mohr*, *Lührs*, *Block*. Those in the back-streets without view are cheaper.

Restaurants. In the Unterland: **Conversationshaus*, with dining and reading-rooms, etc., see above; **Fremdenwillkomm*; **Deutscher Hof*; *Princess Alexandra*; *Dünenpavillon*, on the Badeinsel; *Erholung*, by the steps to the Oberland. In the Oberland: *Janssen*, by the church; *Mayer*, Leuchtthurm-Str.; *Claasen*. — The **Pavillon* on the beach is much visited as a café in the afternoon.

Rain collected in cisterns is used for drinking-water; good spring-water is obtained at the Brewery (40 pf. weekly).

The **Bathing Place** is on a small sandy island, 1 M. to the S.E.; ferry there and back (10-20 min.) 60 pf.; bathing-coach 60 pf.; towel 25, sheet 60 pf. (bather's own towels kept and dried for 10, sheets 20 pf. per day); bath and ferry-tickets at the bath-house, where warm and other baths are also to be had. The bath-attendant expects a fee (3 m.) when the visitor departs.

Visitors' Tax for 4 weeks: 1 pers. 4 m. per week; families 7 m., of more than 3 pers. 9 m. per week; after four weeks no charge is made. — During the season, which lasts from 1st June to 15th Oct., *Theatre*, *Concerts*, and *Balls*. Reading-room at the Conversationshaus.

Post Office in the Unterland, opposite the Conversationshaus. — **Telegraph Office** in the Badehaus.

Physicians, *Dr. Zimmermann* and *Dr. Schmidt*.

Heligoland (*i. e.* 'holy land'), which formerly belonged to Schleswig, was taken by the English in 1807, though not officially

recognized as English till 1810, and still continues under their supremacy. During the blockade of 1812 it was a great resort of smugglers. On three sides the island, which consists of hard red clay and marl, and is about $^1/_5$ sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 200 ft., forming a long and narrow triangle called the *Oberland*. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the *Unterland*. The island contains 2000 inhab. of Frisian extraction, whose dialect, habits, and costume are in many respects peculiar. The bathing-season and the lobster-fishery are their chief sources of gain. The German language is used in the schools and church.

The visitor disembarks on the Unterland, on which are situated a bath-house, a basin used by bathers when prevented by stormy weather from crossing to the 'Düne', the Conversationshaus, the chemist's shop, the theatre, and most of the restaurants. The principal streets, recently provided with English names, which however have not been adopted by the population, are the Dünen-Strasse, or *Gesundheits-Allee*, on the N.E. side of the group of houses, and the *Bindfaden-Allee*, which runs parallel to the cliffs from N.E. to S.W. At the end of the latter is the '*Rothe Meer*', a bathing-place so called from the colour with which the red clay tinges the waves.

From the Unterland an easy flight of 190 wooden steps ascends the rock to the Oberland, a plateau planted chiefly with potatoes, and intersected by the *Kartoffel-Allee*. The pastures support goats and about 300 sheep only. The principal street in the village, called the *Falm*, skirting the S.E. margin of the cliff, commands a fine view of the Unterland, the downs, and the sea. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the *Sathurn* (South Horn) and *Nathurn* (North Horn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset. The *Lighthouse* merits a visit (fee 30 pf.).

Opposite the Unterland, and separated from it by a strait $^1/_2$ M. in width and 12-16 ft. deep, is the *Düne*, or *Sandinsel* (ferry), on the N. (left) side of which is the gentlemen's, and on the S. (right) side the ladies' bathing-place. Between the two is situated the Dünen-Pavillon (p. 175).

Boat for the interesting excursion round the island, 1-2 pers. about 3 m., 3-4 pers. 4 m. — An *Illumination of the rocks and grottoes takes place several times during the season, on which occasions the whole of the visitors hire boats in order to witness it to advantage. Many of the rocks have received fanciful names, such as the Nun, Monk, and Pastor.

The luminous appearance of the sea at night is more frequently observed at Heligoland than elsewhere, especially in sultry weather, with a S. wind and a clouded sky. When the water is struck by the hand, each particle resembles a fire-fly or glow-worm. This phenomenon, as is well known, is occasioned by innumerable mollusca, almost invisible to the naked eye, which emit a phosphorescent light when in motion.

21. From Hamburg to Kiel.

Railway from Altona to Kiel (66 M.) in 2-3¼ hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 6 m. 40, 4 m. 30 pf.; express 9 m. 60, 7 m. 50, 5 m. 30 pf.).

From Hamburg to Altona. *Tramway*, see p. 164. *Cab* from the Alster-Bassin to the station at Altona 1½ m.; carpet-bag or hat-box 8 pf., trunk 30 pf. — *Junction Railway*, see p. 162 (most convenient station at the Dammthor). The train stops for ¼ hr. at Altona for the custom-house examination (comp. p. 173).

Altona, see p. 172. Stations *Eidelstedt* (branch-line to *Kaltenkirchen*), *Halstenbeck*, *Pinneberg*, *Tornesch*, and (20 M.) *Elmshorn* (Railway Hotel; Stadt Kiel), with 8000 inhab., a wealthy town on the *Krückaue*.

From Elmshorn to Heide, 5½ M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 10, 5 m. 30, 3 m. 60 pf.). The line traverses the fertile fen-district of the *Ditmarsch Peasants*, celebrated for their fierce and intrepid opposition to the supremacy of the Dukes of Holstein, who in 1559 at length succeeded in gaining the mastery. — 4 M. *Siethwende;* 8 M. *Herzhorn*. — 10½ M. **Glückstadt** (*Railway Hotel*, R. & B. 2 m. 80 pf.; *Groth's Hotel*), on the Elbe, a dull place with 5567 inhab., fortified by Christian IV. in 1620, was unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly in 1628, and by Torstenson in 1643; in 1815 it was dismantled. Then (15 M.) *Krempe* and (18 M.) *Kremperheide*.

20½ M. **Itzehoe** (*Helmund's Inn; Dühring*), on the *Stoer*, the most ancient town in the Duchy (9850 inhab.), founded as early as the 9th cent., was formerly the place of assembly of the Holstein Estates. Church of St. Lawrence of the 12th century. Pleasant excursion of 1 hr. to *Breitenburg* on the Stoer, the handsome château of Count Rantzau. — Next stations: *Wilster*, *St. Margarethen*, *Eddelak*, *St. Michaelisdonn*. — 47 M. *Meldorf* (Stadt Hamburg), where Carsten Niebuhr, the traveller, and his son, the historian (b. at Copenhagen in 1776, d. at Bonn in 1831), once resided. There is a small museum of Ditmarsch antiquities here. — 54 M. *Heide*, see p. 184.

23½ M. *Horst;* 32½ M. *Wrist;* 37½ M. *Brokstedt*.

46½ M. **Neumünster** (*Railway Hotel; Struck's Hotel; Börse*), a town with considerable cloth-factories and 11,623 inhab., is the junction of the lines to Tönning viâ Heide (p. 184), to Rendsburg (p. 180), to Plön and Eutin viâ Ascheberg (p. 201), and to Oldesloe (p. 186; see below).

From Neumünster to Oldesloe, 28 M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.). The most important station is *Segeberg* (Lewetz's Hotel), situated between limestone hills and the lake of that name, with a Romanesque church of the 12th century. In the vicinity is *Traventhal*, once a country-seat of the Dukes of Holstein-Plön, now a royal stud-farm.

54 M. *Bordesholm*, once a richly-endowed monastery, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The church contains monuments of Frederick I. of Denmark (d. 1533) and his Queen Anna, and one of Duke Christian Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, ancestor of the present imperial family of Russia. The country becomes more attractive. 59 M. *Voorde*. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eider Valley* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible.

66 M. **Kiel.** — **Hotels.** *Germania, opposite the station, R. 2-2½ m., L. 75 pf., A. 60 pf., B. 1 m., D. 2½ m.; Zum Kronprinzen, Hafen-Str.; Hôtel zur Börse, Holstenbrücke; Stadt Hamburg, Stadt Kopenhagen, both in the Schumacher-Str.; Holst's Hotel, Schlossgarten, R., L., B., & A. 2½ m.;

Mädicke's Hotel, opposite the station, with a garden, well spoken of; Muhl's Gasthof, Stadt Altona, both near the station and unpretending; Landhaus, Fleethörn. — For a stay of several days the *Hôtel Bellevue or *Folker's Hotel, in Düsternbrook, both with salt-water baths (see p. 179), and the Hôtel Wilhelminenhöhe, in Gaarden (p. 179), may be recommended. — Concerts are frequently given in summer at *Wriedt's Establishment*, to the S. of the station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town for 1 pers. 60-75 pf., each additional person 15 pf.; to the Bellevue, 1 pers. 1 m. 20 pf.; per hour 1½ m., each additional person 30 pf.; each trunk 30 pf. — From 10 to 11 p.m., and 6 to 7 a.m., a fare and a half; from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fare.

Tramways. Various lines through the town, every 10 min.; to Düsternbrook, every ½ hr.

Boat per hour, for 1-2 pers. 1½ m.; ferry to the Wilhelminenhöhe 10 pf.

Small Steamers also ply in all directions: from the Station or the Wharf opposite the Schumacher-Str. to *Wilhelminenhöhe* every 5 min., 5 pf.; from the Bridges at the Fischer-Str. to *Ellerbeck*, 3-4 times an hr., 10 pf.; to *Neudietrichsdorf* and *Neumühlen* every ½ hr., 15 pf.; to the *Bathing Place* (15 pf.), *Bellevue* (20 pf.), *Altheikendorf* (25 pf.), *Möltenort* (25 pf.), *Friedrichsort* (30 pf.), and *Laboe* (35 pf.), 10-12 times daily.

Kiel, one of the oldest towns in Holstein, with 51,700 inhab., the Baltic headquarters of the German navy, with a naval academy, and a university founded in 1665, is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Föhrde*, one of the best havens in Europe and the chief war-harbour of Germany. Kiel is now a place of commercial importance, being a great depôt of the trade between the Danish islands and the continent. The 'Kieler Umschlag', a considerable fair, has been held here annually in Epiphany week since the 14th century. Extensive harbour-fortifications, quays, and docks have been constructed within the last few years (p. 179).

In an open space opposite the station is the new Thaulow Museum (open on Tues. and Frid. 11-2, Sun. 12-4; at other times on application), designed by Moldenschardt and adorned with sculptures by Andresen, containing a collection of Schleswig-Holstein wood-carvings, formed by Professor Thaulow (d. 1883) and presented to the province in 1875. This collection, which is unrivalled of its kind, affords conclusive proof that art was cultivated in this part of the country in the 16th and 17th cent. (catalogue 1 m.).

Skirting the harbour, or proceeding through the 'Vorstadt', we soon reach the town itself, which lies between the *Kleine Kiel* and the harbour. In the centre of it rises the *Nicolaikirche*, built in 1241. The Schloss-Strasse leads hence to the N.E. to the Schloss, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp, restored after a fire in 1838. It is now occupied by Prince Henry of Prussia. At present it also contains the *Museum of Art* (chiefly casts from the antique; adm. Sun. and Thurs. 11.30-12.30). The interesting *Museum of National Antiquities* in the old university, in the Katten-Strasse, contains many objects of a prehistoric period, including a boat and a human body found in the Sundewitt Moor (adm. on Sun., Wed., and Sat. 11-1; at other times on application to the attendant; illustrated catalogue 30 pf.). In the Neue Dänische-

Strasse (No. 44), to the W. of the palace, is the hall of the *Kunstverein*, containing a small collection of modern pictures (open on Sun. 11.30-12.30; at other times on application). The UNIVERSITY, contained in a new building at the N. end of the Schlossgarten, has 53 professors and about 500 students. Adjacent are several institutes in connection with it, including the *Library* and the *Zoological Museum* (adm. on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 1-3). — The hall of the *Gymnasium*, in the Kleine Kiel, is adorned with frescoes by A. von Werner.

*ENVIRONS. The harbour is picturesque, and a trip by steamer or small boat as far as *Laboe* is recommended.

On the W. BANK the **Düsternbrooker Weg*, a high-road flanked with pleasant country-houses, leads N. from the University through beautiful beech-woods, and past **Folker's Hotel* and the old *Imperial Wharf*, to the new *Sea Baths* (*Restaurant) and the (1½ M.) **Hôtel Bellevue* (board 37 m., R. from 10 m. weekly). The latter (concerts in summer) stands on a hill, and commands a beautiful view over the Föhrde. A little inland is the forest-nursery of *Düvelsbek*. From the Bellevue the traveller may follow the coast by the village of *Wik* to (1½ M.) *Holtenau*, at the mouth of the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, 20 M. in length, constructed in 1777-84 for the purpose of connecting the Baltic with the N. sea by means of the Eider, but navigable for vessels of small tonnage only. A beautiful walk hence is by the canal and the Holtenau Lock to the park of (3 M.) *Knoop* (*Inn at the second lock). In summer a steamer plies several times a week to Kiel (¾ hr.; 70 pf.). — *Friedrichsort*, a fortress 3 M. farther, with the works on the Brauneberg (now 'Fort Falkenstein') and the opposite batteries of *Möltenort* and *Laboe* ('Fort Stosch') command the entrance to the harbour. Steamers, see p. 178.

The E. BANK of the harbour is also attractive. The **Wilhelminenhöhe* (or *Sandkrug;* Hotel, with garden, see p. 178), opposite the Schumacher-Thor (steamers, see p. 178), commands an admirable view of the town and the wooded W. bank. Farther on, to the S., are some extensive private wharves; to the N. the large *Wharves and Dockyard of the German Navy* (cards of admittance to be obtained in the police-office at the entrance, 50 pf.; small fee to the attendant who acts as guide). The village of *Ellerbek* (*Johannisberg Restaurant) is the headquarters of the 'Kieler Sprotte' fishery (sprats). A pleasant footpath leads hence over the *Koppeln* to *Neumühlen*, at the mouth of the *Schwentine*, with the largest steam and water-mill on the continent, in which 4000 bushels of grain are ground daily, and an extensive ship-building yard. Farther distant is the *Schrevenborn* wood; then, between the villages of *Alt-Heikendorf*, *Möltenort*, and *Laboe*, the 'Gründe', affording charming silvan walks on the slopes of the coast. The fishing-village of Laboe (Stoltenberg's Inn, with garden, and beautiful view) is situated in the *Probstei*, the property of the nunnery of *Preetz* (p. 201), an extremely fertile

district, 40 sq. M. in area, where the people are still somewhat primitive in their habits and costumes. Popular festivals take place in summer.

To the S. of Kiel is the large lunatic asylum of *Hornheim*. The neighbouring *Viehburger Gehölz* is noted for its fine beeches.

To *Copenhagen*, see p. 203. — To *Sonderburg* (p. 182), steamboat twice weekly in 4½ hrs.; to *Kappeln* (p. 181) daily, except Sun., in 3 hrs.; to *Stettin* once weekly in 24 hrs., fare 12 m.

From Kiel to Flensburg, 49 M., railway in 3¼ hrs. (fares 4 m. 80, 3 m. 20 pf.). The train crosses the Eider Canal. Unimportant stations. From (16 M.) *Eckernförde* (Götze) a diligence plies to (14 M.) Schleswig (in 2¾ hrs.; see below). We cross a corner of the Bay of Eckernförde, and the broad Schlei, and traverse the district of *Angeln* (p. 181). From (25 M.) *Süderbrarup* a branch-line runs to Schleswig (see below). 49 M. *Flensburg*, see p. 181. — *From Kiel to Eutin and Lübeck*, see R. 25.

22. From Hamburg *(Altona)* to Flensburg and Vamdrup.

158 M. Railway to (107 M.) *Flensburg* in 4-5¼ hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 10 m. 40, 6 m. 90 pf.; express 15 m. 50, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 60 pf.); to *Vamdrup* in 5¾-8 hrs. (fares 19 m. 90, 14 m. 90, 10 m. 10 pf.).

From Altona to (46½ M.) *Neumünster*, see R. 21. 54 M. *Nortorf*; 61½ M. *Bokelholm*. On the publication of Christian VIII.'s 'open letter' in 1846, large popular meetings were held at Neumünster and Nortorf, foreshadowing the events which ultimately separated the Duchies from Denmark.

68 M. **Rendsburg** *(*Stadt Hamburg & Lübeck; Deutscher Kaiser; Railway Hotel)*, a fortified town with 12,776 inhab., was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedish General Wrangel in 1645. The fortress formerly consisted of three works separated by the *Eider*, the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* to the S., and the *Kronwerk* to the N. — 74½ M. *Owschlag*.

As Schleswig is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the broad estuary of the *Schlei* and the town itself.

The Danewerk (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, dating from the 11th and 12th cent., and stretching across the level country, was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently restored, and greatly extended and strengthened by the Danes, so that in 1864 they constituted a barrier from the mouth of the Schlei to Friedrichsstadt, a distance of 46 M., which might easily have been defended, had the Danish army been sufficiently numerous. Their forces were, however, totally unequal to the task, and the result was inevitable. The united troops of Austria and Prussia, notwithstanding the gallant resistance of their enemy, stormed the advanced positions in rapid succession, while a Prussian division proceeded to force the passage of the Schlei, in order to attack the Danes in the rear. The Danish General de Meza, seeing the impossibility of preventing this, at once abandoned his position and retreated rapidly in order to save his army from annihilation. The intrenchments have since been entirely levelled.

82½ M. **Schleswig.** — **Hotels.** *Stadt Hamburg; *Raven's Hotel, in the Altstadt; Stehn's Hotel, near the station; Stadt Kiel, small.

Omnibus from the station to the town.

Schleswig, an ancient town with 15,446 inhab., charmingly situated, traces it origin to the reign of Charlemagne, and afterwards

KIEL UND UMGEBUNG.
Maassstab 1:80.000
0 500 1000 1500 2000
Meter.
Batterie
Brauner Berg
Grosses Moor
Binnen Hafen
Labœ
Batterie
Koppel B.
Altenholz
Flur
Kreuzberg
Inspectorat
Dreikronen
Steinbg.
Laboratorium
Leuchtth.
Dänenkathe
Hafkamp
Friedrichsruh
Bark missen
Dickmissen
Friedrichsort
Stift
Donaschloss
Schusterkrug
Muschelschlösschen
Wohld
Korügen
Wallachei
Die Gründe
Batterie
Heidbg.
Jägerberg
Jeannettenhöhe
Möltenort
Neu Heikendorf
Holtenau
Knooper Holz
Gasth.
Zoll-u. Packhaus
Alt-Heikendorf
Eider-Canal
Teichthor
Rethdamm
Mühlen
Hochsteinbg.
Neukoppel
Neu-Damm
Mühlenbach
Triangel
Scheppen-Koppel
Schrevenborn
Lehmkamp
Wik
Buchholz
Dinghorst
Schule
Kattenbek
Kielerhof
Kämpen
Düvelsbek
Gänsekrug
Eichholz
Kählenbg.
Christinenhöhe
Forstech
Marienhöhe
Hotel Bellevue
Mönkeberg
Klingeberg
Kählen
Schiessstände
Ehem. Mönkeberger See
Ravensbg.
Grosser Exercirplatz
Sternwarte
Bade-Anst.
Düsternbrok
Leuchtsäule
Kaiserl. Werft
Dietrichsdorf
Schönkirchen
Hohenbg.
KIEL
Ringrade
Schreventeich
Admirals-Whng.
Neumühlen
Universität
Förster
Schloss
Marine-Anlagen
Wellingdorf
Ellerbek
Johannisberg
Schwentine
Meierei
Hasselberge
Dorfgarten
Oppendorf
Russenbg.
Niederkoppel
Lustbg.
Oberste Koppel
Clausdorf
Gaarden
Tründelsee
Wüstenfelde
Kuhrottsbg.
Langsee
Weinbg.
Weinberg
Auberg
Hornheim
Fambg., Lübeck
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
KIELER HAFEN
Knoop
Eckernförde

Sundewitt
Nübel-Noor
Wenningbund
Broacker
Bro-acker
Alsen-Sund
Augustenbr. Fde
Augustenburg
ALSEN
SONDERBURG
Horup-Haff
Kekenis
Sonderby
Osterby
Bredsteen
Frydenhavn
Borres Hoved
Feuerschiff
Birknack
Geltinger Bucht
Nordgaardholz
Steinbergholz
Habernis
Dollerupholz
Osterholz
Langballigholz
Bockholmwieck
Glücksburg
Bockholm
Schausende
Holnis
Dalsgaard
Treppe
Schmöl
Schellebüll
Rinkenis
Hockerup
Wolfsballig
Törsbüll
Lundtoft
Wilsbek
Holebüll
Kielstrup
Hönschnap
Kitschelund
Crusau
Kollund
Ochsen-I.
Klein-Sandwig
Wasserloos
Adelby
Tarup
Sünderup
Maasbüll
Grundhof
Bönstrup
Gintoftholm
Gintoft
Halleby
Nordballig
Neukirchen
Unewatthol
Westerholz
Langballig
Rüde
Ringsberg
Munkbrarup
Voldevraa
Rüllschau
Gremmerup
Tweilterholz
Kleinsand
Wees
Roosgaard
Twedt
Engelsby
Kielsend
Kaustund
Hostrup See
Holm
Bergholz
Seegaard
Kliplef
Hohenhain
Quars
Quarsholz
Laygaard
Laygaardholz
Grüngrift
Fischbek
Kobberholm
Auenbüll
Reuschau
Beuschauholz
Kirchberg
Steenswang
Tombüll
Feldstedt
Trasbüll
Brokberg
Rehhof
Rufas
Ulderup
Schnabek
Osterz
Satrup
Wester
Oster
Sandberg
Nübelfeld
Atzbüll
Nübel
Stenderup
Rackebüll
Düppel
Oster-Düppel
Ulkebüll
Sundsmark
Lambergholz
Klinting
Hörup
Lamberg
Maibüll
Mintebrg
Hirschholm
Grönmark
Kirchholm
Kettingh
Sebelev
Katholm
Arnkiels Öre
Augustenbr. Fde
Kiel
Bygegaard
Ringbek
Denkmal
Düppel Mühle
Belle vue
Langenvorwerk
Süderholz
Frost
Rönhof
Kjär
Sandberg
Randershof
Rackebüll
Wollerup
Lamberg
Hörup
Maibüll
Gammelgaard
Gammelgaard
Bro
Dünn
Iller
Brunsnis
Bunsholm
Schelde
Madling
Borre
Bockholm
Langballigholz
Siegum
Rothenhaus
Ulstrup
Rüde
Wasserleben
Clüs
Kathaminenhof
Hartstedt
Kielstrup-Holz
Kielstrup-Beken
Randershöft
Frauenholz
Süderhaft
Kollund-Krug
Kollund-Osterholz
Kollund Bud
Kupfermühle
Wasserleben
Clüs
Kathaminenhof
Hartstedt
Gehlau
Hockerup
Wolfsballig
Undelef
Wilsbekfeld
Holebüllfeld
Kielstrup
Neukrug
Kitschelund
Crusau
Kollund
Kupfermühle
Clüsries
Wasserleben
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Tweilterholz
Kleinsand
Wees
Roosgaard
Kaustund
Kielsend
Hostrup See
Holm
Bergholz
Seegaard
Kliplef
Hohenhain
Quars
Quarsholz
Laygaard
Laygaardholz
Grüngrift
Fischbek
Kobberholm
Auenbüll
Reuschau
Beuschauholz
Kirchberg
Steenswang
Tombüll
Feldstedt
Trasbüll
Brokberg
Rehhof
Rufas
Ulderup
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Osterz
Satrup
Wester
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Sandberg
Nübelfeld
Atzbüll
Nübel
Stenderup
Rackebüll
Düppel
Oster-Düppel
Ulkebüll
Sundsmark
Lambergholz
Klinting
Hörup
Lamberg
Maibüll
Mintebrg
Hirschholm
Grönmark
Kirchholm
Kettingh
Sebelev
Katholm
Arnkiels Öre
Augustenbr. Fde
Kiel
Bygegaard
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Langenvorwerk
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Kielstrup-Holz
Kielstrup-Beken
Randershöft
Frauenholz
Süderhaft
Kollund-Krug
Kollund-Osterholz
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Grundhof
Bönstrup
Gintoftholm
Gintoft
Halleby
Nordgaardholz
Steinbergholz
Nieby
Beverö
Birknack
Die Birk
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilometer
1 : 250.000.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Engl. Miles.

became the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig. It consists of a single street, 3½ M. in length, extending round the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei*, and is divided into the *Friedrichsberg*, *Lollfuss*, *Holm*, and *Altstadt*. The finest *View is commanded by the *Erdbeerenberg*, on the S.W. side, near the station.

At Friedrichsberg, the quarter next to the station, is situated the old ducal *Schloss Gottorp*, now a barrack the chapel of which contains an interesting carved priedieu of the 17th century. Behind the Schloss are beautiful oak and beech-woods. Adjacent are the new *Government Offices*. — To the N. of the Friedrichsberg is *Magnussen's Wood-Carving School*.

The *Dom* in the Altstadt, externally insignificant, erected in the Romanesque style about 1100, was restored in Gothic taste after a fire in 1440.

The **Interior** is open daily 11-12 (free), and at other times on application to the sacristan (opposite the Romanesque S. portal, No. 68; fee 1 m.). — The **Altarpiece, formerly in the monastery of Bordesholm (p. 177), a work executed in carved oak by *Brüggemann* in 1521, represents the history of the Passion in 20 sections, and is by far the finest work of art in the Duchies. In the choir, to the left, is a font of 1480; on the right the tombstone of King Frederick I. Adjacent is the chapel of the Dukes of Gottorp, and in the nave are those of several noble families.

On the N. side of the Altstadt, in the direction of St. Jürgen, stands a monument to the eminent painter *J. A. Carstens* (b. at St. Jürgen in 1734, d. at Rome in 1798), erected in 1865.

The *Mövenberg* (sea-gulls' hill), a small island near the town, is densely covered with sea-fowl.

Steamboat twice or thrice daily, in 3 hrs., to (21 M.) **Kappeln** (**Stadt Hamburg*), on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion, which may also be made in a rowing-boat. At *Missunde*, the narrowest point of the Schlei, then commanded by seven Danish intrenchments, an engagement took place on 2nd Feb., 1864, between the Danes and the Prussians, after which the latter effected the passage of the bay at *Arnis*. The result of this was the abandonment of the Danewerk by the Danes (see above). The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the Schlei and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg*. — From Kappeln to *Kiel*, steamer in summer daily, in 3 hrs. (fares 3 or 2 m.).

Diligence daily in 3 hrs. from Schleswig to (15 M.) *Eckernförde* (p. 180).

Railway to (14 M.) *Süderbrarup* (p. 180) in 1½ hr.

90 M. *Jübek*, the junction for Husum (route to Wyk), Tönning, Heide, and Neumünster (see p. 177). Then (104 M.) *Nordschleswigsche Weiche*, whence a branch-line conveys the traveller to —

107 M. **Flensburg.** — **Hotels.** *Bahnhofs-Hôtel, R., L., & A. 2 m. 80 pf., B. 1, D. 2½ m.; Central-Hôtel; Fey's Hotel, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2 m., all in the Rathhaus-Str.,

Restaurants. At the *Hotels*; *Schwarzer Wallfisch*; *Centralhalle*; *Gnomenkeller*.

Tramway from one end of the town to the other.

Flensburg, a thriving town with 33,100 inhab., is beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburg Fjord*, one of those deeply-indented bays which form the excellent harbours of Schleswig-Holstein. The most important buildings are the *Nicolaikirche*, the

Marienkirche (both with modern towers), the *Post Office*, and the *Law Courts* (fine view from the terrace). Near the new barracks is the ruin of *Duburg*. Fine view from the *Bellevue*, a café on the hill to the W., near the windmills. The **Old Cemetery*, prettily situated on the same height, contains a marble sphinx by Thorvaldsen and a number of German and Danish monuments to soldiers who fell in the wars of 1849-50 and 1864.

At *Oeversee*, 6 M. to the S. of Flensburg, on the road to Schleswig, a fierce conflict took place between the rear-guard of the retreating Danish army and the pursuing Austrians in 1864.

Further to the S., and 4½ M. to the N. of Schleswig, is the village of *Idstedt*, where the Schleswig-Holstein army under General Willisen was defeated by the Danes on 25th July, 1850. To commemorate the victory the Danes erected the 'Lion of Flensburg', now in Lichterfelde (p. 77).

The **Flensburg Fjord** is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle grassy and wooded slopes, enlivened by the red roofs of scattered farmhouses. Small steamers ply on the fjord.

The first stations (not touched at by all the steamboats) are *Wassersleben*, *Collund*, *Süderhaff*, and *Randershof*. Then, on the S. bank, **Glücksburg** (**Strand Hôtel & Logirhaus*, near the pier, R. 21-28 m. per week, board 3¾ m., sea-bath 40 pf., per doz. 4 m.; **Bellevue*, R. 15-21, board 30 m. per week; boats for hire), now frequented as a bathing-place by 1500 visitors annually. The village (Sonne), ¾ M. from the shore, and not visible thence, possesses a Schloss of the 16th cent., picturesquely situated on a small lake shaded with beeches, and containing the burial-vault of the older Glücksburg line, which became extinct in 1799.

Sandacker, on the N. bank, is the station for the village of *Rinkenis*. The narrow *Eken-Sund* forms the entrance to the bay called the *Nübel-Noor*. Here the steamboat touches at *Gravenstein* (*Bade-Hôtel, charges as at Glücksburg), the Schloss of which was the headquarters of Prince Fred. Charles of Prussia during the Dano-Prussian war. The steamboat then returns through the strait. — The traveller is recommended to disembark at Ekensund or at the following station *Brunsnis*, and to proceed on foot to (7½ M.) *Düppel*. The route from Ekensund leads by *Schottbüll* and *Schmöl;* that from Brunsnis passes *Möllmark* and *Broacker*, the chief place in the peninsula, with two church-towers (fine view from the 'Schwedenschanze'), and joins the Ekensund road at Schmöl. The road ascends gradually, passing a number of graves of fallen Danes and Prussians. The village of *Düppel*, or *Dybbol*, lies to the left of the road. On the hill rises a Gothic *Obelisk*, completed in 1871, commemorating the storming of the intrenchments of Düppel. *View to the E. of the island of *Alsen;* to the S., beyond the Wenningbund, lies the peninsula of *Broacker;* to the W. the fertile hills of the *Sundewitt;* and finally to the N. the distant Baltic.

A little farther on, the road passes the *Intrenchments of Düppel*, a connected series of bastions forming a semicircle round the point of the Sundewitt opposite Sonderburg, and extending from the Alsen-Sund to the *Wenningbund*. They were taken by the Prussians in 1864 after a siege of two months, and have since been refortified. The road now descends to (1 M.) the narrow *Alsen-Sund*, which is crossed by a bridge-of-boats to —

Sonderburg (**Holstein'sches Haus;* **Stadt Hamburg*, unpretending; *Alssund; Wilhelmsbad* and *Bellevue*, bath and lodging-houses), the pleasant little capital (5860 inhab.) of *Alsen*, an island 122 sq. M. in area. The old Schloss of the Duke of Augustenburg is now a barrack. Sonderburg is frequented as a bathing-place. A walk round the town and to the (1¼ M.) pretty 'Süderholz' is recommended. — At *Arnkiel* on the Alsen-Sund, about 4 M. to the N. of Sonderburg, rises a *Monument* commemorating the passage of the Prussians at this spot in 1864. — Towards the E., about 4½ M. from Sonderburg, lies the watering-place of *Augustenburg* (Curhaus, 'pens.' 42 m. per week; Franck's Hotel; private rooms 10½ m. per week), prettily situated on the deeply-indented *Augustenburg Fjord*.

Near *Adzerballig*, 4½ M. farther, rises the *Hüge Berg* (243 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, Fünen, Arroe, &c.

The traveller may now return by steamboat to Flensburg or to *Kiel* (on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. forenoons); or he may take the steamer from Sonderburg to *Apenrade* (see below; thrice daily, in 3 hrs.).

Steamer from Flensburg to *Korsör* (see p. 202) thrice weekly (11 hrs.), touching at Sonderburg; to *Stettin*, see p. 230.

Railway from Flensburg to *Eckernförde* and *Kiel*, see p. 180.

From stat. Nordschleswig'sche Weiche (p. 181) the main line runs due N.; country uninteresting. 123 M. *Tingleff* (branch-line to Tondern, for Sylt, see below); 133 M. *Rothenkrug*, whence a branch-line runs in 25 min. to *Apenrade* (4 M.; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; De Vos), a small trading town and sea-bathing place on the beautiful *Apenrade Fjord*. Steamer from Apenrade to Sonderburg, see above; to Flensburg (p. 181) twice daily. — From (145 M.) *Woyens* another branch-line runs in 35 min. to *Hadersleben* (7½ M.; *Petersen's Hotel), another small trading-place on the fjord of that name. At (158 M.) *Vamdrup* the Danish frontier is reached (see p. 201).

23. The N. Frisian Islands Föhr and Sylt.

W. Schleswig.

To Wyk on the Island of Föhr. Railway from (Hamburg) Altona, viâ Jübek (p. 181), to *Husum*, 106 M., express in 4½ hrs. (fares 15 m. 10, 11 m. 70, 8 m. 30 pf.). Steamboat thence to *Wyk* in 3 hrs. — Steamboat from Hamburg direct to *Wyk* viâ Heligoland on Mon., Wed., and Frid. in 8 hrs. (fare 16 m., return 25 m.; comp. p. 174). — Diligence once daily from Tondern (20½ M. in 4½ hrs.) and Flensburg (36 M. in 7½ hrs.) to *Dagebüll*. Steamboat (twice daily) or Sailing Vessel thence to *Wyk* in ¾ hr. — Through-tickets may be obtained at Hamburg, Altona, Berlin, Brunswick, Dresden, Leipsic, etc.

To Westerland in Sylt. Railway from (Hamburg) Altona, viâ Tingleff (see above), to *Tondern*, 134 M., in 5½ hrs. (fares 19 m. 20, 14 m. 90, 10 m. 60 pf.); omnibus, carriage, or diligence (twice daily) to *Hoyer* (p. 184) in 1¾ hr.; and thence by Steamboat to *Sylt* in 2 hrs. (twice daily, fare 2 m. 60 pf.); carr. from the landing-place to Westerland in ½ hr. The departure of the steamers from Hoyer depends on the tide. Through-tickets, obtainable like those to Wyk, ensure seats in the diligence, etc. — Steamer from Wyk to *Westerland* thrice weekly in 2½ hrs., in connection with the steamer from Hamburg (see above; fare 7 m., from Hamburg 23 m.).

From Hamburg to *Jübek*, 90 M., see R. 22. 92 M. *Sollbrück;* 97½ M. *Osterohrstedt*. Near Husum begins the marshy district of *Eiderstedt*, with its excellent pastures, whence cattle are largely exported to London.

106 M. **Husum** (**Thomas's Hotel*, R., L., & A. 2 m.; **Stadt Hamburg*), situated on the *Husumer Au*, which here empties itself into the German Ocean by means of the 'old' and the 'new' *Hever*, is a dull seaport (6267 inhab.), with an old château of the former dukes. The ducal *Park* now belongs to the town. About ½ M. from the town are extensive *Oyster Parks*.

From Husum the railway runs to the S. to —

6½ M. **Friedrichsstadt** (*Holstein'sches Haus*), a town with 2428 inhab.,

founded by Dutch emigrants in 1621-23, and still retaining its Dutch characteristics of broad streets, paved with brick, and intersected by canals.

14 M. **Tönning** *(Hôtel Victoria)*, on the North Sea, with 3400 inhab., lies at the mouth of the *Eider*, which forms a good harbour here.

A small steamer plies from Tönning to *Carolinenkoog*, on the opposite bank of the Eider, whence a railway traverses the fertile fen-districts which extend to Glückstadt on the Elbe (p. 177). Stations *Hemme*, *Weddingstedt*, *Weddinghusen*. — 24 M. **Heide**, one of the chief places in the district, and the junction for the line through the fens mentioned at p. 177. The cemetery contains a monument to the Reformer Heinrich van Zütphen, who was burnt here by the fanatical peasants in 1524. Branch-line (15½ M. in 1¼ hr.) from Heide viâ *Weddinghusen*, to *Büsum* (Bruhn's Hotel; Stadt Hamburg), a small bathing-place on the German Ocean. — The railway next passes stations *Nordhastedt*, *Albersdorf* (with a large pagan altar), *Hanerau*, *Gockels*, *Beringstedt*, *Hohenwestedt* (with an agricultural school), and *Innien*, and joins the main line at (62 M.) *Neumünster* (see p. 177).

The Steamer threads its intricate passage between numerous islands and sandbanks. Some of the latter, called '*Hallige*', although covered by spring tides, are inhabited, the buildings being erected on embankments of earth. On the left lies the large island of *Nordstrand*, on the right *Nordstrandisch Moor;* then *Pelworm* on the left. The steamer steers between numerous 'Hallige', and the large island of *Föhr* at length comes in view. Comp. the *Map*.

Wyk. — **Hotels.** Kurhaus, R. from 15 m. per week, D. 1 m. 50 to 2 m. 40 pf.; *Redlefsen, with terrace towards the sea; *Thomas, cheaper; all three hotels are on the Sandwall. — Lodgings on the Sandwall, etc., R. 10-15 m. per week. *Tantau's Hôtel Garni; Bellevue; Villa Traumann.* Pensions for ladies and small families, *Frau Schröder* and *Michelsen.*

The *Bathing Arrangements* are good. Tickets sold by the proprietor of the establishment. Excellent *Warm Baths* in the bath-house, close to the Conversationshaus. Applications for apartments may be addressed to the 'Bade-Direction'. — Physicians, *Dr. Gerber* and *Dr. Hitscher.*

Wyk (1043 inhab.) is the principal place in the island of *Föhr*, which is about 28 sq. M. in area. The *Sandwall*, a road parallel to the beach, and shaded with a double avenue, where the Conversationshaus (music morning and evening), the hotels, the landing place, etc., are all situated, is the favourite promenade. The bathing beach is at the S. end. The sea is generally smooth, and the water unusually salt.

Besides Wyk, there are thirteen other villages in the island of **Föhr**, which contains altogether 4150 inhabitants. *Boldixum* and *Nieblum* are the places most frequented. A visit should be paid to one of the *Vogelkojen*, in which about 80,000 wild-duck are caught annually.

Steamer from Wyk to *Westerland* in Sylt, see p. 183.

From Hamburg to *Tingleff*, 123 M., see R. 22. Branch-Line thence to **Tondern** (16 M.; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, at the station; *Stadt Hamburg*), an old town with 3637 inhab., and the capital of the district. — The High-Road to Hoyer (8 M.; diligence and omnibus, see p. 183; carr. 7½ m.) traverses extensive pastures on which a fine breed of cattle is reared. *Mögeltondern*, with a château and park of Count Schack, is about half-way. **Hoyer** *(Stadt Tondern)* lies ¾ M. from the shore.

The STEAMBOAT starts from Hoyer, and steering for the N. end of the island of *Sylt*, turns to the S. towards the lighthouse near Wenningstedt. The island of *Röm*, frequented for sea-bathing, is seen in the distance to the right. At the landing-place at *Munkmarsch* (tavern) carriages are in waiting to convey passengers to Westerland (in 1/2 hr., 1-2 pers. 3 m., 3 pers. 4 m., each addit. pers. 50 pf., each trunk 50 pf.; diligence 1 m.).

Westerland. — **Hotels.** *CONVERSATIONSHAUS, table-d'hôte 3 m., to subscribers 2½ m., 'pension' from 45 m. per week; *HÔTEL ROYAL, 'pension' 35-50 m.; *DEUTSCHER KAISER, R. 9-24 m. per week, board 42-60 m., good table; STRAND HOTEL, belonging to the same proprietor, less comfortable, with only plank partitions between the rooms; HÔTEL VICTORIA, 'pens.' 32 m.; STADT HAMBURG; CHRISTIANENHÖHE; WESTEND-HÔTEL, D. 2 m. 20 pf., R. and board 40-45 m. per week, board alone 27 m.; *GERMANIA, near the church, with garden, D. 2 m., board 30-36 m. per week. None of the hotels command a view of the sea. — *Lodgings*, R. 6-12, two rooms 10-30 m. per week. Application for apartments may be made by letter to the 'Bade-Direction'.

Restaurants. *Zum Hofbräu*, good beer, D. 2-3 m.; *Luncheon Room* and *Reading Room* between the ladies' and the gentlemen's bathing-places; *Zur Erholung*, on the inner side of the Dunes.

Bathing (6 a.m. to 1 p.m.). Use of bathing-machine 75 pf. (twelve tickets 8 m.), towel 5 pf., sheet 15 pf.; tickets obtained at the bath-office. Gratuity 1 m. each person per week. *Warm Baths* in the red house next the office (1½-2 m.). — *Visitors' Tax* 10 m., families 18 m. — Physicians, *Dr. Lahusen; Dr. Ditmann*, at Keitum, where the apothecary also resides. — Director of the Baths, *Herr Haberhauffe*. — *Post* and *Telegraph Office* in summer.

Boats 1-4 pers. first hr. 3 m., each additional hr. 1½ m.; each additional pers. 50 and 30 pf. more. Boats also at Keitum (apply at the Friesenhalle).

Westerland, a scattered village, frequented as a sea-bathing place since 1858, lies on the W. side of the island of *Sylt*, and is separated from the sea by a range of sand-hills, across which a wooden pathway leads to the beach. To the right (N.) is the gentlemen's, to the left (S.) the ladies' bathing-place. The *Conversationshaus* was opened in 1878. The sea is generally rougher than at the other bathing-places on this coast, and boating is not practicable except in the 'Watten', or shallows, between the island and the mainland. Annual number of visitors about 1500.

The island of **Sylt** is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 39 sq. M. in area and 22½ M. long, but very narrow. — About ¾ M. to the N. of Westerland lies *Marienlust*, a small sea-bathing place (bath 50 pf.), and 2¼ M. farther is *Wenningstedt* (Sächsischer Hof 'pens.' 27-36 m. per week; Restaurant Centralhalle, D. 2 m.), which has also recently come into notice for sea-bathing (fine beach). At the back of the village is a subterranean 'giants' tomb', consisting of huge granite blocks; key kept by the widow of the coast-guardsman Bonnes (50 pf.). About 1½ M. further on we come to the handsome *Lighthouse*, 120 ft. high, commanding an extensive view (fee 1 m.; but no admittance after ¾ hr. before sunset). — One of the chief excursions is a drive to *List* (carriage there in 3 hrs., 1-2 pers. 12 m., 3-4 pers. 15 m.), a hamlet (*Tavern) at the N. end of the island, with a gateway of whale's bones. Beautiful view from the top of the highest sand-hill. The *Königshafen*, enclosed by the List-Land, once an excellent harbour, is now choked up with sand. — On the E. side of the island is *Keitum* (*Friesenhalle). — *Hörnum* (carr. fares same as to List), at the S. end of the island, lies amid dreary dunes.

24. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Stettin.

222 M. Railway to *Lübeck*, 40 M., in 1¼-1¾ hrs. (fares 5 m. 10, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 60 pf.); from Lübeck to *Stettin*, 182 M., in 7½-9¾ hrs. (fares 26 m. 50, 19 m., 13 m. 80 pf.).

Hamburg, p. 162. The journey presents few objects of interest. 3 M. *Wandsbeck* (p. 172); 7 M. *Altrahlstedt;* 13 M. *Ahrensburg*, with a château and park of Count Schimmelmann; 17 M. *Bargteheide;* 24 M. *Oldesloe*, a picturesquely-situated watering-place with saline baths (to Neumünster, see p. 177); 34 M. *Niendorf*.

40 M. **Lübeck,** see p. 193; to Eutin, see p. 200; to Büchen, see p. 220. — The Mecklenburg line now begins. 46 M. *Lüdersdorf;* 51 M. *Schönberg*. From (62 M.) *Grevismühlen*, lying between two lakes, a diligence plies to (1¾ hr.) *Boltenhagen* (*Grossherzog von Mecklenburg), a sea-bathing place. 70 M. *Bobitz;* 74 M. *Kleinen* (*Railway Restaurant), whence there are branch-lines to Wismar and to Schwerin.

From Kleinen to Wismar, 10 M., branch-line in ½ hr. (fares 1 m. 40, 1 m., 80 pf.). — **Wismar** (**Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2, L. ¾, A. ½ m., B. 1 m.), a Mecklenburg town with 15,518 inhab., possesses an excellent harbour and several fine churches. In the architecture of *St. Mary's* (choir consecrated 1353) and of *St. Nicholas* (dating mainly from the 15th cent., with vaulting 130 ft. in height, richly ornamented) the influence of the Marienkirche in Lübeck is distinctly traceable. *St. George's* is a cruciform edifice of elegant proportions, the nave dating from the 15th, the choir from the 14th century. The '*Alte Schule*' by St. Mary's churchyard, dating from 1300, and several other private houses are interesting brick structures in the Gothic style. The *Fürstenhof*, formerly a ducal palace, and now the seat of the municipal authorities, is a good specimen of German Renaissance. The handsomer wing was built by Gabriel van Aken and Valentin von Lira; the decorations are alternately in sandstone and terracotta, the latter being remarkably rich. It has lately been restored. The *Thormann'sche Haus* contains handsome old furniture, oil-paintings, etc. (strangers admitted). Pleasant excursion by steamboat to *Wendorf* (restaurant); fine view of the harbour. — From Wismar to *Rostock*, see p. 192.

From Kleinen to Schwerin, 10 M., railway in 25 min. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m. 10, 70 pf.).

10 M. **Schwerin.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. a; C, 4), Schloss-Str., R. & A. 2½, D. 2½, B. 1 m.; *Stern's Hotel (Pl. b; B, 3), on the Pfaffenteich, corner of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., R. 2 m. 30 pf.; *Hôtel de Russie (Pl. c; B, 2), R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 80 pf., unpretending. — Louisenhof (Pl. d; B, 2) in the Louisen-Platz, R. 1 m. 50, L. 50, A. 80, B. 80 pf.; Hôtel de Paris (Pl. e; C, 3), König-Str. 30, with garden-restaurant, well spoken of; Stadt Lübeck (Pl. g; B, 3). — *Hôtel Garni*, Wilhelm-Str. 8, well spoken of.

Restaurants. *Cohen*, König-Str.; *Dabelstein* and *Fröhleke* in the Salz-Str.; *Havemann*, Grosse Moor 5 (Hungarian wines). — **Confectioner:** *Krefft*, at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and König-Str.

Cabs 50 pf. per drive; per ½ hr. 75 pf., per hour 1¼ m.; box 25 pf.

Tramways from the Strempel-Platz (Pl. B, 6) to the Werder-Str. (Pl. D, 1); on Sun. from the Lübecker Thor (Pl. A, 2) to the Alte Garten (Schlossplatz; Pl. C, 4). Fares 10 pf.

Steamboats on the Lake of Schwerin daily; voyage round the lake on Sundays.

Theatres. *Hoftheater* (Pl. 21; C, 4), in the Alte Garten; *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 4), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str.

Schwerin (accent on the second syllable), an ancient settlement of Wends, and an episcopal see from 1170 to 1624, is now a well-built town with 32,000 inhab., and the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (14 M. long, $3^1/_2$ M. broad) and several smaller lakes.

Near the station is the handsome new *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 7; B, 2, 3), in the Baltic style.

From the station we cross the Louisen-Platz and proceed through the Wilhelm-Str. to the Pfaffenteich (Pl. B, C, 1-3), among the buildings round which the most conspicuous is the *Arsenal* (Pl. D, 3).

Near the S. end of the Pfaffenteich, in the heart of the town, rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 3), a fine brick edifice in the Baltic style, begun in the middle of the 14th cent., on the site of an earlier building (the nave built in 1412-30) of which only the tower (1375) exists, and judiciously restored in 1867-69. Adm. 12.30-2 p.m.; castellan opposite the S. side of the choir (1 m.).

The '*Chapel of the Holy Blood*', at the back of the high-altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained-glass windows, representing the Ascension, with figures of apostles and evangelists, were executed from cartoons by *Cornelius* (p. 88). The N. side of the choir contains a *Monument* of Duke Christopher (d. 1592). *Altarpiece*, a Crucifixion, executed by Lenthe under the directions of Cornelius. By one of the S. pillars is a bronze *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), from the workshop of the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg. The four curious monumental *Brasses*, 10 ft. high, are of Flemish workmanship, and date from 1473. Admirable new organ.

The cloisters, to the N. of the cathedral, are being restored for the accommodation of the *Ducal Library*.

From the cathedral we cross the market-place, and traverse the König-Str. and the Schloss-Str., at the end of which, on the right, is the new *Regierungsgebäude* (Pl. 15), built in 1865-67, containing government-offices. Beyond it is the *Alte Garten* (Pl. C, 4), an open space, with the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 21), which was burned down in 1882 and has since been rebuilt. The Alte Garten also contains a *Monument to Grand Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 2), designed by Rauch, and erected in 1849, and a *Monument* to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in 1870-71, a lofty column of granite crowned with a bronze statue of Megalopolis (Mecklenburg).

In the same square, at the corner of the Anna-Str., stands the **Museum** (Pl. 10), designed by Willebrand, and completed in 1882. The sculptures in the pediment (by Alb. Wolff) represent the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche. On the upper floor is the grand-ducal picture-gallery, and on the lower floor are the other grand-ducal art-collections.

The **Picture Gallery** is open to the public on Sun. 12-4 and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 11-2; at other times on application to the custodian (bell at the top of the staircase). Large catalogue (excellently edited) 8 m., short catalogue 20 pf. The gallery is particularly rich in works of the Dutch school of the 17th century. From the vestibule we enter (to the left) —

Cab. 1. German and Netherlandish Masters of the 15-16th centuries. 735-743. *Master of 1435* (style of William of Cologne), Altar-panels; 994.

Strigel, Margaretha, regent of the Netherlands and daughter of Emp. Maximilian I.; 157, 158. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Luther and his wife.

Cab. 2. German, Dutch, and Flemish Masters. 1005. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Daniel in the den of lions; 424. *Govaerts*, Landscape.

Cab. 3. Flemish School. 110. *Bril*, Landscape; 118-121. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes. French water-colours and pastels.

Cab. 4. Italian Masters. 698. *Vicentine Master*, Bearing of the Cross; 893. *S. Rosa*, Landscape; 881. *Unknown Master*, Interior of the church of S. Maria della Vittoria at Rome.

Room I. (lighted from the roof). Italian Masters. 876-878. *Tintoretto*, Portraits; 833. *L. Bassano*, Bontius Leo, the anatomist; 639. *P. de Matteis*, The Immaculate Virgin; *53, *54. *Bellotto*, Architectural pieces; 865. *Ribera* (?), S. Giovanni di Dios.

Room II. (lighted from the roof). Chiefly French and Flemish Schools. Several works by *Oudry*, the animal-painter, the best of which are: 768. Fruits, 775. Wolf in a trap, 797. Dog and water-fowl. Then, *Teniers the Younger*, 1006. Draught of Fishes, 1010. Smokers in a tavern; 542. *C. Janssens van Ceulen*, Portrait; *327. *G. Dou*, Rough dentistry.

Room III. (lighted from the roof). Various Schools. *1011. *G. Terburg*, Wine-drinkers; 518, 519. *W. van Honthorst*, Frederick Henry and William II., of Orange; 668. *W. van Mieris*, Bakhuisen, the marine painter; *L. Cranach*, 156. Portrait, 159. Charles V.; *341. *Karel Fabritius*, Sentinel; *1099. *Corn. Vroom*, River-scene; 89. *W. Dubois*, Evening-scene; 958. *P. van Slingeland*, Violin-player; 804. *J. B. Oudry*, Dead crane; 701. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait; 334. *J. H. Duck*, Camp-fire; 537-539. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; *661. *M. Mierevelt*, W. J. Delff, the engraver; 472. *H. Heerschop*, Studio; *554. *W. Kalf*, Fruit; 149, 150. *Gonzales Coques*, Small portraits; 174, 175. *B. Denner*, Portraits; 148. *Coques*, Studio; *666. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady at the piano; 732. *Caspar Netscher*, The black-sealed letter; *1052. *A. van de Velde*, St. Jerome in a landscape; 1129, *1130. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle, Gipsy camp; 39, 40, 46. *L. Bakhuisen*, Sea-pieces; 61. *Job Berckheyde*, Boor eating herrings; 421. *J. Glauber*, Landscape; 517. *G. Honthorst*, Musicians.

At the back of this room are Cab. 14, containing Cornelius's coloured cartoons for the windows in the cathedral (p. 187), and Cab. 13 and 15, with the cartoon-portraits of the dukes of Mecklenburg executed by *Schumacher* (one by *Schlöpke*) for the stained-glass portraits in the armoury of the palace (p. 190). We now return through Room III. to —

Room IV. (lighted from the roof). Dutch Masters. *854, *855. *Rembrandt*, Studies of heads; 578. *S. Koninck*, Study of a head; *90. *F. Bol*, Joseph in prison; 992, *993. *Chr. Striep*, Still-life; 6, 7. *W. van Aelst*, Still-life; 910. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 1127. *Ph. Wouverman*, Bear-hunt; *1086. *S. de Vlieger*, Calm sea; 333. *H. Dubbels*, Stormy sea; 36. *Bakhuisen*, Rough sea; 916, 917. *C. Saftleven*, Cottage-interiors; 1100. *J. van Vucht*, Architectural piece; 464. *J. de Heem*, Flowers; 896. *Rottenhammer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 1013a. *Terburg*, Portrait of a lady; 91, 92. *F. Bol*, Portraits; 679. *Kl. Molenaer*, Winter scene; *328. *G. Dou*, Cook; 1114. *A. van der Werff*, Chess-players; 1061, 1062. *Verdoel*, Pig-stye; 462. *De Heem*, Still-life; 1107. *J. Weenix*, Still-life; 870, 871. *H. tom Ring*, Portrait of the 'King' and 'Queen' of the Münster Anabaptists (1535); 618. *A. de Lorme*, Church at Rotterdam; *32. *J. Asselyn*, A breach in the dyke; *837, *842. *P. Potter*, Rural life; 1087. *H. van Vliet*, Church of Delft; 107. *Breenberg*, Landscape, with accessories by *Poelenburg*; 1104. *Weenix*, Cat; 507. *Hondecoeter*, Fowls; 1106. *Weenix*, Merry companions on the sea-shore; *974. *J. Steen*, Love-sick girl; 117. *Adr. Brouwer*, Boors; 1076. *H. Sorgh*, Old woman in the kitchen; *576. *S. Koninck*, Joseph before Pharaoh; 99. *Both*, Mountains in the South; 1053. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle at a brook; 1141. *Th. Wyck*, Alchemist; 703. *Moreelse*, Shepherd-boy; 88. *P. Boel*, Game.

Room V. (lighted from the roof). Dutch School. 169. *L. Cranach* (German School), Luther (1546); 600. *Lievens*, St. Luke; 544. *K. du Jardin*, Monkey and ass; 4, 9. *Aelst*, Still-life; 607. *Lingelbach*, Hay-harvest; *505, 510. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yards; *1051. *A. van de Velde*, Roman ferry-boat; 1126. *Ph. Wouverman*, River-scene; 702. *Moreelse*, Portrait; 590. *Lai-*

resse, Children dancing; *761. *A. van Ostade*, Inn; *329. *G. Dou*, Astronomer; 662, 663. *Mierevelt*, Portraits; 1105. *Weenix*, Landscape with sheep; *Codde*, 146. Musical company, 147. Freebooters examining their plunder; *444, *445, 446. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; 459, 460. *Heda*, Still-life; 326. *G. Dou*, Rembrandt's mother; 957. *Slingeland*, Cobbler; 631. *O. Marseus*, Animal-life in the forest; 104. *Brekelenkam*, Cobbler; *656. *Metsu*, The widow's mite; 477. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *1086. *De Vlieger*, Shipping; 1103. *J. B. Weenix*, Dutch kitchen; *Potter*, 838. Cattle, *841. Tavern; 809. *Palamedesz*, Portrait of a girl; 1058. *Verboom*, Landscape with a village.

Room VI. (lighted from the roof). Modern Masters. 1274. *Th. Schlöpke*, Death of Niclot (see below); 1289. *A. Schreyer*, Engagement at Waghäusel; 1275. *Schlöpke*, Fritz Reuter, the poet; 1239. *Melbye*, Evening at sea; 1236. *C. Malchin*, Duck-pond; 1314. *Fr. Sturm*, Storm; 1220. *Jentzen*, Magdeburg Cathedral; 1152. *Fr. Paulsen*, Snow-balling a chimney-sweep; 1174, 1175. *Dörr*, Inland scenes; 1235. *Malchin*, Snow-landscape; 1342. *Fr. Volz*, Cow-house; 1160. *L. Braun*, Harvest-wain.

We now return through Rooms V., IV., and III. to the vestibule, and enter the 5TH CABINET, which also contains modern pictures. Then —

Cab. 6. 473. *J. van der Heyde*, Mordecai's triumph, the scene laid in a Dutch street; 105. *Brekelenkam*, Hermit; 934. *Schalcken*, Boy and girl; 451. *Hamilton*, Dead fox.

Cab. 7. 27. *Asch*, Forest-scene; 55. *Berchem*, Pastoral landscape.

Cab. 8. 34. *Avercamp*, Ice-scene; 613. *D. van der Lisse*, Lot and his daughters; *Lingelbach*, 604. Hay-harvest, 603. Rest in the Campagna.

Cab. 9-12 contain nothing of special note. Fine view of the lake and château on leaving Cab. 9,

Lower Floor. The other collections of the Grand-Duke (Sun. 12-2, Wed. and Frid. 11-2) are on the groundfloor.

The central saloon contains the **Art Cabinet**, a collection of small works of ancient art, and an extensive and valuable collection of Japanese articles, in bronze, enamel, pottery, ivory, carved wood, lacquer-work, etc. Then, Cork models of Roman buildings, by *C. May;* portraits of Luther and Melanchthon carved in wood, by *Albert von Soest;* antique vases, etc. To the right is the **Collection of Casts**, beyond which is the **Cabinet of Engravings.** To the left is the **Collection of Mecklenburg Antiquities**, including the contents of several Roman tombs.

The Sunk Floor contains a collection of **Mediæval Ecclesiastical Monuments** and the **Cabinet of Coins.**

The Anna-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4) leads from the Museum to the S.E., along the lake, to the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. D, 3, 4; open daily till 3 p.m.).

A bridge adorned with two colossal groups (Obotrites equipping their chargers) crosses to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burgsee, on which is situated the grand-ducal ***Palace** (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), begun in the early-Renaissance style from designs by *Demmler* in 1845, and completed by *Stüler* in 1857. It is an extensive structure, with irregular wings flanked with lofty towers, and encloses a pentagonal court-yard, the whole producing a very picturesque effect. As early as the beginning of the 12th cent. a palace of the princes of Mecklenburg occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., and parts of this mediæval edifice have been skilfully incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Niclot, the Obotrite chief (d. 1160).

The *Interior, decorated chiefly by *Stüler* and *Strack*, is open on Sundays and holidays at noon, on week-days at 10, 1, and 5. 30 (from 1st Sept. to 31st March at 3) o'clock (tickets, 1 m. each, to be obtained from

the porter on the left side of the inner portal). On the groundfloor is the *Waffenhalle*, with stained-glass portraits of Mecklenburg princes, executed by *Gillmeister* from cartoons by *Schumacher* (comp. p. 188); on the first floor are the spacious *Festsaal*, the *Thronsaal*, and the tasteful Gothic *Chapel*, built in 1560-63, and afterwards restored. Fine views from the windows. The **Burggarten* adjoining the Schloss is also worthy of inspection.

The extensive **Schlossgarten* (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) is reached hence by a bridge.

*Walk to (2½ M.) *Zippendorf* (comp. Pl. D, 6), and along the bank of the lake to (1½ M.) the *Fähre* (both steamboat stations). At (½ M. farther) *Rabensteinfeld* there are a ducal villa and several favourite resorts in the woods bordering the lake. The *Pinnower See* lies ½ M. thence, surrounded by wooded hills. The *Kaninchenwerder* (Restaurant; steamb. stat.), or rabbits' island, is much visited. *Schelfwerder*, 1½ M. to the N. of Schwerin, lies amid beautiful woods (Restaurant).

Beyond Kleinen (see p. 186) the railway skirts the Lake of Schwerin. 80 M. *Ventschow*; 87 M. *Blankenberg*. 101 M. *Bützow* (Hotel de Prusse; Erbgrossherzog), a thriving little town, near which is the penitentiary of *Dreibergen*.

From Bützow to Rostock, 19 M., railway in 40-50 min. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 40 pf.). The line runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Warnow*. — 8½ M. *Schwaan*.

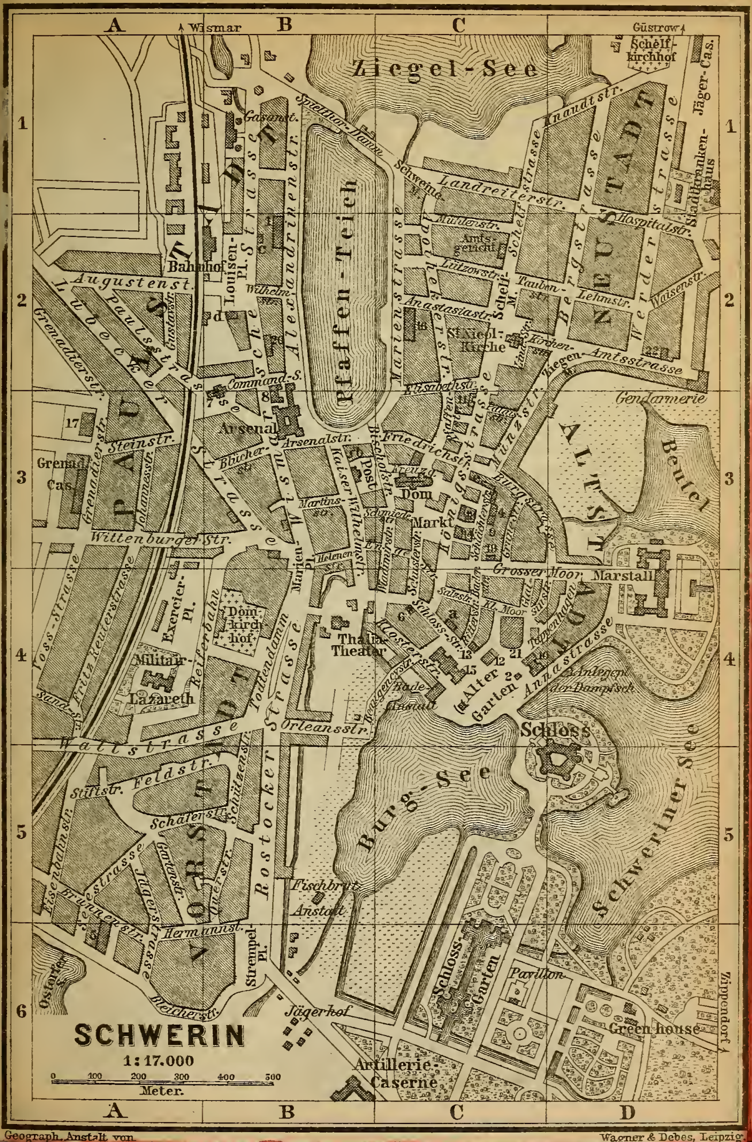
19 M. **Rostock.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de Russie (Pl. a; D, 3), R. & L. 2½ m., A. 60 pf., B. 75 pf., D. 2¼ m.; *Sonne (Pl. b; E, 3), R., L., & A. 2 m. 80 pf., both in the Neue Markt; Stadt Hamburg, Fischbank 17 (Pl. E, 2); *Pohley's Hotel, Stein-Str. 7 (Pl. D, E, 3) second-class, R., L., & A. 2 m.; Linow's Hotel, Kröpeliner-Str. (Pl. C, 2).

Restaurants. **Fricke*, Breite-Str.; **Friemann*, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 109; *Dannien*, Lange-Str. 79; *Müller*, Blücher-Str. Wine Rooms: **Ahrens*, Hopfenmarkt 29; **Hänsch*, by the Marienkirche; **Bencard*, Vogelsang 15. — *Bellevue*, *Tivoli*, *Thalia-Theater*, &c., are places of popular resort.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), in the Promenade.

Tramways every 10 min in each direction; fares 10-20 pf.

Rostock, with 39,212 inhab., once a prominent member of the Hanseatic League, the most important place in Mecklenburg, and the seat of the supreme law-courts for the two duchies, lies about 6 M. from the Baltic, on the *Warnow*, which is 550 yds. wide, and deep enough for vessels of moderate tonnage to enter the town. Rostock possesses more merchant vessels (upwards of 370) than any other seaport on the Baltic, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, herrings, petroleum, and coal. — The astronomer Kepler once taught at the University here (founded 1419; c. 300 stud.), having been appointed professor by Wallenstein during his brief supremacy in 1629. Like Lübeck, the town still retains a picturesque, mediæval appearance. Besides the handsome churches, the visitor will observe a number of tasteful Gothic dwelling-houses, some of which are adorned with coloured bricks.



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

ROSTOCK
1 : 15.400
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meter.
UNTER-WARNOW
13. Steuer-Amt E.2.
14. Universität C.3.
15. Zollspeicher D.1.2.
16. Zoologisches Institut C.3.
1. Amts & Landgericht D.3.
2. Archiv & Bibliothek E.2.
3. Commandantur C.3.
4. Grossherzogl. Palais C.3.
5. Hauptwache C.3.
6. Katharinenstift E.F.2.
7. Kunstsammlung D.3.
8. Museum C.3.
9. Polizei E.3.
10. Reichsbank (Nebenstelle) E.3.
11. Gewerbebank E.3.
12. Slüter Denkmal F.2.
Der Strand
Christinen od. Kiel-Hafen
Schiffswerfte
Dampfer nach Nykjöbing
Warnemünder Dampfer
Badeanstalt
Holzlagerwerfte
Friedrichshalle
Anatomie
Steinbecks Keller
Krankenhaus
Kröpeliner Thor
Schröder Platz
Teufels Kühle
Kloster
Jacobi K.
Marien K.
Neuer Markt
Hopfenmarkt
Blücher Platz
Loge
Post & Telegraph
Wasserthurm
Krieger Denkmal
Wallstrasse
Steinthor
Beguinenberg
Mönchenthor
Waisenhs.
Petrithor
Petri K.
Alter Markt
Niedlai K.
Mühlenthor
Friedhof
Navigations-Schule
Barnstorf
Friedrich Franz Strasse
Thaliatheater
Tonhalle
Tivoli
Bahnhof
Exerzierhaus
Lloyd-Bahnhof
Schwerin
Weiss. Kreuz
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Leaving the station we pass through the Steinthor to the Neue Markt, which contains the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3), built in 1265 and provided with turrets in 1365-90; the old Gothic façade is concealed by a Renaissance addition. Farther on is the *Marienkirche* (Pl. D, 2), a large and fine edifice erected in the Baltic-Gothic style in 1398-1472, containing numerous tombstones, chiefly of the Meerheimb family, and a curious old astronomical clock (recently restored). A stone in the church marks the spot where the learned Grotius, who died here in 1645 on his way as Swedish ambassador to the French Court, was buried; his body was afterwards removed to Delft in Holland. The lofty tower of *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 2), 433 ft. high, dating from about 1400 (spire 1577), serves as a landmark to mariners. The interior has recently been tastefully restored. The *Church of St. James* (Pl. C, 2) dates from the 14th century. The *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. F, 3), which was begun in 1250 and restored in 1450 (tower of later date), has a handsome carved altar (1400) and beautifully-carved benches.

From the Neue Markt diverges the Blut-Str., continued by the long Hopfen-Markt and leading to the Blücher-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3), both containing a number of mediæval houses. In the middle of the square rises a bronze *Statue of Blücher*, who was born in 1742 in the Blücher-Str., in the house No. 22, marked by a tablet. The reliefs are in allusion to the marshal's defeat at Ligny and his victory at Waterloo.

Gebhard Lebrecht v. Blücher, first entered the Swedish, then the Prussian military service. When captain of cavalry in 1772, in consequence of a delay in his promotion, he applied for his discharge, which was granted in the characteristic words of Frederick the Great, 'Der Rittmeister v. Blücher soll sich zum Teufel scheeren', *i. e.* may betake himself to the devil! After Frederick's death he re-entered the service as major in 1787, distinguished himself against the French in 1793, and in 1806 became general of the advanced guard of the army. After the disastrous battle of Jena he retreated to Lübeck, where after a determined resistance he was at length compelled to capitulate. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the Silesian army (40,000 Prussians and Russians), defeated the French at the Katzbach (p. 293), and paved the way for the victory of Leipsic by the battle of Möckern, on 16th and 18th Oct. On New Year's Day, 1814, he crossed the Rhine at Caub, defeated Napoleon on 1st Feb. at La Rothière, and on 31st March took the Montmartre at Paris by storm. At Paris Blücher was created marshal and Prince of Wahlstadt by the King of Prussia, and afterwards accompanied him to England, where among other marks of distinction the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. After Napoleon's return in 1815 Blücher commanded the Prussian army of 115,000 men, and was repulsed by the French at Ligny on 16th June. He succeeded, however, in rallying his army with wonderful rapidity, and on the memorable 18th, arriving on the field of Waterloo at 4.30 p. m., decided the victory. On the termination of the war Blücher retired to his estates in Silesia, where he died on 12th Sept., 1819.

On the left (S.) side of the square is the *Grand Ducal Palace* (Pl. 4; C, 3). Facing us is the new *University Building* (Pl. 14; C, 3), a handsome structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1867-70 from a design by Willebrand, and adorned with statues

and medallion-portraits; it has a handsome vestibule and 'aula', and contains a library of 150,000 volumes.

The old ramparts have been laid out as a *Promenade*, containing the new *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3) and a *War Monument* in commemoration of 1870-71. A pleasant walk of 3/4 hr. may be taken through the promenade, passing the *Hospital* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Anatomical and Physiological Institution* (Pl. B, 2), and then along the bank of the Warnow. The Steamboat Wharves, on the high-road to Doberan, 3/4 M. from the Kröpeliner-Thor, are interesting. The *Barnstorf Park* with the *Kaiserpavillon* (restaurant), also outside the Kröpeliner Thor, is a favourite resort; to the S. E. of the town, beyond the Mühlendamm, is the *Stadt-Park* (Schweizerhaus; tramway to both).

Near the Steinthor, Stein-Str. 1, is the *Town Museum* (Pl. 7; open on Sun., 11-12).

Small steamboats ply every 1/2 hr. in summer from the Schnickmanns-Thor (Pl. C, D, 1) to (5 min.) the *Fähre*, on the opposite bank of the Warnow; also every 1/2 hr. in the afternoon to *Bramow* and other villages and popular resorts, commanding a fine view of the town and the Warnow. Small boats (25 pf. per hr., sailing-boats 50 pf., with boatman 1 m.) are to be had at the Schnickmannsthor and Fischerthor.

From Rostock to Warnemünde, 8 M., railway in 14-22 min. (fares 1 m., 80, 60 pf.); steamer in 3/4 hr. (fare 50 pf.). — **Warnemünde** (**Hôtel Berringer*, *Stralendorf*, *Hübner*, all on the beach, D. 1 1/2-2, 'pens.' from 6 m.; *Phoenix*, near the beach; *Thormann's* and *Jungmann's Restaurants;* lodgings 12-60 m. per week), a seaport on the Baltic, 8 M. to the N. of Rostock, is entered and quitted by about 700 vessels annually. The sea-bathing attracts 5-6000 visitors. Small steamer several times a day to the *Schnatermann* and to the *Rostocker Heide*, with the bathing-place *Müritz* (Hôtel Anastasia), 9 M. from Warnemünde (reached from Rostock by carr. in 2-2 1/2 hrs.).

From Rostock a Diligence runs twice daily in 3 1/4 hrs. to (17 M.) *Ribnitz*, whence a steamer plies twice a week in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 50, 30 pf.) to the village of *Wustrow*, which is frequented for sea-bathing.

From Rostock to Wismar, 36 1/2 M., railway in 2 3/4 hrs. (fares 4 m., 2 m. 70 pf.; no 1st class). — 11 M. **Doberan** (**Logirhaus; Lindenhof*), on the Baltic, a sea-bathing place with a chalybeate spring. The Gothic *Church, completed in 1368, is worth a visit. The bathing-place is at **Heiligendamm*, 3 1/2 M. distant (omn.), delightfully situated. — 36 1/2 M. *Wismar*, see p. 186.

From Rostock to *Copenhagen*, see p. 203.

The Mecklenburg Line proceeds from the Bützow junction in an easterly direction to (109 M.) **Güstrow** (**Erbgrossherzog*; **Hôtel de Russie*), a town of 12,000 inhab., the centre of the Mecklenburg wool-trade, with an old ducal Schloss and Gothic cathedral. The latter contains sculptures by Philip Brandin of Utrecht, who lived in Mecklenburg from 1563 till 1594. The recently restored parish-church (1505) has a double-winged *Altar-screen of 1522; the wood-carving is by Jan Borman of Brussels, and the oil-paintings by the Flemish court-painter Bernaert van Orley. A branch line diverges here to (27 M.) *Plau*. — 121 M. *Lalendorf;* 127 M. *Teterow* (branch-line to *Gnoien*).

136 M. **Malchin** (*Hôtel de Russie*), a town with 6075 inhab. and a fine church of the 14th cent., situated in the plain of the

Peene, between the *Cummerower See* and *Malchiner See*. The environs are pretty (the 'Mecklenburg Switzerland'). — Branch-line from Malchin to *Basedow* and (17 M.) *Waren* (p. 220).

143 M. *Stavenhagen*, birthplace of Fritz Reuter (1810-74), the Platt-Deutsch poet; 152 M. *Kleth;* 155 M. *Mölln*. — 164 M. **Neu-Brandenburg** *(Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1¼ m.; *Goldene Kugel; Fürstenhof)*, a busy town of 8400 inhab., situated on the *Tollenser See*. It possesses a church of the 14th cent., and four *Gothic gates, and carries on a considerable trade in wool. On the lake, 1½ M. from the town, is the *Belvedere*, a château of the Grand Duke. — Neu-Brandenburg is the junction for the Berlin Nordbahn (to Stralsund; see p. 221) and for Parchim (p. 220). Branch-line to *Friedland*.

188 M. *Sponholz;* 177 M. *Oertzenhof;* 185 M. *Strasburg in der Ukermark*, the first Prussian station; 190 M. *Blumenhagen;* 202 M. *Pasewalk* (p. 221), the junction of the line from Berlin to Stralsund viâ Angermünde; 208 M. *Zerrenthin;* 213 M. *Löcknitz;* 219 M. *Grambow*.

222 M. *Stettin*, see p. 230.

25. From Berlin to Lübeck and Kiel.

Railway from Berlin to *Büchen*, 149 M., in 4-7 hrs. (fares 19 m. 20, 14 m. 40, 10 m. 60; express 22 m. 70, 16 m. 80, 12 m. 20 pf.). From Büchen to *Lübeck*, 30 M., in 1-1½ hr. (fares 3 m. 90, 2 m. 90, 2 m. 10 pf.). From Lübeck to *Kiel*, 50 M., in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 4 m. 90, 3 m. 40 pf.).

From Berlin to (149 M.) *Büchen*, see R. 28. — 160 M. **Mölln** *(Stadt Lüneburg; *Stadt Hamburg)*, a town of 4327 inhab., with numerous mediæval buildings, pleasantly situated on a lake. The popular German jester, Till Eulenspiegel, is said to have died here in 1350, in proof of which his tombstone, with an owl ('Eule') and mirror ('Spiegel') upon it, and various personal relics are shown to the curious. Attractive excursion hence to the (9½ M.) *Schall-See*, with its prettily-wooded banks and islands.

166 M. **Ratzeburg** *(Daniel's Hotel)*, a town with 3931 inhab., formerly a celebrated episcopal see, is charmingly situated on an island in the Ratzeburger See, the banks of which are clothed with fine beech-forests, but is only partly visible from the railway. It belongs half to Lauenburg and half to Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The handsome late-Romanesque *Cathedral*, begun in 1164, is said to have been founded by Henry the Lion (Gothic additions). The visitor should make a trip by boat to *Waldesruh*, a pleasant spot amid the woods on the E. bank of the lake (refreshments).

179 M. **Lübeck.** — **Hotels.** *Stadt Hamburg (Pl. a; C, 6), on the Klingberg, R. from 2 m., L. 60, A. 60 pf., B. 1 m.; *Düffcke's Hotel (Pl. b; D, 5), at the corner of the Meng-Str. and Breite-Str., commercial, similar charges; *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. c; D, 4), Breite-Str., R. 2½, L. ½, A. ½, D. 2½ m.; *Brockmüller's Hotel (Pl. d; D, 4), in the Kohlmarkt, commercial, R. & A. 2 m.; *Goldener Anker, Marlesgrube 27, unpretending; Drei Kronen, Koberg, R. from 1½ m.

Restaurants. **Raths-Weinkeller*, claret and Rhine wines; *Fredenhagen's Keller*, corner of the Fisch-Str. and the Schüsselbuden (Pl. C, 5), wine. — Beer: **Sattler*, Obere Ægidien-Str; **Riemann*, Weite Krambuden 5; *Schiffergesellschaft* (p. 199); *Deutscher Kaiser*, corner of the König- and Johannis-Str. (Pl. D, 5), with garden; *Spethmann*, Schüsselbuden 22; *Railway Restaurant.*

Theatres. *Town Theatre* (Pl. 22), in winter only; *Tivoli Theatre* (Pl. 24), summer and winter; *Victoria Theatre*, *Colosseum*, outside the Mühlen-Thor (Pl. D, 8). — *Tivoli*, a concert-garden, on the Waknitz (concerts on Sat. in summer); *Lachswehr*, a garden-restaurant on the Trave, 1½ M. from the town.

Cabs. Per drive, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; luggage 30 pf.

Tramways from the suburb of St. Gertrud, outside the Burg-Thor, through the town to St. Jürgen, outside the Mühlen-Thor, every 6 minutes. From the market to the suburb of St. Lorenz, outside the Holstenthor, every 10 minutes.

Marzipan (the old English 'marchpane') is a kind of macaroon for which Lübeck is famous; to be had of *Prahl*, Beckergrube 142; *Niederegger*, Breite-Str.; *Maret*, in the Markt; *Meyer*, König-Str.

Photographs of works of art and antiquities in Lübeck at *Nöhring's*, Johannis-Str. 38.

Baths at the Hüxterdamm.

Steamboats. Small steamboats ply from the Holstenbrücke (Pl. B, 5) to *Schwartau* (p. 200) on the Lower Trave, and to the *Lachswehr* (see above) and the *Walk-Mühle* (p. 200) on the Upper Trave. Large steamers to Copenhagen (p. 204) and other ports on the Baltic.

Lübeck, with 55,500 inhab., the smallest of the three independent Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, was once at the head of the League, and is still a busy commercial place. It lies 10 M. from the Baltic, on the *Trave*, the channel of which has been deepened, so as to afford access to vessels of 16 ft. draught. Wine, especially claret, and timber are the chief articles of trade at Lübeck. The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval greatness in its lofty towers, its ancient gabled houses in the late-Gothic and Renaissance style, fortified gateways, Gothic churches, and its venerable Rathhaus.

Lübeck was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein, near the site of an earlier town of the Wends (Alt-Lübeck, near Schwartau), and shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, under whom it prospered so well that it was declared a free town of the Empire in 1226 and invested with important municipal privileges. In 1227 Lübeck in alliance with the Holsteiners signally defeated the Danes at *Bornhöved*, thus releasing the surrounding country from their yoke, and in 1234 they gained the first German naval victory on record on the *Warnow*, which overthrew the naval supremacy of the Danes. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifswald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the **Hanseatic League** (from 'Hansa', *i. e.* association), an alliance of the great commercial towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were indeed soon dissolved, but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed, in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolise the trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the general *Hanseatic Diet* at Cologne in 1367 soon raised the League to the zenith of its power. They conquered S. Sweden (Skåne) and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the *Peace of Stralsund* in 1370 they even became entitled to ratify the election of the next king of Denmark. The League enjoyed marked prosperity for upwards of a century, and embraced eighty cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and

Kilometer
0 1 2 3
Timmdorf
Niendorf
Krothen
OST SEE
Pansdorf
Hemmelsdorf
Alt-
Rüben
Gnevesdf.
Warnsdf.
Bad
Teutendorf
Rettungsthurm
Die Platte
Rupperstdf.
Wilmsdf.
Travemünde
Horsdf.
Offendf.
Gramersdf.
Ranzow
Ratekau
Parin
Poetnitzer Wyck
Toppendorf
Ivendorf
Maschinen-bau-Anst.
Eutin
Wasser-baupt.
Rensefeld
Waldhusen
Schwartau
Dummersdorf
Herrenwyk
Gothmund
Israelsdf.
Stockelsdf.
Mariendhal
Schlutup
Westerade
LÜBECK
Marly
Hohenwarte
St. Jorgen
Genin
Kahthorn
Rodenkoppel
Hafen für die Holzschiffe
neue Holz Plätze
Lastadie
Schiffswerfte
Hafen für die Dampfschiffe
Schiffswerfte
Schiffe
Burg
Feld
Burg Th.
Marstall
Kuh berg
Engels Grube
Fischer Grube
Becker Grube
Grube
Burg
Tivoli
Grosse Burg Str.
Ch. n. Schwartau u. Eutin
Trave
D
E
F
1
2
3
4

LÜBECK.
1 Arbeitshaus . . D 6
2 Bahnhof . . B 5
3 Kak. oder Butterbude . . C 5
4 Börse . . C 5
5 Chimborasso . . B 3
6 Gesellschaft gemeinnütz. Thätigkeit . D 4
7 Heilig. Geist-Hosp. . E 4
8 Kaufleute Comp. . D 4
Kirchen.
9 Aegidien K. . D 6
10 Aninen K. . D 6
11 Catharinen K. . D 4
12 Dom-Kirche . C 7
13 Jacobi K. . DE 4
14 Katholische K. . C 6
15 Marien K. . CD 5
16 Reformirte K. . D 4
17 Petri K. . C 5
18 Schiffergesellschaft D 4
19 Navigationsschule C 8
20 Rathhaus . CD 5
21 Schiffswerfte . CD 3
22 Theater . D 4
23 Theerhof . E 2
24 Tivoli . E 3
25 Waisenhaus . C 7
26 Victaria-Theater DE 8
Pferdebahn
Aus. Holsten Th.
Bahnhof
Im Holsten Th.
Puppen Br.
Gasanstalt
Schuler Teich
Lachswehr
Lachswehrallee
Dankwärts Br.
Dankwärts Grube
Marles Grube
Klingberg
Aegidien Str.
Wallstrasse
Holstenthor
Post Magazin
Synagoge
Annen Kirchhof
Annen Str.
Wakenitz Wellenbr.
Badeanstalt
Hüxter Thor Brücke
Hüxter Th.
KRÄHENTEICH
MÜHLENTEICH
Mühlen Brücke
Mühlen Th.
Kupper Br.
Stein Lager
Fähre
Eisenbahn v. Büchen
A B C D E F
5 6 7 8
Geograph. Anstalt von
1:16.650. 0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, which according to their situation belonged to one of four sections, *viz.* the Wendish, the Prussian, the Westphalian, and the Gothlandish, and had their factories at Bergen, Novogorod, London, and Bruges. Lübeck at that period is said to have numbered 80-90,000 inhab., and held undisputed precedence over the other members of the League. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the Northern and the Russian empires proved detrimental to the League, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster *Jürgen Wullenwever* conceived the bold project of establishing a dominion over the Danish kingdom (1531-35). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1563-70, although not unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined, but she preserved her position as a free city of the Empire, and continued to enjoy considerable commercial prosperity, although her population gradually dwindled down to one-third of its ancient number (23,667 inhab. in 1815).

In the history of MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was probably introduced from Holland in the 12th cent., and was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church-architecture, particularly that of the Marien-Kirche, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and far to the W. beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage; the capitals are trapezium-shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting, spacious halls were constructed without difficulty, surfaces, otherwise blank, were enlivened by moulded stones, and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

Leaving the station (Pl. B, 5) we enter the town by the inner **Holstenthor*, a fine specimen of a mediæval gateway, completed in 1477 and restored in 1871.

The Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the MARKET (Pl. C, 5), in which rises the Rathhaus (see below). This square is adorned by a Gothic *Fountain*, erected in 1873, with statues of Henry the Lion, Adolph II. of Holstein, Emperor Barbarossa, and Frederick II. Here, too, are situated the old Pranger (p. 196) and the new *Post Office*.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 20), occupying the N.E. corner of the market-place, a Gothic brick building with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles, completed as they now stand in 1442. In 1570 the principal part of the building, adjoining the market, was embellished with an entrance-hall in the Renaissance style, and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style was constructed on the side next the Breite-Str. In front of the main entrance in the Breite-Str. are two 'Beischläge' (see p. 239), with metal reliefs of 1452. The *Audience Chamber*, with a door dating from 1573 and pictures by Tonelli (18th cent.), and the *Kriegsstube* ('War Chamber'), with beautiful inlaid and carved-wood door-panelling and a marble mantelpiece (1595), are worthy of inspection. The ancient *Han-*

seatic Hall, on the upper floor, in which the diets were held, has been converted into public offices. A side-door leads to the gallery of the *Börsensaal*. The keeper lives on the groundfloor, beside the staircase in the Breite-Str. (fee 50 pf.).

Under the N. wing is the entrance to the **Rathskeller** (see p. 194), which was completed in 1443, and is remarkable for its fine well-preserved vaulting. The *Chimney Piece* in the 'Herren-Gemach' bears the quaint inscription, 'Menich Man lude synghet, wen me em de Brut bringet; weste he wat men em brochte, dat he wol wenen mochte' (many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep). The *Admiral's Table* is said to be made of a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570).

The *Pranger* (pillory), or in Low German *Kaak* (Pl. 3), a Gothic structure of brick (c. 1450), has been converted into market-stalls. Opposite the Rathhaus is the new *Post and Telegraph Office*.

A few paces to the N. of the market rises the ***Church of St. Mary** (Pl. 15; C, 5), the finest edifice at Lübeck, and one of the most admirable examples of low-German brick architecture, which has served as a model for numerous churches in this part of the country. It was indebted for its origin in 1276-1310 to the ambition of the citizens to have their principal church larger than the cathedral of the bishop. The plan is similar to that of the French cathedrals, the aisles being lower than the nave, which is not the case with most of the brick churches. It is 335 ft. long; transept 162 ft. in height and 186 ft. in width; nave 127 ft. high; spires 407 ft. high. A chime of bells in the small E. tower plays a chorale at the hours and half-hours.

Interior (S. door open 10-1 o'clock; the sacristan, who lives at No. 8a in the neighbouring Meng-Str., is generally in the church about noon). On the wall to the left of the door is a fine memorial brass (1518) of the Wigerinck family. Farther to the W. is the '*Briefcapelle' (chapel of letters), so named because letters of indulgence were once sold there, with groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths; *Altar with scenes from the life of the Virgin, 1518. — At the W. end of the nave is a Font of 1337. — Beneath the organ is the Chapel of the Bergenfahrer, with fine carved stalls and bronze screen (1518). In this chapel, to the left, is the 'Mass of St. Gregory' (in distemper on panel); to the right, a diptych, with the Conversion of St. Olaf, King of Norway, patron-saint of the 'Bergenfahrer', or mariners of the northern seas (c. 1500). Stained-glass windows. — The Dance of Death, in a closed chapel on the left, dates from the 15th cent., but was transferred from panel to canvas in 1701. — In the following chapel the *Taking leave of the body of the Saviour, painted by *F. Overbeck* in 1845. — The Sacristy contains some good carving from the old altar, nearly all gilded, representing scenes from the life of Christ (about 1425). The silver statuettes formerly here have been replaced by figures copied from the St. Sebaldus Monument at Nuremberg. — Farther to the E. hangs an admirable old winged picture, the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518, ascribed to *Jan Mostaert*. Altar-piece with the Crucifixion and the Death of the Virgin (1494). — The *Clock* at the back of the high-altar, dating from 1561-65, and repaired in 1860, from which at noon the Emperor and Electors step forth, move past the Saviour, and disappear on the other side, always attracts numerous spectators; below it is an astronomical dial, which gives eclipses of the sun and moon and various other data down to the year 1999. To the right and left of the clock are stone-reliefs (1498) of Christ washing his Disciples' feet, the Last Supper (at the foot a black mouse gnawing

at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city), Gethsemane, and the Capture of Christ. — The so-called Beichtcapelle, to the E., at the back of the choir, contains *Overbeck's* Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, painted in 1824. The *Stained Glass of three of the windows in this chapel was executed about 1400, and removed hither from the old Burgkirche. — Adjacent is a winged altar with paintings by *B. van Orley* (in the centre Adoration of the Trinity, after Dürer). — High Altar of 1697, adjoined by the graceful Gothic *Ciborium of 1479, restored in 1855. — The Choir-Screen has some good paintings of 1517. Between two of the adjacent pillars hangs a Danish standard, captured by the Lübeckers in 1427. Some wood-carving on the benches (Magistrates' Pew in the rich Renaissance style of 1574), several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent., the rococo monuments, the pulpit of 1691, and the numerous handsome screens are also worthy of notice. — The organ-loft of the largest of the three organs (W. side; 5134 pipes and 81 stops) is in the ornate style of the latest Gothic period (1516-18). The best survey of the church is obtained from the W. end of the nave, beside the font.

To the S.W., near the market, is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 17; sacristan, Schmiede-Str. 29), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, on the site of a Romanesque church of 1170, erected about the year 1300.

Among the objects of interest in the Interior (lately restored and embellished with stained glass), are the monumental *Brass of Burgomaster Clingenbergh, which was executed in the Netherlands in 1356; a smaller brass of the Lammeshoft family (15th cent.) with the Crucifixion and saints; an ingenious clock; a Renaissance organ-case; and a carved wooden pulpit of 1618 (restored in 1880).

We now cross the Klingberg (Pl. C, 6), where there is a handsome new *Fountain*, designed by F. Schmitz of Cologne, and erected as a monument of victory. In front of the Stadt Hamburg Hotel are two colossal lions in cast iron, designed by *Rauch*.

Farther on in the same direction is the ***Cathedral** (Pl. 12; sacristan, Hartengrube 3; in summer generally in the church, 9-11), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, enlarged in 1276, and completed in 1331; towers 394 ft. high. The nave, transept, and one bay of the choir date from the original Romanesque basilica, which was built in the shape of a Latin cross; but the greater part of the choir and the aisles are Gothic. The *Vestibule of the N. aisle, a gem of the Transition style, dates from early in the 13th cent. (partly restored in 1875); the inner portal, with garlands, fantastic animals, and polished columns of black slate, is especially worthy of attention.

Interior. Font of 1455, in front of the organ. — An elegant railing (1522) around the pulpit is attributed by a tradition to the workmanship of the devil; the pulpit itself dates from 1568. — Choir-screen of the 15th cent.; in front of it a large crucifix dating from 1477. In the Choir, the recumbent bronze *Figure of Bishop Bockholt (d. 1341), founder of the choir. Brazen lamp of the 15th century. — High-Altar of 1696, with a Crucifixion, by *J. H. Tischbein*. The sedilia to the right, below the choir-stalls, erected by Bishop Bockholt, should be noticed. Farther on, Portrait of Canon van Korbrinck, by *Knüller* (1672). — The Archiepiscopal Chapel, to the left of the choir, contains sarcophagi of the last prince-bishops. — In the next Chapel the *Monument of the bishops von Serken and von Mul, Netherlands workmanship of the 14th cent.; Madonna of 1509 in coloured stucco. — The altarpiece in the Greveraden-Capelle is a double *Triptych, with more than 200 figures, by *Memling:* on the external shut-

ters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille; on the inner shutters the life-size figures of SS. Blasius, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Ægidius, the patron-saints of the donor, Canon Adolf Greverade. Memling's style is, perhaps, nowhere seen to better advantage than in these saints, with their rich warm tones. The inner pictures are scenes from the Passion, from the Prayer on the Mt. of Olives to the Ascension; in the foreground are the Bearing of the Cross, the Entombment, and the Resurrection; a Crucifixion (with the date 1491 on the frame) occupies the principal place in the centre.

Adjoining the Cathedral on the S., are two interesting old structures, now converted into a hospital, with remains of an old cloister in the Transition style.

The *Ægidienkirche* (Pl. 9; D, 6) is a somewhat cumbrous structure of the 14th century. In the interior are a richly-carved organ-case, and a metal font, with wrought-iron ornamentation. The late-Gothic *Convent of St. Anne* (1502-10), in the St. Annen-Str., now a penitentiary, has been greatly disfigured by fire; the inclosing wall and the cloisters are still extant. — The eminent painter *Friedrich Overbeck* (d. at Rome in 1869) was born in 1789 at No. 76 König-Strasse.

The now disused ***Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. 11; D, E, 4; the door in the Glockengiesser-Str. is generally open) is an admirable Gothic structure of the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty nave and an elegant elevated choir borne by columns. To the right of the principal entrance (in the König-Str.) is a Raising of Lazarus by *Tintoretto*. Below the choir, which is adorned with stained-glass windows, is a monumental brass, with the praying figure of Burgomaster *Joh. Lüneburg* (d. 1474). The upper choir is occupied by a museum, chiefly of *Ecclesiastical Antiquities (open Sun. 11-1, at other times on application at Breite-Str. 33, see below; catalogue 30 pf.).

Among the numerous carved altar-screens the best are: 1. Screen of St. Anthony (painting retouched); *4. Miracle of the mass (1496). — 59. Movable Gothic lectern. — *79. Pietà, with Gothic canopy of carved wood. — 221. St. George and the dragon. — 1206. Sixteen stone-sculptures with traces of painting (beginning of the 14th cent.; apostles and saints). — At the sides: 72. Choir-stalls with paintings (Franciscan monks and saints); above, 71. Portraits of 25 town-councillors of Lübeck.

The old *Minorite Convent*, which adjoins the church on the S., has been restored several times since the Reformation, but the former cloisters, the refectory, and the dormitory still remain. The building now contains the *Katharineum* (a gymnasium and a real-school) and the *Public Library*, founded in 1620 (open daily, except Sun., 11-2), with about 110,000 vols., 1000 incunabula, and 800 MSS. One of the rooms contains two cartoons by *Overbeck* ('Vision of St. Francis of Assisi', and 'Tancred and Clorinda', from Tasso) and a portrait of Tycho Brahe by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

The rooms of the 'Society for the Promotion of Useful Industry', Breite-Str. 33, contain a **Museum* (first floor, open Sun. 11-2; at other times apply to the porter on the floor below), with extensive industrial, prehistoric, and ethnographical collections.

The *Natural History Cabinet*, Breite-Str. 16 (open in summer Sun. 11-1, Tues. and Frid. 5-7; at other times on application to the castellan), includes a good collection of gorillas.

Herr Harms, Breite-Str. 11, possesses an extensive collection of ancient (chiefly Netherlandish) and modern pictures, to which visitors interested in art are admitted.

The **Jacobikirche** (Pl. 13; sacristan Breite-Str. 1, a corner-house to the S.W. of the church), a Gothic building of the 14th cent., contains a fine flight of steps, adorned with carving and intarsia-work, leading below the Gothic organ to the choir. In the Brömsencapelle is a remarkable **Altar* of the latter part of the 15th cent., representing the Crucifixion in relief in the centre (by Jan Borman of Brussels), and the family of the donor, Burgomaster Brömse, on the wings.

Opposite the W. Portal of the church, Breite-Str. 2, is the handsome house of the **Schiffergesellschaft** (Pl. 18), with interior little altered, an interesting example of an old guild-house. On the walls are pictures of Scriptural subjects; models of ships and bronze candelabra hang froom the roof. — The house of the **Kaufleute-Compagnie** (Pl. 8), Breite-Str. 6, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old **Fredenhagen Room*, executed in 1585, and transferred hither (open daily; fee).

The **Hospital zum Heiligen Geist** (Pl. 7; E, 4; generally open), on the Koberg, is an admirably-organised institution. A fine early-Gothic chapel, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., and now rarely used for divine service, serves as an entrance-hall. The chapel and its ancient mural-paintings were restored in 1866. — A short distance hence, in the Grosse Burg-Str., is the old **Burgkloster** (Pl. E, 3), a fine brick edifice of the 13th cent., recently restored, on the site of the old castle (open on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. 11-1). The 'Herrengemach' is paved with tile-mosaic. The remaining rooms on the groundfloor are occupied by an *Industrial Exhibition*, a *Collection of Plaster Casts*, and a *Commercial Museum*.

The **Burgthor** (Pl. E, 2), the N. gate of the town, is a lofty brick structure of 1444. In the vicinity, on 6th Nov. 1806, several severe engagements took place between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army which had survived the battle of Jena and retreated to Lübeck, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat.

A little to the W. of the Burgthor is an archway, with some well-executed grotesque wood-carvings. An avenue of lime-trees leads from the gate to the (¾ M.) *Cemetery*, with a monument of *Geibel*, the poet, who was born in Lübeck (Fisch-Str. 25) in 1815 (d. 1884).

The house No. 298 on the Trave contains a *Weinstube*, or tap-room, curiously carved in wood in 1644.

To the N. of the station is the 'Chimborasso' (Pl. 5; B, 3), an eminence commanding a fine **Survey*. The harbour and the old ramparts on the S.W. side of the town also afford pleasant walks.

The *Walk-Mühle* (Restaurant), 2 M. from the Mühlen-Thor, is a favourite resort of the Lübeckers (steamboat, see p. 194).

A railway (12½ M in 50 min.; fares 1 m., 70 pf.) runs from Lübeck past (7½ M.) *Waldhusen* to Travemünde. The 'Hun's Grave' discovered in 1843 about 1 M. from Waldhusen (pretty forest path) is one of the largest examples of the kind in Germany. — **Travemünde** (**Curhaus;* **Hôtel de Russie:* restaurant in the *Strandpavillon*), a sea-bathing place, was the port of Lübeck before the deepening of the river. Pretty walks.

From Lübeck to *Hamburg* and *Mecklenburg*, see R. 24.

Beyond Lübeck the train follows the left bank of the *Trave*. 183 M. *Schwartau* (Hôtel Geertz), a favourite resort from Lübeck, with wooded environs. The train next traverses moorland and brushwood. 187 M. *Pansdorf* and (192 M.) *Gleschendorf* are the stations for several small seaside-resorts. 194 M. *Ottendorf*.

199 M. **Eutin** (**Stadt Hamburg*, R. & A. 2½, L. ½, D. 2½, B. 1 m., *Victoria*, both in the Lübecker-Str.; *Railway Hotel)*, pleasantly situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Eutiner See*, was the seat of a bishop from 1162 to 1535, and now belongs with its *Schloss* and pretty grounds to the Duke of Oldenburg (4462 inhab.). Weber (d. 1826), the composer, was born here, in a house in the Lübecker-Str., denoted by an inscription. Count Stolberg, the friend of Goethe, and the poet Voss also resided here last century, and their houses, in the Hinter-Str., are indicated by memorial tablets. Voss's house, formerly the rectory, is now a restaurant, with a garden. The tasteful church was restored in 1878. The market-place contains a column in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The *Environs of Eutin, as far as Plön and Preetz towards the W., and Lütjenburg towards the N.E., are the most picturesque part of Holstein. Good village inns. About 1¼ M. to the N. of Eutin (omn. from the station or Voss's house, 20 pf.) is the picturesque *Kellersee*, near which rises **Bruhn's Koppel* or the *Sahlkamp* (Inn), commanding a beautiful view. A steamer plies on the lake to *Sielbek*, *Krummensee* (*Hôtel Holsteinische Schweiz, D. with wine 4 m., 'pens.' 8 m.), and *Malente* (Hôtel Köpke, well spoken of). The last, at the W. end of the lake, is the scene of Voss's 'Louise'. The charming ***Ukleisee** (boats for hire), 7 min. to the E. of Sielbek, should next be visited; the walk round it occupies 1 hr. (Inn, unpretending). Footpaths lead from the Uklei Inn towards the N.E. in 2 hrs. to the **Bungsberg** (538 ft.), the highest point in the district, the tower on which commands an extensive panorama of land and sea, extending to the Danish islands. Thence 12 M. (or direct from Eutin by the loftily-situated village of *Kirchnüchel* about 18 M.) to **Lütjenburg** *(Stadt Hamburg)*, from which **Hassberg*, a charmingly-situated sea-bathing place, is 3 M. distant. From Lütjenburg in 2 hrs. by the *Stöss* farm to *Panker*, seat of the Landgrave of Hessen. Near it rises the *Pielsberg (446ft.), with the tower of *Hessenstein*, which commands one of the most extensive prospects in N. Germany.

From Eutin to Oldenburg, 24½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.). — 9½ M. **Neustadt** *(Stadt Hamburg; Deutsches Haus)*, a seaport with 4119 inhab. (weekly steamers to Lübeck, Fehmarn, and Kiel). Unimportant stations. Then (24½ M.) **Oldenburg** *(Scheibner's Hotel; Stadt Hamburg)*, an ancient town with 2762 inhab., not to be confounded with the capital of the duchy of Oldenburg (p. 158). — From Oldenburg a diligence plies twice daily to (1½ hr.) *Heiligenhafen*, whence a steamer goes twice weekly to (3 hrs.) *Kiel* and (1½ hr.) *Fehmarn*.

The scenery between Eutin, Plön, and Ascheberg is very pretty.

203 M. *Gremsmühlen* (*Hôtel Gremsmühlen), charmingly situated on the *Dicksee*, with an interesting piscicultural establishment. *Malente*, on the Wellersee (p. 200), lies 3/4 M. to the N.

A beautiful footpath leads hence along the Dieksee to (7 1/2 M.) Plön passing the **Hôtel Haidschloss* and traversing the *Holm*, a fine beech-wood.

208 M. **Plön** *(*Prinz; Stadt Hamburg)* is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Plöner See*. The Prussian military school was once a royal Danish château. A pleasant walk of 1 1/2-2 hrs. may be taken as follows: from the station by the Eutin road to (1/4 M.) *Müller's Baths* ('pens.' 3 m. 60 pf., with garden-restaurant; steamboat-stat., boats), on the Grosse See, near which is the *Rosenmühle*, both commanding a fine view. Then to the *Steinberg* (view), and by the Lütjenburg road round the *Schöhsee* to the *Parnass* (view) and *Biberhöhe* (Pension), 1/2 M. from the station.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the Grosse Plöner See. 212 M. *Ascheberg* (Rail. Hotel), near an estate of Count Brockdorf, junction for Neumünster (p. 177). The Kiel line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker See*. — 217 1/2 M. **Preetz** *(Stadt Hamburg)* possesses a convent for ladies of noble birth, founded as early as 1220. A busy manufacture of shoes is carried on here.

A walk of 1 hr. may be taken hence to **Rastorf**, with a beautiful park in the valley of the *Schwentine*, which forms the outlet of the Plöner See; then in 2 hrs. down the valley by the **Rastorf Paper-Mill* and *Oppendorf* to Neumühlen (p. 179).

222 1/2 M. *Raisdorf*. — 229 M. *Kiel*, see p. 177.

26. From N. Germany to Copenhagen.

a. *From Hamburg by Schleswig, Jutland, and the Danish Islands.*

Railway the whole way, with the exception of the short ferries to Fünen and Zealand. Express in 15 3/4 hrs. (41 m. 40, 31 m. 30, 20 m. 30 pf.).

From Hamburg to *Vamdrup*, the Danish frontier-station (158 M.), see R. 22. (Luggage booked for Copenhagen is not examined till the capital is reached.) 12 M. (from the frontier) *Kolding*, with the imposing ruin of *Koldinghus*.

24 M. **Fredericia** *(Railway Restaurant)* is an unimportant place, surrounded by a girdle of decaying fortifications. An interesting bronze *Statue of a soldier here commemorates the victory of the Danes over the Schleswig-Holstein besiegers in 1849.

Passengers cross the *Little Belt* by a steamboat to **Fünen**, Dan. *Fyen*, and land at *Strib*, near *Middelfart* (Behrendt's Hotel), a sea-bathing place. Several unimportant stations. 33 M. (from Strib) **Odense** *(Brockmann's Hotel; Hôtel St. Knud)*, the capital of the island, with 20,800 inhab., the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen (p. 215). The *Cathedral of St. Knut*, erected in 1086-1301, contains monuments of the kings John and Christian II. The Fünen railway terminates at (51 1/2 M.) **Nyborg**.

The steamer (luncheon 1 cr.) departs $^1/_2$ hr. after the arrival of the train, and crosses the *Great Belt* to **Zealand** in $1^1/_4$ hr. The starting-point of the Zealand line is **Korsör** (**Hôtel Store Belt; Rail. Restaurant)*, with 4000 inhabitants. Then stations *Slagelse*, *Sorö* (on the lake of that name, surrounded by beech and pine-woods; Cistercian church of the 12th cent.), and *Ringsted* (with an ancient Benedictine church).

$49^1/_2$ M. (from Korsör) **Roeskilde**, pron. Rōskille (**Hôtel Prindsen; Frederiksstad; Rail. Restaurant)*, an old town on the deeply indented fjord of that name, the capital of the kingdom down to 1443 (comp. p. 207), and the residence of the bishop of Zealand down to the Reformation, once numbered 100,000 inhab., but now contains 5893 only. The only relic of its ancient glory is the fine **Cathedral* (sacristan, Danish 'Graver', nearly opposite the W. portal, 1-3 pers. 2 croner), consecrated in 1084, restored after a fire in 1282, and at subsequent periods, and finally in 1868. It contains the tombs of the Danish kings, most of whom, from Harold I. (d. 985) down to Frederick VII. (d. 1863) repose here, the earlier in vaults, the more recent in chapels added to the church in 1615-42 and 1772-1825. Some of their monuments are highly worthy of inspection. The small gate opposite the N. side of the church leads to grounds which command a pleasing view of the fjord. — The *S. Zealand Railway* diverges here (see below).

The train runs in 1 hr. from Roeskilde to Copenhagen. Last stat. *Frederiksberg* (p. 216). — 68 M. *Copenhagen*, see p. 204.

b. *From Kiel to Copenhagen by Korsör.*

Steamer to *Korsör* (see above) at 12.45 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. in 6-7 hrs. (cabin-fare 11 m. 30 pf.; sleeping-berth $3^1/_2$ m. extra). Railway from Korsör to Copenhagen in $3^1/_4$ hrs. (see above); fares 8 cr., 6 cr., 3 cr. 70 öre, Dan. currency.

c. *From Lübeck to Copenhagen.*

Steamer in summer daily in 16 hrs. (fare 18 m. or $15^3/_4$ m.). — Another steamer runs once a week viâ Nykjöbing (p. 203).

The steamer usually starts from Lübeck about 4 p.m. (Pl. D, 3). The descent of the *Trave* is uninteresting. In $1^1/_2$ hr. *Travemünde* (p. 200) is reached. The *Travemünder* or *Neustädter Bucht* is then traversed. The chalk cliffs of the Danish island of *Möen* and the coast of Zealand come in sight about 4 a. m.; then the light-house of *Falsterbö* on the Swedish coast, opposite which, on the Danish side, is the *Kjöge Bugt* (p. 203).

The vessel steers round the fertile island of *Amager*, on which the village of Dragör is situated. To the right on the Swedish coast lies Malmö (p. 219). The island of *Saltholm* is next passed, and the tow-

ers of Copenhagen at length become visible. The *Lynetten* and *Tre Kroner* batteries, which proved so destructive to the English fleet on 2nd April, 1801, are passed, and about 6 a. m. the *Harbour* of Copenhagen, defended by the citadel of *Frederikshavn*, is reached.

d. *From Rostock to Copenhagen by Nykjöbing.*

Steamer to Nykjöbing in 4½ hrs., daily (except Sun.) in summer and thrice weekly in April, May, and Sept. (fare 7½ or 4½ m.; return-ticket 12 or 7 m.; from Rostock to Copenhagen 20 m. 55, 17 m. 25, 11 m. 30 pf.). — From Nykjöbing to Copenhagen in 5-5¼ hrs.; fares 9 cr. 50, 6 cr. 70 ö.

From *Nykjöbing*, a small seaport, the railway for Copenhagen crosses the W. side of the island of *Falster* and reaches the Great Belt at *Orehoved*. Steamer thence to the small island of *Masnedö*, whence a railway, crossing an arm of the Belt by a fine bridge, runs to *Masnedsund*, a small seaport in S. Zealand, and the terminus of the S. Zealand railway. The trains run from Masnedsund to Copenhagen in 3-3½ hrs. — Stations *Vordingborg* (with a fine ruined castle), *Lundby*, *Næstved* (with beautiful beech-wood), and *Kjöge* (Hôt. Prindsen), an ancient town, prettily situated on the *Kjöge Bugt*, where the Danes under Nils Juel gained a great naval victory over the Swedes in 1677. At *Roeskilde* (p. 202) the S. and W. Zealand lines unite. Thence to *Copenhagen*, see p. 202.

e. *From Stralsund to Copenhagen by Malmö.*

Steamer to *Malmö* daily in summer in 10 hrs. (fares 18 or 13½ m.; return-tickets, available for the whole season, 30 or 22½ m.). As the steamer starts before daybreak, it is advisable to go on board the evening before. *Malmö* (*Kramer; *Horn), see *Baedeker's Norway and Sweden*. Another steamer is here in waiting to convey passengers across the Sound to Copenhagen (in 1½ hr.; fares 1½, 1 cr.), where they are landed at the corner of the Havne Gade and Charlottenborg (Pl. G, 5).

f. *From Stettin to Copenhagen.*

Steamer in 14-15 hrs., 4-5 times a week in June, July, and Aug. (fares 18 or 10½ m.; return-tickets 30 or 18 m.). Towards evening the vessel passes *Stubbenkammer* on the island of *Rügen*, and on the following morning it steams through the Sound, leaving *Dragör* on the island of *Amager* to the left, and *Saltholm* to the right.

On a voyage of 4-5 hours it is usual to give the steward a fee of 50 pf. or 40 öre Danish, and double that sum for longer voyages; but more if unusual trouble has been given. — The return-tickets issued by the steamboat companies considerably reduce the travelling expenses, but they are often hampered by conditions limiting them to particular days and steamers.

27. Copenhagen.

Language. English is spoken at all the principal hotels and shops. A brief notice of a few of the peculiarities of the Danish language may, however, prove useful.

The pronunciation is more like German than English: *a* is pronounced like ah, *e* like ā or eh, *i* like e, *aa* like a long o, *æ* like ā or eh, *o* and *œ* almost like oo, *ø* or *ö* like the German ö or French eu, *y* like the German ü or French u; *d* is generally mute after l, n, r, sk, st, t, and in the terminations ds, dse, *e.g. Kilde*, a spring, pron. Kille, *Plads*, a place, pron. Plass; *g* is often mute, or pronounced like y, *e.g. Pige*, a girl, pron. peyăh, *Segl*, a sail, pron. sayel, *Fugl*, a bird, pron. fool; *gn* has a slightly nasal sound, *e.g. Vogn*, a carriage, pron. almost like vong, *Regn*, rain, pron. raing; *j* is like the English y; *j* after k is mute, *e.g.* Kjöd, meat, pron. Köd; *sj* is like the English sh. The Danish article is *en* for the masculine and feminine, and *et* for the neuter, plural *ne;* when definite it is suffixed, when indefinite prefixed to the substantive, *e.g.* Fisken, the fish, en Fisk, a fish; Skibet, the ship, et Skib, a ship. But if the substantive be qualified with an adjective, the article is *den* (m. and f.) and *det* (n.) in the singular, and *de* in the plural, *e.g. den smukke Pige*, the pretty girl. The plural of substantives is sometimes formed by adding *e* or *er*, and sometimes the singular remains unaltered. To be, *være;* I am, &c.: *jeg* (pron. yai-y̆) *er; du er; han, hun, det, man er; vi, i, de er.* To have, *hafve;* I have, &c.: *jeg har; du har; han, hun, det, man har; vi, i, de har.* The third pers. pl. *De* (pron. dee), the dative and accusative of which is *Dem*, is commonly used instead of the second pers. sing. or pl. (like the German *Sie*).

Cardinal numbers: *een* or *eet*, *to*, *tre*, *fire*, *fem*, *sex*, *syv*, *otte*, *ni*, *ti*, *elleve*, *tolv*, *tretten*, *fjorten*, *femten*, *sexten* (pron. sayisten), *sytten*, *atten*, *nitten*, *tyve*, *een og* (g mute) *tyve*, &c., *tredive*, and so on. The ordinals: *den*, *det förste; den anden*, or *det andet; den, det tredie; den, det fjerde, femte, sjette, syvende, ottende, niende, tiende*, &c.

Ja, yes; *nei* (pron. nay-y̆), no; *ikke*, not; *Tak*, thanks.

Har De Öl? Have you beer? *Giv mig* (pron. may-y̆) *et Glas Viin eller Porter!* Give me a glass of wine or porter. *Bring mig Sup, Kjöd, og Grönt!* Bring me soup, meat, and vegetables. *Kartoffler*, potatoes; *Rödviin*, red wine; *Vand*, water; *Bröd*, bread; *Smör*, butter; *Ost*, cheese; *Middagsmad*, dinner; *Frokost*, breakfast. *Hvormeget er jeg Dem skyldig?* How much do I owe you? *Hvormeget koster det?* What does this cost? *Vär saa artig (vär saa god), hvilken Vei förer til Banegaarden?* Pray, which is the way to the station? *Ligefrem*, straight on; *paa venstre*, to the left; *paa höire*, to the right; *bag*, back. *Er det Toget til K.?* Is that the train to K.? *Hvorledes kaldes denne Station* (pron. stashoon)? What is this station called? *Jernbane*, railway; *Dampskib*, steamer; *By*, town; *Gade*, street; *Torv*, market; *Nytorv*, new market; *Gammeltorv*, old market; *Halmtorv*, straw market; *Port*, gate; *Bro*, bridge; *Höibro*, high bridge; *Holm*, island; *Have*, garden; *Havn*, harbour; *Kjöbenhavn*, Copenhagen, *i.e.* merchants' harbour; *Kong*, king; *Dronning*, queen; *stor*, great; *liden, lille*, small; *gammel*, old; *ny*, new.

Money. In January, 1875, the monetary system of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark was assimilated: 1 *crown* = 100 *öre*, equal to 1 m. 13 pf. German money (1 s. 1½ d. Engl.). 3 m. German are exactly = 2 cr. 65 ö. Danish bank-notes realise the full exchange.

Arrival. *Porter* ('Drager') for carrying luggage under 1 cwt. from the steamboat to the custom-house and thence to a cab, 40 öre. Luggage booked through to Copenhagen is reclaimed at the custom-house; porterage thence to the cab, 30-40 ö. — *Cab* from the station or the harbour into the town 70 ö., trunk 15 ö., small articles free (1 cr. is usually given).

Hotels. *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. a; D, 6), Kongens Nytorv 34, in the centre of the town, R. 3 cr. and upwards, L. 20, A. 50 ö, D. 3 cr.; *Phœnix (Pl. b; E, 5), Bredgade 37; *Kongen af Danmark (Pl. c; D, 6), at the corner of the Holmens-Canal and the Niels-Juelsgade, all three with cafés; charges at these two similar. — *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. l; E, 6),

KÖBENHAVN.
1:20.000
Mètres = 1 Kilomètre.
G.g.-gade. L.-Lille. St.-Store. S.-Sanct. Str. str. = Stræde.
Strd. = Strand. Pl. = Plads. Ø.ø. = ö.
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Trianglen
Blegdams-
fælled
Blegdams Hospital
S. Johannes Kirke
S. Hans Torv
Holmens Kirke gaard
Garnisons Kirkegaard
Døvstumme institut
Blinde institut
Citadellets Kirke
CITADELLET
Østerbro
Kommune hospital
Botanisk Have
Observatorium
SORTEDAMSSO
Strandpromenaden
Rosenvængets Allé
Stockholmsgade
Store Kongensgade
Grønlandsgade
Mollegade
Lœssøesgade
Fredensgade
Sortedamsg.
Ramsborgg.
Kollevej
Pavillon
Engelsk
Dampsk. til Tydskland

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

KØBENHAVN.

1. *Anthropologisk Museum* E.4.
2. *Athenæum* D.6.
3. *Børsen* D.7.
4. *Frederiks Hospital* E.F.4.
5. *Frimurerlogen* D.4.

Kirken:

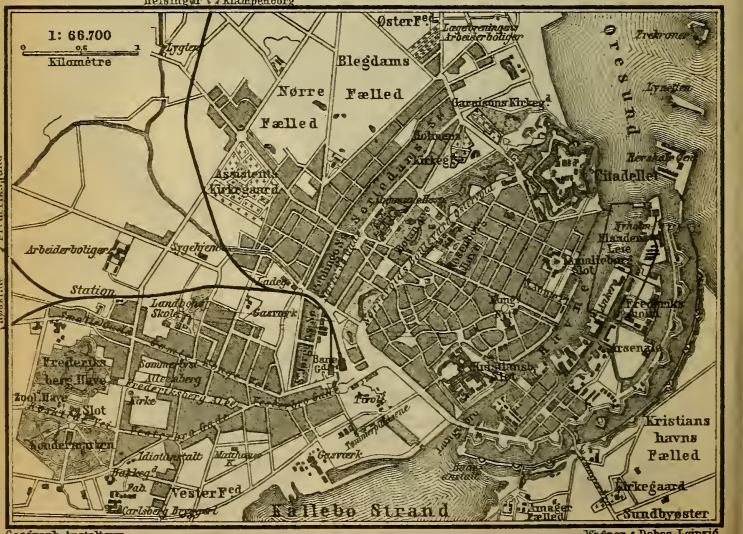
6. *Frederiks Kirke* E.3.
7. *Frelsers Kirke* F.7.
8. *Frue Kirke* B.6.
9. *Helliggeistes Kirke* C.6.
10. *Holmens Kirke* D.7.
11. *Katholsk Kirke* E.4.
12. *S. Pauls Kirke* E.4.
13. *S. Petri Kirke* B.6.
14. *Reformert Kirke* C.5.
15. *Slot Kirke* C.6.
16. *Trinitatis Kirke* C.5.
17. *Kirurgisk Akademi* E.4.
18. *Kongl. Bibliotek* D.7.
19. „ *Malerisamlingen* D.7.
20. *Kunst Akademi* E.6.
21. *Landcadet Akademi* E.4.
22. *Meteorologisk Institut* F.4.
23. *Metropolitanskolen* C.6.
24. *Mineralogisk Museum* B.6.
25. *Ministerierne* D.7.
26. *Moltkes Palais* E.5.
27. *Musikkonservatorium* E.5.
28. *Nyrnten* E.6.
29. *Navigationsskole* E.6.7.
30. *Nationalbanken* D.6.
31. *Postkontor* C.6.
32. *Polyt. Læreanstalt* B.6.
33. *Prinsens Palais* C.7.
    - *Antik Samlingen*
    - *Etnografisk Museum*
    - *Kobberstikssamling*
    - *Mønt- og Medaillesamlingen*
    - *Nordiske Oldsager*
34. *Raadhus* B.C.6.
35. *Rosenborg Slot* C.4.
36. *Rundetaarn* C.5.
37. *Søcadet Akademi* E.4.
38. *Synagoge* C.5.

Teatre:

39. *Folketeatret* B.5.
40. *Kasino* E.5.
41. *Nationalteater (Kongl.)* D.6.
42. *Telegrafen* C.6.
43. *Thorvaldsens Museum* C.6.7.
44. *Toldbod* F.4.
45. *Universitetet* B.C.6.
46. *Univers. Bibliotek* C.6.
47. *Zoologiske Museum* B.6.
48. *Cirkus* A.7.
49. *Panorama* A.7.
50. *Dagmar Theater* B.6.7.

Hôtels:

a. *Hôtel d'Angleterre* D.6.
b. *Hôtel Phønix* E.5.
c. *Hôtel Kongen af Danmark* D.6.
d. *Ritter's Hôtel* B.7.
e. *Jernbane Hôtel* B.6.
f. *Skandinavisk Hôtel* D.5.
g. *Grand Hôtel* E.6.
h. *Hôtel København* B.7.
i. *Hôtel Tottenberg* D.6.
k. *Victoria Hôtel* E.5.
l. *Hôtel d'Europe* E.6.
m. *Hôtel Bellevue* B.6.
n. *Hôtel Union* E.5.



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Holbergsgade 2, R. 2 cr., B. 85, A. 35 ö. — HÔTEL DAGMAR, Halmtorv, 12 (Pl. B, 7), near the Dagmar Theatre, with café-restaurant, well spokon of; JERNBANE HÔTEL (Pl. e; B, 6), Halmtorv 43, at the entrance to the town, near the station; SKANDINAVISK (Pl. f; D, 5), Gothersgade 4, in the Kongens Nytorv; KJÖBENHAVN (Pl. h; B, 7), Jernbanegade 7; HÔTEL NATIONAL, Jernbanegade 9 & Vesterbrogade 2e (Pl. A, 7), behind the Etablissement National (p. 206); TOTTENBERG (Pl. i; D, 6), Vingaardsstræde 1. — *Near the Harbour*: *VICTORIA, Store Strandstraede 20, second class; KRONPRINS FREDERIK, Nyhavn; GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. g; E, 6), at the corner of the Holbergsgade and the Peter-Skramsgade; *UNION (Pl. n; E, 5), St. Annæplads, R. from 1½ cr.; LINNEMANN, Peter-Skramsgade; *ALEXANDRA, Havnegade 49, opposite the steamboat-quay. — German is spoken at all these houses, and English at the largest. — For a stay of a fortnight or upwards: *Clausen's Hôtel Garni*, Hovedvagtsgade 6.

Restaurants. **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, see above; **Hôtel National*, see above; **Wittmack & Riise*, on the Holmens-Canal, next door to the King of Denmark Hotel, dinners at a fixed charge of 2½ cr. and upwards; *Restaurant du Palais*, Bredgade 28, déj. 75 ö., D. 3 cr.; **Simon*, Kongens Nytorv 21, first floor; *Neiiendam's Restaurant Français*, Kongens Nytorv 17, first floor; *Kücker's Restaurant Français*, Hovedvagtsgade 8; *Rydberg's Keller*, Östergade 13, good cuisine; *Christensen*, Vimmelskaftet 35; *National Tunnel*, under the Hôtel National (see above), opposite the Tivoli (p. 206), dinners 4-6 cr. — **Beer.** *Baiersk Ölhalle (Ginderup)*, Vimmelskaftet 38; *Rydberg's Keller*, see above; *Café-Restaurant*, Nörrefarimagsgade 11, near the Klampenborg Station; *National Tunnel*, see above; Vaults at the *Hôtel Phoenix*, see above (at the last three Bavarian beer).

Cafés and Confectioners. (Cup of tea or coffee 20 ö., chocolate 35 ö.; also beer, milk, eggs, *Smörrebrod*, or sandwiches, etc.). **Café* of the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, see above; **A Porta*, Kongens Nytorv 17, newspapers and ladies' rooms; *Nielsen*, Kongens Nytorv 23; *Brönnum*, Tordenskjoldsgade 1, corner of the Kongens Nytorv; *Schucani & A Porta*, Store Kjöbmagergade 18. — **Strawberries and Cream** (Jordbær med Flöde, 50 ö.) at *Andersen's Jordbærkjælder*, Amagertorv 27, opposite the Hellig-Aants-Kirke.

Cigars: *Hirschsprung*, Östergade 6; *Alex. Rasmussen*, Frederiksberggade 38.

Cabs. Per drive within the municipal district (including the station, harbour, and Christianshavn) 70 ö., beyond the boundary 30 ö. more. Per hour ('timeviis') 1½ cr.; beyond the municipal limits 2 cr.; each ¼ hr. additional, 40 ö. Double fares from midnight to 6 a.m. Trunk 15 ö., small articles free.

Tramways *(Sporveie;* cars, *Sporvogne)*. The central station is in the *Kongens Nytorv* (Pl. D, 5, 6; p. 208), whence the following lines diverge (comp. the Plan; fares 5, 10, 20 ö. and upwards): 1. To the W., past the *Tivoli*, to the entrance of the *Frederiksberg-Have* (p. 216), in ½ hr.; 2. To the W., to the *Railway Station;* 3. To the S., to *Christianshavn* and *Amager* (Pl. F, S); 4. To the N., to the *Triangel* (Pl. C, 1); 5. To the N.W., to the suburb of *Nörrebro*. — A line also runs from the *Halmtorv* (Pl. B, 7) to the *Triangel* (Pl. C, 1). — Other lines unite the various suburbs. — From the Triangel a STEAM TRAMWAY plies to *Klampenborg* (p. 217).

Baths. *Turkish Baths*, Tordenskjoldsgade 10, beyond the National Theatre (warm bath 75 ö., Turkish bath 1 cr. 80 ö.); *Ryssensteen*, by the Langebro (Pl. C, 8), all kinds of baths, including Russian and Turkish. — The *Sea Baths* near the Lange Linie (Pl. F, 2, 1; bath 20 ö., towel 8 ö.) are too near the outlets of several sewers to be strongly recommended; those at *Winter's Baths*, Charlottenlund and Klampenborg (p. 217) are preferable.

Post Office. Store Kjöbmagergade 33; poste-restante to the right. Postage for a letter within Denmark, 8 ö., within the town 4 ö., to England 20 ö. — **Telegraph Office.** Store Kjöbmagergade 33, entrance from the Walkendorfsgade.

Shops. Beautiful copies of THORVALDSEN'S SCULPTURES at the *Royal Porcelain Factory*, Amagertorv 10; *Bing*, Amagertorv 8; *Brix*, Nygade 2. — TERRACOTTAS (statuettes, etc.): *Ipsens Enke*, Bredgade 31; *Wendrich*, Kongens Nytorv, N. side. — PHOTOGRAPHS: *Tryde*, Östergade 1; *Berg-*

mann & Hansens, Kongens Nytorv 34; *Salmonsen*, Holbergsgade 2 (in the Hôtel de l'Europe). — JEWELRY: *V. Christesen*, Østergade 8 (filigree work), *Michelsen*, Kongens Nytorv 12. — DANISH GLOVES, good and not expensive: in the shops in the Østergade and Kjöbmagergade (*Larsens Sönner*, in the latter street).

Booksellers. *G. C. Ursin*, Kjöbmagergade 8; *Klein*, Pilestræde 40.

Theatres. *National Theatre* (Pl. 41; D, 6; p. 209), from 1st Sept. to 31st May, good acting and ballet. Charges (sometimes doubled): front stalls 3½, 4½, or 7 cr., second stalls 2¾-5½ cr., pit 2-4 cr., dress-circle 3-6 cr. — *Casino Theatre* (Pl. 40; E, 5), Amaliegade 10, much frequented. — *Folke-Teatre* (Pl. 39; B, 5), Nörregade 31. — *Dagmar Theatre*, Jernbanegade. — *Morskabs-Teatre*, in Frederiksberg. — *Renz's Circus*, opposite the Railway Station.

Panorama, Jernbanegade 4, near the Dagmar Theatre. — **Panopticum**, Vesterbrogade 3, near the Tivoli.

*Tivoli (Pl. B, 7; admission 50 ö. (on special occasions 75 ö.), programme 10 ö.; change not given at the door, but may be obtained before payment in the Byttecontor to the left), outside the Vester-Port, is a very extensive and interesting establishment, comprising all kinds of amusements, concerts, theatre, panorama, fire-works, restaurants, etc. The performances generally begin at 6 and end about 10 or 11 p.m. — The **Etablissement National* (adm. 50 ö.) opposite the Tivoli, the *Sommerlyst*, and numerous other cafés in the Frederiksberg Allee, are similar places of recreation.

Steamboats (see also the 'Reiseliste for Kongeriget Danemark', published twice monthly, 20 ö.) to *Helsingör* and *Helsingborg*, see p. 218. To *Malmö* (p. 220) five times daily in 1½ hr. (fares 1½ cr., 1 cr.); to *Bellevue*, near *Klampenborg* (p. 217), several times daily in ¾ hr. (fare 40 ö.). These steamers all start from the corner of Havne-Gade and Nyhavn (Pl. E, 6). — To *Kiel*, *Lübeck*, *Stralsund*, and *Stettin*, see R. 26. — To *London*, *Hull*, and *Leith* generally once weekly. The larger vessels start from the Toldbod (Pl. 44; F, 4).

Railway. The station (Dan. *Banegaard*, Pl. C, 5) lies outside the Vester-Port, near the Tivoli: to *Korsör*, see p. 202; to *Nykjöbing*, see p. 203; to *Helsingör*, see p. 218; to *Klampenborg*, see p. 217. Comp. the 'Reiseliste'.

Legations and Consulates. English Minister, *Sir Edmund J. Monson*, Bredgade 26; American Chargé d'Affaires, *R. B. Andersen*, *Esq.*, Store Kongensgade 68. English Consul, *J. W. Harris*, *Esq.*, St. Annæ-Plads 3; American Consul, *H. B. Ryder*, *Esq.*, Holbergsgade 26.

English Church Service, Stormgade 21; services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. *Rev. C. A. Moore*, *M. A.*, *B. C. L.*, chaplain to the Legation, Lille Strandvei 1, Hellerup. A church is being built (see p. 216).

Physician (English-speaking): *Dr. Holger Mygind*, Nansensgade 49.

Diary (comp. the 'Erindringsliste' in the *Berlingske Tidende* or any other newspaper, as the hours are frequently changed).

**Antiquities*, *Northern* (p. 212), from 1st May to 30th Sept. daily, except Sun., 2-4; from 1st Oct. to 30th April, Sun. and Thurs. 12-2.

Antiquities, *Royal Collection of* (p. 213), Tuesdays 12-2.

Arsenal (p. 209), Wed. 1-3; admittance in summer only, till 1st Sept.

Botanical Garden (p. 215) daily from 1 till dusk; palm-house, daily, 3-6, except Sat.; hot-houses, Wed. and Frid. 2-4, Sun. 3-6.

Coins and Medals, *Royal Collection of* (p. 213), from 1st May to 31st Oct., Mon. 12-2; open to scientific visitors on Wed. and Frid. also, 12-3.

Engravings, *Royal Collection of* (p. 213), Tues. and Frid. 11-2. Catalogue 50 ö.

**Ethnographical Museum* (p. 213), from 1st May to 30th Sept., daily, except Sun., 10-12; from 1st Oct. to 30th April, Sun. 12-2, Wed. 10-12.

**Fruekirke* (Church of Our Lady, p. 213), daily 9-11; fee.

Library, *Royal* (p. 209), week-days 11-2, reading-room 10-3, closed from 26th June to 22nd July or from 23rd July to 22nd Aug.

**Picture Gallery*, *Royal* (p. 208), from 1st Aug. to 28th Feb., daily, except Mon., 11-2.

**Picture Gallery*, *Moltke's* (p. 215), Wed. 12-2. Strangers are also admitted at other times on application one day in advance at the Moltke Palace.

**Rosenborg*, *Palace of* (p. 214), daily, on application made a day or two before; fee 6 cr. for 12 persons. Tickets obtained at the lodge between the pal-

ace and the entrance in the Nörrevolds Boulevard. In the tourist-season parties are conducted through the palace every hour, the time being marked on the tickets. A single person may join a party, either at his hotel or through one of the tobacconists in the Östergade (Nos. 59, 61).

Round Tower (p. 214), open daily 12-2; Wed. and Sat. free, other days 10 ö. At other times the keeper may be summoned by knocking at the door (increased fee).

***Thorvaldsen Museum* (p. 210) from 1st May to 30th Sept., Sun. 11-2, Tues., Wed., and Frid. 11-3, free; other days, in winter 12-3, summer 11-3, 50 ö.; sticks and umbrellas left at the entrance, 4 ö.

Zoological Garden (p. 217), daily, 40 ö.

Zoological Museum (p. 214), Sun. and Wed. 12-2.

Principal Attractions. Fruekirke (p. 213); Thorvaldsen Museum (p. 210); Northern Antiquities (p. 212); Ethnographical Museum (p. 213); view from one of the towers mentioned at pp. 210, 214; walk along the Lange Linie (p. 216); an evening at the Tivoli (p. 206); and if possible an excursion to Helsingör (p. 219).

Copenhagen, Dan. *Kjöbenhavn* or *Köbenhavn*, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark and the residence of the king, lies on both sides of the *Kallebostrom*, a narrow and deep strait of the *Sound* which separates *Zealand* from the small island of *Amager*. The population, including the suburbs, is 315,000, nearly all Protestants. The N. and broader part of the strait forms the excellent *Harbour*, to which the city was indebted for its early commercial prosperity.

Copenhagen was founded in the 12th cent. by Axel, Bishop of Roeskilde, on the site of a fishing-village (whence its original name *Axelhus*), and increased so rapidly in consequence of its trade that King Christian III. made it his capital and residence in 1443. Christian IV. (1588-1648), the most popular of the Danish kings, renowned not only as a warrior, but also as a wise ruler and a zealous patron of industry and commerce, greatly extended the town, chiefly by the foundation of the *Christianshavn* quarter on the island of Amager. The interesting Palace of Rosenborg, built in this reign, is a good example of the severe Renaissance style known in Denmark as that of Christian IV. In the 17th and 18th cent. the city steadily increased, notwithstanding the numerous reverses it sustained in the wars with the Hanseatic League, Norway, Sweden, England, and Holland. Copenhagen suffered severely from two well-known events at the beginning of the present century, the naval battle of 2nd April, 1801, and the bombardment of the city and capture of the fleet by the English, 2nd-5th Sept., 1807. The occasion of the former was the alliance concluded by Denmark with Sweden and Russia, of the latter the necessity of preventing the Danish fleet from falling into the hands of the French. The business of the place has long since recovered from these shocks and has increased considerably of late. In 1883 it possessed 457 ships (157 steamers) with an aggregate burden of 94,130 tons. In 1880 32,929 vessels with a burden of 1,234,505 tons cleared the port. The imports in that year weighed 882,440 tons, and the exports 234,730 tons. The staple commodities are grain, leather, wool, train oil, butter, etc.

The commercial harbour, situated on the Zealand side, is separated from the war-harbour by a barrier across the Kallebostrom. The warehouses and magazines line both sides of the harbour. The *Orlogshavn*, or war-harbour, adjoins the small islands of *Nyholm*, *Frederiksholm*, *Arsenalö*, and *Christiansholm*, on which the naval depôts are situated. The fortifications of the town on the land-side were removed in 1870, but those towards the sea, the citadel *Frederikshavn*, the advanced batteries of *Trekroner*

and *Lynetten*, and the batteries *Sextus* and *Quintus* in Amager still exist.

Near the centre of the city, and forming the boundary between the business quarters on the S.W. and the fashionable quarters to the N.E., lies the KONGENS NYTORV (king's new market, Pl. D, E, 5, 6), a large circular space, from which thirteen streets radiate, the busiest being the *Östergade* (with handsome shops, and its continuation the *Amagertorv* and *Vimmelskaft*), the *Gothersgade*, *Store Kongensgade*, *Bredgade* (p. 215), the *Nyhavn*, and the *Tordenskjoldsgade*. In the centre rises the *Equestrian Statue of Christian V.* (d. 1699), cast in lead. On the W. side is the palace of *Charlottenborg*, the seat of the Royal Academy of Art (Pl. 20; D, E, 6) since 1754.

Behind the Academy is the new *Art Hall* ('*Kunstudstillingsbygning*'; entr. from the Nyhavn Canal), in which the ***Royal Picture Gallery** *(Kongelige Maleri-Samling)* has been accommodated since the Christiansborg Palace was burned down (see p. 209). As, however, the building is used for annual exhibitions of art from March 1st to July 31st, the royal gallery is accessible in the remaining part of the year only (Aug.-Feb.). Adm., see p. 206; Danish catalogue 25 ö. Owing to the limited space and annual removal, the arrangement of the pictures varies.

The Copenhagen Gallery, which now contains about 760 works, ranks with the Brunswick Gallery and other German collections of the second class. More than half of the pictures are by old masters. A great part of them belong to the Netherlandish Schools, the Dutch masters of the 17th cent. being particularly well represented. The works of the ITALIAN SCHOOL, though less numerous, include some of the gems of the collection, such as *Caravaggio's* Gamblers (No. 59), the Meeting of SS. Joachim and Anna by *Filippino Lippi* (No. 182), *Mantegna's* Pietà (No. 201), and the portrait of Lorenzo Cybò by *Fr. Mazzuola (Parmeggianino)*. — The only examples of the EARLY NETHERLANDISH MASTERS deserving notice are a portrait ascribed to *Memling* (injured), and a small picture by *Stuerbout* inserted in the middle of a larger one by *Van Dyck* (No. 92). — The GERMAN SCHOOL is best represented by two worthy and genuine examples of *Cranach*, the Judgment of Paris (70) and Venus and Cupid (69). — Among the few works of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, two by *Rubens* are by far the best: *viz.* the Judgment of Solomon (288) and the masterly portrait of Matthew Irselius (289). — The collection of DUTCH MASTERS, though consisting of several hundred works, contains few historical and still fewer genre paintings. On the other hand there are few large galleries that can boast of so full a representation of the school of *Rembrandt*. That master himself is illustrated by the Disciples at Emmaus (272) and two admirable portraits (273, 274); and *G. Dou* (88, 89), *Poorter* (264, 265), the two *De Wets* (380, 381), *Gov. Flinck* (103, 104), *Sal. Koninck* (173, 174), *Bol* (47, 48, 49), *Eeckhout* (93), *B. Fabritius* (101), *Victors* (366-369), *Ovens* (255, 256), and *A. de Gelder* (107) are all seen here at their best. Nearly half of the Dutch works consist of landscapes. A few masters of the first rank, such as *Jacob van Ruysdael* (294-298) and *A. van Everdingen* (96-100), are well represented, both in number and quality, while no other gallery contains such abundant material for the study of the Dutch landscape-painters of the second class, who clustered round Ruysdael or drew their inspiration and training from Italy. In proof of this it is sufficient to call attention to the examples of *Asselyn* (7-9), *Jan Both* (50, 51), *Decker* (78), *Dubbels* (90), *Hackaert* (117, 118), *Joris van der Hagen* (119-122), *Looten* (185, 186), *Pynacker* (259), *Roghman* (279), *Swanevelt* (339), and *Verboom* (360, 361).

The Danish Section of the gallery contains nearly all the modern pictures, which afford a good survey of modern Danish art. The Danes distinguish an earlier, classical tendency, of which *N. A. Abildgaard* (d. 1809) and *J. A. Carstens* (1754-98) are the chief representatives, and a modern school, headed by *C. W. Eckersberg* (1783-1853). Among the most noted modern painters are *Marstrand*, *Bloch*, and *Sonne* (genre), *Lundbye* and *Skovgaard* (landscape), *A. Melbye*, *Sorensen*, and *Neumann* (sea-pieces), *Hansen* (architectural), *Bache* (animals), *Mde. Jerichau-Baumann*, wife of the sculptor Jerichau (portraits), and *Vermehren* (portraits and genre).

To the S. rises the ***National Theatre** (Pl. 41; D, E, 6), a handsome Renaissance structure by *Petersen* and *Dahlerup*, with accommodation for 1700 auditors. To the right and left of the entrance are bronze statues of the Danish poets, *Holberg* (1684-1754), by Th. Stein, and *Oehlenschläger* (1779-1850), by Bissen. The district between the theatre and the harbour is one of the chief commercial quarters of the town.

Passing the theatre and following the tramway-line, we reach the new *National Bank* (Pl. 30; D, 6), and beyond it the *Palace Bridge*, opposite the façade of the palace of Christiansborg. Opposite the Hôtel de l'Europe and the Hôtel Kongen af Danmark is the statue of *Niels Juel* (d. 1697; p. 203), by Stein, and near the Palace Bridge is that of *Peter Tordenskjold* (d. 1720), by Bissen. The tombs of both these Danish naval heroes, of no artistic importance, are in the neighbouring Holmenskirke (Pl. 10; D, 7), built early in the 17th cent. and recently restored. High mass on Sunday forenoons. The castellan ('kirkebud') lives at Laxengade 16, corner of the Holmensgade.

The **Christiansborg Palace** (Pl. C, D, 7), situated on an island, which was fortified by Bishop Axel (p. 207) in 1168, the site of the ancient *Axelhus* (p. 207), occupies with its numerous dependencies a small quarter of its own. The present building, designed by *Hansen*, and completed in 1828, replaces one erected in 1740 and burned down in 1794, and was itself almost entirely destroyed by fire in October, 1884. It is intended to rebuild it in an altered form. The façade looks towards the Slots-Plads, which is embellished with an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick VII.*, the founder of the constitution (1848-63), in bronze, designed by Bissen, and erected in 1873.

The *Upper* and *Lower Chambers*, which used to meet in the left wing of the palace, have taken up their quarters provisionally in the Cadet Academy. The *Supreme Law Courts (Höieste Ret)*, expelled by the fire from the right wing of the palace, sit for the present in a palace belonging to the King of Greece, in the Bredgade (p. 215).

In a wing which escaped the flames are the **Royal Stables**; and, on the N. side, the **Court Chapel** (Pl. 15; C, 6). Another wing contains the **Royal Library** (entrance from the Töihusgade; adm., see p. 206), founded by Christian III. about the middle of the 16th cent., and containing 550,000 vols and upwards of 20,000 MSS. The **Arsenal**, containing a historical collection of weapons (adm., see p. 206), may also be visited.

On the quay, on the E. side of the Christiansborg, is situated the **Exchange** (Pl. 3; D, 7), erected in 1619-40 in the Dutch Re-

naissance style, with a tower 150 ft. in height, the summit of which consists of four dragons with entwined tails. The hall, immediately opposite the entrance, contains a statue of Christian IV. in bronze, by *Thorvaldsen*. The lower part of the building is occupied by warehouses, the upper by offices. Business hour 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. daily (adm. after 2 p.m., 20 ö.). — To the N. of the Christiansborg rises the lofty *Nicolai Tower*, occupied by the fire-brigade, and bearing the date 1591 on its W. side.

The *Knippelsbro* at the back of the Exchange crosses the harbour to the *Christianshavn* quarter (p. 207; tramway), where the singular tower of **Vor Frelsers Kirke** (*Church of Our Redeemer*, Pl. 7), erected in 1749, rises conspicuously (286 ft. in height). A winding staircase on the exterior ascends to the summit, which is crowned with a figure of the Redeemer. Extensive *View, including the coast of Sweden in the distance. The 'Graver', or sacristan, is to be found at St. Annægade 32; fee for 1-12 pers, 2 cr.

On the N.W. side of the palace stands the **Thorvaldsen Museum** (Pl. 43; C, 6, 7), a somewhat gloomy edifice erected in 1839-48 in the style of the Pompeian and Etruscan tombs. Over the pediment of the façade is a goddess of victory in a quadriga, in bronze, designed by Thorvaldsen and executed by *Bissen*. The other three sides of the building are adorned with a series of scenes in plaster, representing the reception of the illustrious master at Copenhagen on his return in 1838 after an absence of eighteen years. Visitors (adm. see p. 207) usually enter by the small door opposite the palace.

The Museum contains not only a very extensive collection of the works (originals in marble, plaster models, designs) of the greatest artist of the North, but also his grave, which occupies the inner quadrangle. The connection is suggestive, for never were the life and work of a creative genius more closely interwoven than in the case of Thorvaldsen. It is only when we have traced his personal development that we can understand how it was possible for him to devote himself so completely to the ancient style of art, without allowing himself to be diverted by modern culture; while his works, on the other hand, bear the unmistakable impress of his native simplicity and freedom from affectation. It is to these characteristics that his creations owe their greatest charm, and at the same time they enabled him to appropriate the motives of ancient art without allowing them to fossilise into academic rules.

Albert or *Bertel Thorvaldsen* was born on 19th November, 1770. His father, who claimed direct descent from the ancient Kings of Iceland, settled at Copenhagen as a ship's carpenter and carver of figure-heads, so that the boy was from his earliest days familiar with some of the tools of his future profession, and was likely to acquire freedom of touch by first approaching his work on its practical side. He entered the Academy of Art at the age of eleven, and in 1793 gained the grand prize, which carried along with it the privilege of a residence in Italy for the purpose of study. He did not set sail, however, till 1796, employing the three intervening years in producing busts and reliefs. He arrived at Rome

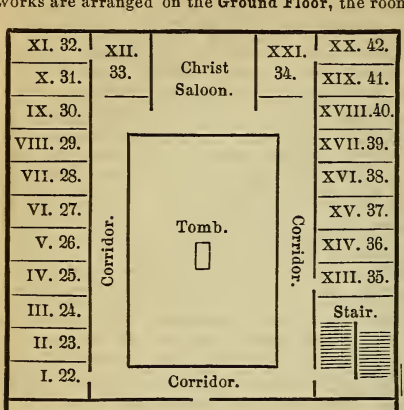
on 8th March, 1797, and entered upon a long period of obscure and patient labour, during which even his friends began to feel doubtful of his gifts. Rome, robbed of most of her treasures of art after the Peace of Tolentino, could scarcely be called the most fitting school for the study of sculpture; but Thorvaldsen persevered, studying the works of Carstens, copying antique busts, and lending an attentive ear to the advice of his distinguished countryman, Zoega the archæologist. The first model of his statue of *Jason*, prepared in clay as he could not afford to buy plaster of Paris, broke in pieces, and the second, though greatly admired, failed to find a purchaser. He was at last on the point of returning to Copenhagen, when he received from *Thomas Hope*, the wealthy English banker, an order for its reproduction in marble (1803). The tide had now turned, and thenceforward his career was happy and prosperous. He remained in Rome, and did not revisit his native country till 1819, when he had become the most famous sculptor in Europe. This latter part of Thorvaldsen's first residence in Rome, 1803-1819, was undoubtedly the most important period in his career. It was then that he thoroughly mastered the grounds on which antique sculpture may still serve as a model to the modern artist. He was no mere imitator of the antique, like so many of his predecessors: his very soul was imbued with its spirit. Like Winckelmann, he seemed to possess an intuitive knowledge of the laws of Greek art while still almost a stranger to its products. He gave back to statuary the dignified repose which the exaggerated unrest of rococo sculpture had destroyed, and at the same time skilfully avoided the risk of insipidity. He restored the degraded art of relief to its pristine purity, rejecting all elements of a pictorial character, with the result that what was lost in perspective and realism was more than compensated for by pure ideality. He distinguished with unerring penetration between those of the antique ideals that had merely a temporary value, or for the embodiment of which we now lack strength and insight, and those that possessed true immortality and were adapted to every age. Love-scenes, in particular, formed one of his favourite themes, and he strove to realise in sculpture the images of the Anacreontic muse. Plastic *Genre*, if the expression is allowable, was infinitely enriched by the quaint fancy of his works. His genius was characterised by a marvellous facility of production and by a power of utilising the most momentary observations for the purposes of his art. Numerous anecdotes are related of the speed of his modelling and of the tact with which he induced his living models to assume unconsciously the favourable attitudes that he desired. Masterpiece followed masterpiece in uninterrupted succession during the whole of this period. His finest statues were *Bacchus*, *Ganymede* (1805), *Hebe*, *Psyche* (1806), *Cupid* (1807), *Adonis* (1808), the *Shepherd Boy* (1817), *Mercury* (1818), and the *Graces* (1819). The *Procession of Alexander the Great*, executed by order of Napoleon for the decoration of the Quirinal in 1811, is the most important of the basreliefs, and in no other work has Thorvaldsen made a closer approximation to Greek art. The reliefs of *Day*, *Night*, and the *Seasons* are probably the most widely known of all modern sculptures. The sculptor's skill in depicting the youthful god of love did not desert him even in his old age. The *Ages of Love* (1824) so delighted the Pope, when visiting the sculptor's studio, and so absorbed him in contemplation, that he forgot to bestow on the master the customary apostolic benediction

His visit to Copenhagen formed an important epoch in Thorvaldsen's career. Thenceforth he devoted himself chiefly to themes from the Christian sphere; but these works, beautiful and dignified as they are, lack the fire of his youthful productions. He was now recognised as the first of living sculptors, and was in request for almost every important monument that was erected in Europe; but his strength did not lie in portraiture, where the difficulties of modern costume proved almost insurmountable. His studio was thronged by pupils of almost every civilised nation. He produced in all about 500 works, but many of the latest are practically school-pieces and lack the direct impress of personal genius.

In 1820 he returned to Rome, where he remained nineteen years more. In 1838 he abandoned the active practice of his profession and returned

to Denmark to spend the evening of his life, revisiting Rome, however, in 1842. On 24th March, 1844, he died peacefully while attending the theatre at Copenhagen.

Catalogue 45 ö., sold at the entrance. The greater part of Thorvaldsen's works are arranged on the **Ground Floor**, the rooms in which are numbered on the Plan in Roman numerals. Among the most famous works here are the following: *Cab. I.:* 40, 42. Ganymede. *Cab. II.:* 27. Cupid and Psyche; 426. Ages of Love. *Cab. IV.:* 410-414. The Seasons. *Cab. V.:* 51. Jason. *Cab. VI.:* Hebe (1816). *Cab. VIII.:* 367, 368. Day and Night. *Cab. X.:* Mercury as the slayer of Argus. *Cab. XIV.:* 44. Ganymede and the eagle (1817); several groups of Cupids. *Cab. XVI.:* 377-380. Love as the ruler of the elements. *Cab. XVII.:* 53. Adonis. *Cab. XIX.:* 176. Shepherd-boy; 638-641. The four Ages.



I.—XXI. Ground Floor. 22.—42. First Floor.

The rooms on the **Upper Floor** are distinguished on the Plan by Arabic numerals. The Corridor contains Alexander's entry into Babylon (No. 508), and models of the Bacchus and Hebe (Nos. 2, 7; 1805, 1808). This floor also contains Thorvaldsen's collection of pictures, antiquities, reminiscences of the great sculptor, etc.

On the Frederikholms-Canal, to the S.W. of the Christiansborg, beyond the bridges, is situated the **Prindsens-Palais** (Pl. 33; C, 7), once an occasional residence of the Danish crown-princes, and now containing several interesting collections.

1. The *Museum of Northern Antiquities (*'Nordiske Oldsager'; adm., see p. 206) was founded in 1807 at the instigation of *Prof. Nyerup*, greatly extended between 1815 and 1865 under the care of *C. J. Thomsen*, and re-arranged in 1866-69 by the late director *Worsaae* (d. 1885). It is one of the finest of its kind in existence, being rivalled only by the museum at Stockholm, and is invaluable to the historian of early civilisation, especially in Scandinavia. The objects it contains, 40,000 in number, consist of weapons, tools, implements, domestic utensils, hunting gear, wooden coffins, cinerary urns, musical instruments, trinkets, Runic inscriptions, ecclesiastical vessels, armour, tombstones, etc., all admirably arranged in chronological order. Illustrated catalogue in French or German, 1 cr.

There are five leading departments. 1st. The *Flint Period* (Rooms 1-3;

down to B.C. 1500), consisting mainly of objects from the 'Kjökkenmöddinger' or 'kitchen-middens', as the prehistoric mounds of bones, shells, table-refuse, etc., found on the Danish coast, are termed. — 2nd. The *Bronze Period* (Rooms 4 and 5; down to A.D. 250), principally weapons and ornaments, showing a well-developed art of casting, probably acquired from the South. — 3rd. The *Iron Period* (Rooms 6-9), consisting mainly of articles found in peat-moors. By the 3rd cent. of our era iron had completely superseded bronze as the material for weapons and cutting tools. The objects show a new and curious style of art, and are often inscribed with written characters (Runes). Silver, ivory, and glass, hitherto unknown, are now occasionally met with. Roman coins (down to A.D. 217), Roman vases, etc., indicate the increasing intercourse with southern nations. Rich golden ornaments occur. — 4th. *Mediaeval Christian Period* (Rooms 10-15; from about 1030 to 1536): weapons, ecclesiastical objects, etc. — 5th. *Modern Period* (Rooms 16-19; down to about 1660). The two last departments are on the first floor.

2. The *Ethnographical Museum (p. 206; entrance to the left in the court), which is also one of the most extensive in Europe, occupies 35 rooms. German catalogue, 1 cr.

The two chief departments are: 1st. *Ancient Times*, comprising European antiquities (except those of the North), Asiatic, African, and American; 2nd. *Modern Times*, comprising objects from primitive or barbarous non-European nations, illustrative of their arts of war and peace (Greenland and India are particularly well represented).

3. The Royal Collection of Antiquities (admission see p. 206) contains Egyptian, Assyrian, Phœnician, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman antiquities, of no great value.

4. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals (admission, see p. 206) contains 30,000 specimens.

5. The Royal Collection of Engravings (admission, see p. 206) consists of upwards of 80,000 plates, the most valuable of which are those by *Dürer*, presented to Christian II. by the artist himself in 1521. The old drawings are insignificant.

At No. 2 Nyvestergade, near the Prindsens-Palais, is a fine *Ceramic Collection*, belonging to Mr. Frohne (generally open on application).

From the Prindsens-Palais the Raadhusstræde leads N.W. to the Nytorv og Gammeltorv ('new and old market'; Pl. B, C, 6). To the left in the Nytorv is the Town Hall (Pl. 34), erected in 1815, with a portico; in the tympanum are the words with which the Jutland Code of 1240 begins: '*Med Lov skal man Land bygge*' ('with law one must establish the land'). The busy *Nygade*, and beyond it the *Vimmelskaft* and the *Östergade*, lead hence to the Kongens Nytorv, and form one of the busiest arteries of traffic in the city.

Passing the fountain in the Gammeltorv we soon reach the Protestant ***Fruekirke** ('Church of Our Lady'; Pl. 8; B, C, 6), the metropolitan church of the Danish dominions, a simple but impressive structure in the so-called Greek Renaissance style, replacing one which was destroyed by the bombardment in 1807.

On the right and left of the entrance are statues of Moses and David, by *Bissen* and *Jerichau*. The tympanum contains a group of John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, in marble; over the entrance-door Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, a bas-relief, both by *Thorvaldsen*.

*Interior (open daily, 9-11; fee 25 ö.; at other times apply to the sacristan, Vendersgade 10). The sole ornament consists of exquisite *Marble Statuary, designed and partly executed by *Thorvaldsen:* a Risen Christ and the Twelve Apostles, over life-size; a Kneeling Angel of striking beauty, with a shell as a font; relief of the Bearing of the Cross, over the altar; in the two chapels, reliefs of the Baptism and Last Supper; above the almsbasins the Guardian Angel and Charity. St. Paul (who is substituted for Judas), with the sword, entirely executed by the great master himself, is probably the finest of the apostles; SS. John, James, Matthew, and the pensive Thomas are the next in point of excellence.

The tower (25 ö.; party of 12 pers. 1 cr.) commands a view similar to that from the Round Tower (see below). Those who wish to ascend beyond the gallery must apply to the bell-ringer, Studiestræde 5.

In the Frue-Plads, to the N. of the church, are monuments to the naturalist *Schouw* (d. 1852), the organist *Weyse* (d. 1842), *Bishop Mynster* (d. 1854), and the theologian *H. N. Clausen* (d. 1877).

The N. side of the square is bounded by the **University** (Pl. 45; B, C, 6), founded in 1479, burned down in 1807, and rebuilt in 1831-36. It is attended by 1200 students, more than half of whom study theology. In the vestibule, by the entrance, Apollo and Minerva in marble by *Bissen;* above, frescoes by *Hansen.* In the N.E. angle of the square is the University Library (Pl. 46), with 200,000 vols. and 4000 MSS., comprising many early Persian and Indian (reading-room open 11-3). Adjacent rises the Polytechnic Institution (Pl. 32; Studiestræde 6). Behind the University is the extensive Zoological Museum (Pl. 47), containing a separate department for whales (entrance in the Krystalgade; adm., see p. 207). Adjacent is the Mineralogical Museum (Pl. 24; Frid. 12-2).

The Krystalgade leads hence to the N.E. to the *Church of the Trinity* (Pl. 16), with its ***Round Tower** (*Det runde Taarn*, Pl. 36; adm., see p. 207), 116 ft. in height, built as well as the church itself in the reign of Christian IV., and commanding an admirable view of the city and environs. The tower is ascended by means of a broad and winding brick-causeway. To the S. of the church is a monument to the poets *Ewald* (d. 1781) and *Wessel* (d. 1785). — The busy *Store Kjöbmagergade*, with its numerous shops, leads hence S.E. to the Amagertorv.

The wide Voldgade, to the W., separates the old town from the new quarters that have sprung up on the site of the former fortifications. In this street is situated the entrance to the royal palace of —

***Rosenborg** (Pl. 35; C, 4), a simple but imposing Renaissance structure, begun by Christian IV. in 1604, and adorned with pediments and several towers, of which the loftiest is 328 ft. in height. It was the favourite residence of its founder, and from his death down to the middle of the 18th cent. was frequently occupied by the Danish monarchs, who fitted up suites of rooms in the styles of their different epochs and here deposited their jewels, state-weapons, coronation robes, uniforms, and valuable curiosities. More

recently the collection was supplemented by similar articles from the other royal palaces, and arranged in chronological order down to 1863. It now affords an admirable historical survey of the advance of art and culture in Denmark. Adm., see p. 206. Good illustrated catalogue in German 2 cr., abridgment 60 ö. — The garden adjoining the palace is adorned with a *Statue of Christian IV.*, by Thorvaldsen.

On the E. side of the palace lies the **Rosenborg-Have** (Pl. B, C, 4), a pleasant park, originally laid out in the French style but afterwards altered in accordance with English taste. It contains two cafés, a pavilion for the sale of mineral waters, etc., and is a great resort of nurses and children. Entrances in the Östervoldgade and the Kronprindsessegade. On the N. side is a *Statue of Hans Christian Andersen*, the author (d. 1875), by Saabye.

On an eminence to the W. of the Östervoldgade, formerly the Rosenborg Bastion, stands the *Observatory* (Pl. C, 4), in front of which rises a statue of the Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (1546-1601), by Bissen.

The adjacent **Botanic Garden** (Pl. B, C, 4), laid out on the old fortifications, contains numerous pleasant walks. Entrance at the corner of the Voldgade and the Gothersgade (adm., see p. 206).

Farther to the W. rises the extensive *Hospital*. Several new streets have been formed in this neighbourhood. To the S. is the *Örsted Park*, embellished with a statue of *Örsted*, the naturalist (d. 1850; Pl. B, 5, 6).

The Aristocratic Quarter of Copenhagen lies to the N. E. of the Kongens Nytorv, and consists of the *Bredgade* (Pl. E, 5, 4), the *St. Annae-Plads*, and the *Amalie-Gade*. At No. 2 Dronningens Tværgade, corner of the Bredgade, is the ***Picture Gallery of Count Moltke** (Pl. 26; adm., p. 206), consisting of about 150 works by Dutch painters of the 17th cent. and the other Netherlandish masters. It includes several fine works by masters of the first rank, such as *Rubens*, *Rembrandt*, *Hobbema*, and *Ruysdael*.

Further on, to the left, is the *Marble Church*, or *Frederikskirke* (Pl. E, 4, 5), begun in 1749, but only now approaching completion at the expense of the banker Tietgen.

Adjacent is a small *Greek Chapel*, in the Russian style, with three characteristic towers; it contains some good paintings by Russian artists.

The *Anthropological Museum* (Pl. 1; E, 4), Bredgade 46, is open from May to September on Sat., 9-11. Adjacent is the *Surgeons' Hall* (Pl. 17), near which are the *Roman Catholic Chapel* (Pl. 11), and the *Frederiks-Hospital* (Pl. 4; E, F, 4). — The N.W. corner of the town is formed by a series of parallel streets of one-storied houses, occupied chiefly by sea-faring men and their families, erected at the beginning of the 17th cent. under Christian IV., and extended by Christian VII. during last century. In the midst of them rises the *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 12; E, 4).

The Amaliegade (Pl. E, 5, F, 4) is broken by the octagonal Frederiks-Plads, which is embellished with an equestrian **Monument of Frederick V.* (d. 1766) in bronze, erected in 1771 by the Asiatic Trading Company, and designed by Saly, a French sculptor. The four uniform rococo buildings enclosing the Plads together form the **Amalieborg** (Pl. E, F, 5), which is now occupied by the reigning monarch Christian IX., the Crown Prince, and the minister of the exterior.

Walks. Besides the Rosenborg Garden (p. 216) may be mentioned the '*Gröningen*' esplanade, between the citadel and the town, and its continuation on the side next the sea, called the **Lange Linie** (Pl. F, 2, 3), affording a pleasant promenade, with a view of the sea. At the S. end of the Lange Linie are the *Toldbod* (Pl. 44; F, 4), or custom-house, the *Meteorological Institute* (Pl. 22; F, 4), and a new *English Church*, which is now approaching completion. Towards the end of the Esplanade next the Bredgade is a café, and in the Lange Linie, at the end of the harbour, is the *Lange Linies Pavilion*, a café-restaurant. At the end of the quay is a *Monument* by Ring, commemorating the naval contest against the Swedes in the Kögebugt in 1710 and the heroic conduct of Ivar Hvittfeldt, a Danish commodore, who sank with his vessel during the battle.

To the N. of the Lange Linie are several *Sea-bathing Establishments*, the shortest way to which is by the street leading through the citadel. A little to the E. of the baths is a large *Blind Asylum* (Pl. E, 2) and a *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*. The adjacent *Garrison Cemetery* (Pl. D, 2) and the *Holmens Cemetery* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3) contain numerous military monuments.

The **Environs** of Copenhagen, as well as the whole of the N.E. part of Zealand, are very attractive. The rich corn-fields, green pastures, and fine beech-forests, contrasting with the blue-green water of the Sound, are enlivened with numerous châteaux, country-houses, and villages.

To the W., and immediately contiguous to the city, lies the suburb of *Frederiksberg*, with 26,150 inhab., and the palace of the same name ($1^1/_2$ M. from the Vesterport, reached by tramway or omnibus). Outside the Vesterport, to the left, rises the new *Exhibition Building for Northern Industry*, with stalls for the sale of all kinds of commodities. Farther on, at the entrance to the *Tivoli* (p. 206), rises the *Friheds-Stötten*, or Column of Liberty (Pl. A, 7), an obelisk of sandstone erected in 1778 to commemorate the abolition of serfdom. The road then leads through the *Frederiksberg-Allee*, with its numerous pleasure-gardens (p. 206).

At the entrance to the *Frederiksberg-Have*, or palace-garden, rises a *Statue of Frederick VI.* (d. 1839) by Bissen. The **Frederiksberg Palace**, erected in the Italian style under Frederick IV. (d. 1730),

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

København

Höganäs, Kullen
Engelholm
Engelholm
Wiken
Farhult
Christinelund
Nakkehoved Fyr
Rödkilde
Villingebæk
Hornbæk
Dragstrup
Horneby
Esböndderup
Plejelt
Helsingör
Helsingborg
Sofiero
Tinkarp
Pålsjö
Kronborg
Gurre Sö
Esrom Sö
Schloss
Fredensborg
Asminderöd
Tikjöb
Jongstrup
Ramlösa
Ramlösa hälsobrunn
Råå
Fjerrestad
SVERIGE
Qvistofta
Wallåkra
Glumslöf
Hildesborg
Humlebæk
Nivaa
Kristgaard
Tibberup
Frederiksborg
Hilderöd
Karlebo
Kirkolte
Lönholt
Langstrup
Næröd
Brøndsholm
Usserød
Rungstedlund
Hörsholm
Hven
St. Ibb
Uranienborg
Nygård
Telegrafträd
Landskrona
Gräen
Saxtorp
Otterp
Tågarp
Billeberga
Tofta
Lilleröd
Sjælsmark
Sjælsö
Blaxsteröd
Hustrukjöb
Birkeröd
Bregneröd
Vedbæk
Skodsborg
SJÄLLAND
Söllerröd
Farum
Fure Sö
Frederiksdal
Sorgenfri
Strandmöllen
Eremitage
Dyrehave
Taarbæk (Torbæk)
Bellevue & Klampenborg
Lyngby
Jægersborg
Bernsdorff
Gjentofte
Charlottenlund
Bagsværd
Gladsaxe
Balderup
Herlöv
Emdrup
Skovlunde
Husum
Brönshöj
Trekroner
Frederikshavn
KIÖBENHAVN (KOPENHAGEN)
Prövesten
Christianshavn
Frederiksberg
Valby
Glostrup
Herstedöster
Herstedvester
Rödovre
Hvidovre
Brøndbyöster
Brøndbyvester
Valensbæk
Sundby
Amager
Tomby
Kastrup
Tymmerup
Dragör
Viberup
St. Magleby
Saltholm
Drogden
Kalvebod Strand
Koklapperne
Avedöre Holme
Kjöge Bugt
Aflandshage
Lundåkra
Barsebäck
Löddeköping
Löddesborg
Lomma
Lomma Bugt
Arlöf
MALMÖ
Limhamn
Hyllie
Bunkeflod
Maasstab 1:500.000
Deutsche Meilen.
Kilometres.
Engl. Miles.
Roeskilde
Ystad
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

now a military school, lies conspicuously on an eminence. The chief attraction is the fine view from the shady terrace in front of the Palace. — Farther to the W. lies the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 40 ö.). To the S. of the road to Roeskilde, which passes this point, is the beautiful shady park of *Söndermarken*, containing the large reservoir of the Copenhagen waterworks. Comp. the Map, p. 216. — In the *Nycarlsberg*, to the S. of this point, is the Sculpture Gallery ('Glyptotheket') of *Mr. C. Jacobsen*, containing works of modern masters (open on Sun. 1-3, and for strangers at any time, adm. 25 ö., catalogue 20 ö.).

The KLAMPENBORG RAILWAY, a short branch of the N. Zealand line (p. 218), connects Copenhagen with the most frequented of the environs towards the N.

The *Klampenborg Station* (Pl. A, 6) lies a few paces to the N. of the principal station. Trains in summer at half-past every hour on week-days, and every half-hour or oftener on Sundays (returning from Klampenborg at 1/4 past each hour on week-days, and at 1/4 past and 1/4 to each hour on Sundays). The journey occupies 25 min.; fares 60, 40, 25 ö.; stations *Lygtevei (Norrbro)*, *Hellerup* (p. 218), *Charlottenlund*, *Klampenborg* (see below). Carriage to Klampenborg 5, there and back 8 cr., more on Sundays. Steam Tramway from the Triangel to Klampenborg, see p. 205.

About 4 1/2 M. to the N. of Copenhagen, in the midst of a beautiful park, is situated the royal château of *Charlottenlund*, generally occupied by the crown-prince in summer. It may be reached by the Klampenborg railway, or by steam-tramway along the 'Strandvei'. At Charlottenlund is the *Restaurant Constantia*, and at the entrance to the woods, near the crown-prince's stables, is another café-restaurant. On the shore are the *Charlottenlund Baths*. About 1/2 M. farther to the N. is the *Hôtel Skovshoved*, which is 1 1/4 M. from the Hôtel Bellevue at Klampenborg (see below). A fine avenue leads from Charlottenlund to the N.W. to (1 1/2 M.) the château of *Bernstorff*, the summer residence of the royal family, also situated in a park, and the hamlet of *Jägersborg* (Inn).

A very favourite excursion from Copenhagen is to the ***Dyrehave** (usually called *Skoven*, or the forest; comp. Plan, p. 184), or deer-park, a beautiful forest of oaks and beeches. At the entrance, 2 M. to the N. of Charlottenlund, is the *Bellevue Hotel*, the landing-place of the steamers (p. 206). In the vicinity (1/4 M.) is the water-cure and sea-bathing establishment of **Klampenborg**, which attracts numerous visitors in summer (Hotel and restaurant, fine view). Most of the numerous villas on the beach are let as summer-quarters. On a height, a little inland from *Torbæk* (or *Taarbæk*), stands the *Eremitage* (Restaurant), a shooting-lodge built by Christian VI. in 1736, near which groups of stags and deer are frequently observed (especially in the evening). A pleasant path leads hence viâ *Raavad* (Restaurant) and *Godthaab* and through the fine wood of *Jägersborg* to **Skodsborg** (**Bade-Anstalt*, R. & A. 3, 'pens'. 4 cr.; *Öresund)*, another favourite bathing-place and the most beautiful spot on the Sound. — The *Dyrehaves Bakken* ('deer-park hill'), on

the S. side of the park, is a favourite resort of the lower classes in summer. The costumes of the peasant women are often very becoming. Near the spring called the *Kirsten-Piils Kilde* are clusters of booths and popular shows of all kinds, which with the beautiful neighbouring woods afford a pleasant picture of humble life 'al fresco'. The forester's house of *Fortunen*, in the S.W. corner of the Dyrehave, with a garden-café, 2¼ M. from the Klampenborg station, commands an admirable view.

N.E. Zealand.

From Copenhagen to Helsingör, 37 M., by *railway* in 2 hrs.; fares 3 cr., 2 cr., 1½ cr.; 5 trains daily. By *steamer* in 2½ hrs., twice daily from the pier at the corner of the Havne Gade and Nyhavn (Pl. E, 6); fares 1 cr. 50 ö. and 1 cr.; pleasure-trips ('Lystture') on Sundays at a reduced rate ('tur og retur', *i. e.* return-tickets).

If time permit, an excursion to Helsingör is best arranged thus (two days): railway to *Klampenborg*, see p. 217; open omnibus thence to (½ M.) *Torbœk*, see above; (2½ M.) *Skodsborg*, see above; (2 M.) *Vedbœk*, p. 219; (1¼ M.) *Smidstrup*; (1¼ M.) *Rungsted*; and thence by steamer to Helsingör. — Return-route: by railway to *Fredensborg*, carriage to *Frederiksborg*, train to Copenhagen.

The Railway describes a wide curve through the district of Frederiksborg. 4 M. *Hellerup*, junction for Klampenborg (p. 217); 6 M. *Gjentofte* (château of Bernstorff, see p. 217); 8 M. *Lyngby*, near which are the villas of *Sorgenfri*, the residence of the Queen Dowager, with a beautiful rose-garden, and *Frederiksdal*. 11 M. *Holte*, also with pleasant environs, comprising the *Dronninggaard* on the *Fur-Sö;* 14 M. *Birkeröd;* 17 M. *Lilleröd*.

22½ M. **Hillerød** (**Hôtel Leidersdorff*, opposite the palace; *Kjöbenhavn*, in the town; omnibus from the station 25 ö., carr. to Fredensborg 6 cr. and fee), the principal town in the district of Frederiksborg, lies at the S. end of the *Frederiksborg-Sö*. On three small islands, near the W. bank of the lake, rises the handsome palace of ***Frederiksborg**, reached from the station in ¼ hr. by turning to the right and then, in the town, to the left. The imposing, four-storied building, in the Renaissance style (p. 207), with towers and pediments, was erected by Christian IV. in 1602-20 on the site of an earlier palace of Frederick II. The building was renewed without and within after a fire in 1859. This palace is regarded as a national monument; and part of it is to be devoted to a national historical museum. The palace-church, in which the Danish kings were once crowned, is worthy of a visit. The richly-adorned chapel contains fine modern pictures by Bloch (tickets issued by the intendant, in the picturesque inner court; open daily, Sun. and holidays from 11.30 a.m. till an hour before sunset, on week-days 9.30-11 and 1-4; fee 30 ö.; at other times on week-days, 1-12 pers., 4 cr.).

A carriage-road leads to the N.E. from Frederiksborg through beautiful oak and beech-woods to the (5 M.) **Fredensborg**, another favourite summer-seat of the royal family, near the picturesque

Esrom-Sö, a fine view of which is enjoyed on the way. (Pedestrians, after inspecting the Frederiksborg Palace, should turn to the right in the middle court and quit the building by the gate to the right.) This château, erected in 1720 in commemoration of the peace ('Freden') which had just been concluded between Denmark and Sweden, now contains a few old pictures. The village of *Fredensborg* (*Store Krog Restaurant, with garden; *Hansen's, near the station) is also a railway-station (28 M. from Copenhagen).

The next stations are (32 M.) *Kvistgaard* and (37 M.) *Helsingör* (see below). The railway-station is on the E. side of the town. Carriage to the harbour 1 cr.

The *Steamboat Journey to Helsingör (in 2½ hrs.; p. 206) is preferable to the railway-route, as it affords a view of the picturesque coast of Zealand. The vessel touches at *Bellevue* (p. 217), *Torbæk* (p. 217), *Skodsborg* (p. 217), and *Vedbæk*, with the beautiful park of Count Danneskjold-Samsöe (open); then, leaving the Swedish island of *Hven* to the right, at *Rungsted*, on which rises a monument to the Danish poet Ewald (d. 1791), at *Humlebæk*, and at *Snekkersten*.

Helsingör, or *Elsinore (Hôtel Öresund; Rail. Restaurant)*, a small and very ancient commercial town with 9000 inhab., lies on the narrowest part of the Sound, which separates Zealand from the Swedish province of Skaane. The Gothic *Raadhus* in the principal street is a modern building.

The ***Kronborg**, a picturesque fortress rising conspicuously on the N.E. side of the town, was constructed in 1577-85, and surrounded with ramparts and broad moats. After the fall of the Hanseatic League the Danish government assumed a right to levy toll here on all vessels passing through the Sound, but in 1857 agreed to a commutation of the obnoxious dues for a payment of 3½ million pounds sterling by the commercial nations chiefly interested. The Danish batteries were moreover unable without co-operation from the Swedish side, effectually to prevent the passage of vessels, as was proved on two different occasions by the English fleet (p. 207). The *Flag Battery*, where the Dannebrog, or national banner, is planted (open to the public; turn to the left on entering the fortress by the W. gate), commands a beautiful view of the Sound, to inspect which a telescope may be borrowed of the guard.

This battery is said to be the 'platform of the castle of Elsinore' where the ghost appeared to Hamlet. The Kronborg is also the scene of other interesting legends connected with Denmark. Thus the tutelary genius of the country, Holger Danske, who is familiar to the reader of Andersen's fairy tales, is said to repose beneath the castle, ready to arise when Denmark is in danger. — The pulpit and choir-stalls in the castle chapel were carved by German masters, and restored in 1843. A room is shown in which Queen Caroline Matilda, wife of Christian VII., was once imprisoned. The rooms occupied by the royal family contain a number of pictures by Danish masters. The flat roof of the S.W. tower commands an extensive inland view (ascent of tower, chapel, pictures 30 ö., chapel alone 20 ö.; the guide expects a small fee in addition).

Marielyst, a sea-bathing place, lies 3/4 M. to the N.W. of the Kronborg. The château of that name, situated on a hill, is now a 'Curhaus'. A small column near it, without inscription, is said to mark Hamlet's grave (reached through the Curhaus, fee 65 ö.). Nearer the beach is the *Badehôtel* (warm baths), with garden, concert-room, café, and restaurant. — Pleasant walk hence along the wooded coast to (3 1/2 M.) **Hellebæk,** another sea-bathing place. On the opposite Swedish coast the red château of *Sofiero* and the coal mines of *Höganäs* (see below) are conspicuous. The *Odinshöi*, 1 1/2 M. farther, also commands a fine view.

A pleasant excursion may be easily made from Copenhagen to *Helsingborg*, *Malmö*, and other places on the Swedish coast (see *Baedeker's Norway and Sweden*).

28. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. Railway in 5 1/4-9 hrs. (express fares 27 m., 20 m. 10, 14 m. 30 pf.; ordinary 23 m., 17 m. 20, 12 m. 50 pf.).

Hamburg, p. 162. Custom-house formalities at the Hamburg station. 10 M. *Bergedorf*, where peasant-women wearing a peculiar and picturesque costume offer fruit and flowers for sale, belongs to Hamburg. *Reinbeck* and *Friedrichsruh*, in the *Sachsenwald* with its fine beeches, belonging to Prince Bismarck, are favourite resorts of the Hamburgers. At (22 1/2 M.) *Schwarzenbeck* the wood is quitted. 29 M. **Büchen** is the junction of the Lübeck-Lüneburg line (see p. 162). Several châteaux and parks with deer are passed. Stations *Boitzenburg*, *Brahlstorf*, *Pritzier*, (59 M.) *Hagenow* (junction for Schwerin and Rostock, R. 24), and *Jasnitz*.

72 M. **Ludwigslust** *(Hôtel de Weimar)* is an occasional residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a château and park. In front of the château is a bronze statue of *Grand Duke Frederick Francis I.* (d. 1837), by Albert Wolff.

At *Wöbbelin*, 4 1/2 M. to the N. of Ludwigslust, is the grave of the poet *Theo. Körner*, who fell in battle in 1813 at Gadebusch, 9 M. from Schwerin.

From Ludwigslust to Parchim, 16 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf.). — **Parchim** (**Wall-Hôtel; Hôtel de Russie*), a small town with 9063 inhab., on the navigable *Elde*, is the birthplace of the famous Prussian field-marshal Count Moltke (b. 1800), to whom a monument by Brunow has been erected here.

[From Parchim to Neu-Brandenburg, 73 M., railway in 7 hrs. (fares 8 m. 80, 5 m. 90 pf.). — 8 1/2 M. *Lübz*, on the *Elde*. — 21 1/2 M. *Karow* is the junction of the Güstrow-Plau line (p. 192). Numerous lakes and ponds. — 30 M. *Malchow*, on a lake of the same name, with a nunnery. — 43 1/2 M. **Waren** *(Hôtel du Nord; Stadt Hamburg)*, a small town of 6389 inhab., carrying on an active grain-trade, is picturesquely situated on the *Müritz*, the largest lake in Mecklenburg (50 sq. M. in area). Steamboats to *Röbel* (1 1/2 hr., fare 1 1/2 m.) and to *Plau* (p. 192) viâ Malchow (see above). Branch-railway to *Malchin*, see p. 192. — 73 M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 193.]

77 M. *Grabow;* 82 M. *Wendisch-Warnow;* 87 1/2 M. *Karstädt.*

99 M. **Wittenberge** *(*Rail. Restaurant)*, on the Elbe, is the junction for Magdeburg (p. 99) viâ Stendal, and of branch-lines to *Perleberg* and *Buchholz* (p. 155).

108 M. *Wilsnack* possesses the most ancient church in this district. Stations *Glöven*, *Zernitz* (station for *Kyritz* and *Wittstock*), *Neustadt* (where the *Dosse* is crossed). — 147 M. *Paulinenaue*.

From Paulinenaue to Neu-Ruppin, 17 M., railway in 1½ hr. (2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). — The train crosses the *Havelländische Luch* and the *Rhin-Luch*, two extensive, partly-drained swamps. 10 M. *Fehrbellin*, where the Great Elector of Brandenburg with 5000 cavalry defeated 11,000 Swedes in 1675; a monument was erected on the field in 1879. — 17 M. **Neu-Ruppin** *(Deutsches Haus)*, a town with 13,985 inhab., on the *Ruppiner-See*. After a destructive fire in 1787 the town was rebuilt, chiefly at the cost of Fred. William II., who is commemorated by a monument, designed by Schinkel. A bronze statue of Schinkel, who was a native of Neu-Ruppin, has also been erected (1883). The *Abbey Church*, a Gothic brick structure of the 13th cent., was restored by Fred. William III. Pleasant walk along the lake on the *Ramparts*, a remnant of the old fortifications.

About 12½ M. to the N.E. of Neu-Ruppin lies **Rheinsberg**, a town of 2241 inhab., with the château where Frederick the Great lived when crown-prince from 1736 to 1740. Various reminiscences of this period are to be seen in the château and park.

156 M. *Nauen;* 165 M. *Seegefeld.* — 173 M. **Spandau,** see p. 92. The train now crosses the *Havel* and the *Spree*.

178 M. **Berlin,** see p. 1; some of the trains go on by the Stadtbahn to (182 M.) the *Silesian Station* (p. 1).

29. From Berlin to Stralsund viâ Angermünde.

149 M. Railway in 6 hrs. (fares 18 m., 13 m. 50 pf., 9 m.); express in 4¼ hrs. (in summer only). — To *Swinemünde* (125 M.) in 6¼ hrs. (fares 17 m. 60, 13 m. 20, 8 m. 80 pf.).

The most direct route from Berlin to Stralsund is viâ *Neu-Brandenburg* (p. 193; 139 M. in 4¾-7 hrs.; express fares 20 m. 30, 15 m, 10, 10 m. 60 pf., ordinary, 18 m., 13 m. 50 pf., 9 m.), besides which *Oranienburg* and *Neu-Strelitz* are the only important stations.

From Berlin to (45 M.) *Angermünde*, see R. 31. 50 M. *Greiffenberg;* 52 M. *Wilmersdorf*, situated amid beautiful woods; 60 M. *Seehausen*. To the left the *Uckersee*.

68 M. **Prenzlau** (**Hôtel de Prusse*, R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 75 pf.; **Deutsches Haus; Hôtel du Nord;* **Schwarzer Adler*, unpretending), on the *Ucker*, the ancient capital of the Uckermark, with 16,933 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lower *Uckersee*. The Gothic *Church of St. Mary*, dating from 1340 and recently restored, is one of the finest brick structures in this district. Handsome town-gates, and fragments of the old town-walls. The best view of the lake, on which steamers ply in summer, is obtained from the Volksgarten.

72 M. *Dauer;* 75½ M. *Nechlin*.

83 M. **Pasewalk** *(Stuthmann's Hotel)*, the junction of the lines to Stettin, Schwerin, and Hamburg (R. 24). — Stations *Jatznick* (branch to *Uckermünde*), *Borckenfriede*, (97 M.) *Ducherow*.

Branch-Line in 50 min. to (24 M.) *Swinemünde* (p. 232), in the island of *Usedom*, on the right bank of the narrow *Peene*, the W. branch of the *Oder*.

110 M. **Anclam** *(Traube; Hôtel du Nord)*, with 12,361 inhab., on the *Peene*, which is here navigable for small sea-vessels, and was formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden, contains

several picturesque old houses. The tower of the Steinthor is particularly fine. The *Hohe Stein*, an ancient watch-tower 2 M. from the gate, was erected to protect the town against the Counts of Schwerin. Anclam is the seat of a military academy.

120 M. *Züssow* is the junction for *Wolgast* (11 M.), a busy commercial town on the *Peene*, and the ancestral seat of the Dukes of Pomerania.

From Wolgast a diligence plies twice daily in summer to (5 M.) **Zinnowitz** (*Belvédère*, 'pens.' from 4½ m.; *Kagemann*), a rising watering-place in the island of *Usedom*. Attractive walk to (5 M.) *Coserow* and the *Streckelberg* (p. 233).

131 M. **Greifswald** (**Deutsches Haus*, R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 80 pf.; **Hôtel de Prusse*), a town with 21,333 inhab., possesses a university founded in 1456 (900 students), and several picturesque late-Gothic gabled houses, especially in the market. The *Church of St. Nicholas*, with a fine tower, was built in 1300-26; *St. James's* and *St. Mary's* are of earlier date; the last has a handsome carved altar. The *Monument* in the Rubenow-Platz, opposite the *University*, commemorates the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the latter. A little to the W. of the town are some *Salt Springs*, with a bath-house. — Steamboat to *Rügen*, see p. 224; the steamer landing-place is about 1 M. from the railway-station.

The small river *Ryck* connects Greifswald with the *Greifswalder Bodden*, a broad arm of the Baltic, 2 M. distant. At *Eldëna*, near the mouth of the river, are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery of *Hilda*, destroyed by the Swedes. Concerts in summer at the adjacent *Elisenhain*, with its fine beeches. Opposite Eldena is the fishing-village of *Wieck*. Steamers from Greifswald, 20 pf.

From (140 M.) *Miltzow* a diligence runs daily to *Garz* and *Putbus*, in the island of Rügen; see p. 225. — 143 M. *Wüstenfelde*.

149 M. **Stralsund.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de Brandebourg (Pl. a; B, 4), Mönch-Str. 50, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2 m.; *Goldener Löwe (Pl. b; C, 3), Alter Markt 2, 3; Schröder's Hotel (Pl. c; B, 5), Neuer Markt 3; Hôtel Bismarck (Pl. d; B, 3), Mühlen-Str. 20, R., L., & A. from 1½ m., with a restaurant, commanding a fine view from the terrace; *Hôtel Fährhaus, at the harbour, unpretending.

Restaurants. *Volksgarten*, near the station; *Amtsberg*, Heilgeist-Str. 87; *Rathhauskeller; Friedrich*, Baden-Str. 44; *Wullfcrona*, HeilgeistStr. — **Confectioner.** *Thensen*, Alter Markt 9.

Summer Theatre in the Elysium.

Sea Baths at *Schmietendorff's*, Strand-Str. 1 (above Pl. B, 1).

Cabs. Drive within the town, 50 pf., to one of the surburbs or to the station 75 pf., with trunk 1 m.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 10; B, 3), Mühlen-Str. 42.

Steamboat to Malmö and Copenhagen, see p. 203; to Rügen, see p. 225.

Stralsund, the capital of a district, with 28,725 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates Rügen from the mainland. The town is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three moles only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of Rostock and Lübeck. The fortifications are being removed.

Stralsund was founded in 1209, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance, among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to Lübeck alone. The citizens adopted the reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during

the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against Wallenstein, who had sworn to take it, 'though it had been chained to heaven', but was compelled to abandon the siege after losing 12,000 men. By the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 the town, together with the province of Vor-Pommern and the island of Rügen, was ceded to Sweden, to which, notwithstanding its capture by the Great Elector in 1678, and by the Prussians, Danes, and Saxons in 1715, it continued to belong down to 1815, when it became Prussian.

On leaving the station, we pass through the Tribseer Thor and reach the *Neue Markt* (Pl. B, 5) in a straight direction. The *Marienkirche*, situated here (Pl. 6; open daily in summer, 11-12 a.m. and 3-4 p.m.), erected in 1416-73, is a vast brick structure with a transept, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. Two modern stained-glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV. The tower affords a fine survey of the peculiar, insulated position of Stralsund, and part of the island of Rügen. (Sacristan at the back of the church, Marien-Str. 10.)

Opposite the Marienkirche, to the N., a broad street leads to the left to the *Alte Markt* (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine mediæval Platz. The handsome *Rathhaus* (Pl. 11) dates partly from the 13th century. The two rich façades fronting the market, built in the 15th and modernised in the 18th cent., have been recently restored in the original style.

The large *Council Chamber* contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings, and one of the ante-chambers those of Stralsund Burgomasters. — The Neu-Vorpommer'sche Provinzial-Museum, in the upper floor, contains an important Collection of Northern Antiquities, mediæval ornaments (golden ornaments from Hiddensöe, of the 10th or 11th cent.), weapons, coins and objects of historical interest connected with Stralsund and Rügen (open daily from May till Sept., 11-1; at other times on application to the castellan of the Rathhaus). — The Municipal Library was founded in 1709.

Beyond the Rathhaus rises the *Nicolaikirche*, (Pl. 7), a noble edifice begun in 1311, resembling the Marienkirche. The high-altar, carved in wood in the 15th cent. and restored in 1856, represents the Passion; fine bronze slab dating from 1357; carved altarpieces; brazen candelabra and sconces; remains of a Gothic ciborium of wood; benches of the 16th cent.; at the entrance to those of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: 'Dat ken kramer ist de blief da buten, oder ick schla em up de schnuten' (literally, 'He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!'). The sacristan lives opposite the S.W. tower.

To the S. stands the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 4), a Gothic building with nave and aisles of different heights, terminating at the E. end in a straight wall. The W. façade is surmounted by a slender and richly-decorated tower. In the interior are a fine carved altar and a font of the 13th (?) century.

From the Alte Markt the *Fährstrasse* (Pl. C, 3) descends to the Fährthor, outside which is the steamboat-quay. A steamer plies hourly to *Altefähr* (p. 225; train to Bergen, see p. 229), whence an admirable *View of Stralsund is obtained.

The handsome new barracks (Pl. D, 5) near the *Frankenthor* are occupied by infantry. In the Strelasund, to the S.E. of the Frankenthor, is the small fortified island of *Dänholm*. In the Frankenvorstadt is the large fish-breeding establishment of *Andershof*.

In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, *Major Ferdinand v. Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort was, however, premature, and met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. Eleven captured officers were afterwards shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the Fährstrasse (opposite the house No. 21). His head was preserved in spirit at Leyden till 1837, when it was finally interred at Brunswick (p. 141). His body reposes in the *Knieper Cemetery*, 3/4 M. from the gate of that name. The grave, in the N.E. angle, was originally marked by a simple iron slab without a name, bearing the inscription, partly from Virgil (Æn. ii. 557): —

Magna voluisse magnum.
Occubuit fato: 'jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avolsumque caput: tamen haud sine nomine corpus.'

The house in the Fähr-Str. in which the chemist *Scheele* (1742-86), the discoverer of oxygen gas, was born, is marked by a tablet.

30. The Island of Rügen.

Plan of Excursion. Steamboat in the afternoon from Greifswald to *Lauterbach*, walk or drive to *Putbus*, and spend the night there. 1st Day. Drive in 1 1/2, or walk in 2 1/2 hrs., to the *Jagdschloss;* walk in 1/2 hr. to *Binz;* row or sail thence to *Sassnitz* in 2 1/2 hrs., and walk to *Stubbenkammer* in 3 hrs. — 2nd Day. Walk in 2 1/2, or drive in 1 1/2 hr., to *Sagard*, and return thence to *Stralsund*, either by steamboat viâ *Polchow*, or by carriage to *Bergen* and thence by train. — If the traveller have three days at his disposal, he may drive on the second by the *Schaabe* to *Arcona* in 7 hrs. (or walk to *Lohme* and row or sail thence), and return to Stralsund on the third from *Breege* (by steamboat, at 7.30 a.m.), or by *Vieregge* and Bergen (see p. 229). Arcona, however, is inferior to Stubbenkammer, and should either be seen first (in which case, take steamboat to Breege, walk in 2 1/4 hrs. to Arcona, and sail next morning, weather permitting, to Lohme, and walk thence to Stubbenkammer), or entirely omitted.

The above mode of exploring the island is the pleasantest, and affords considerable variety, but a carriage may be hired for the whole excursion at Putbus, Bergen, Polchow, or Sagard. The deep-blue water of the bays and the magnificent green beeches are the attractive features of Rügen scenery, but a great part of the island is flat, sandy, and uninteresting.

Putbus, *Lauterbach*, *Sassnitz*, and *Binz* (less pretentious) are the pleasantest places for a prolonged stay.

Carriages with two horses may be hired at Putbus, Bergen, Altefähr, Sassnitz, Mariendorf, Binz, and Seedorf, and at Polchow and Stubbenkammer if ordered previously. Usual charges from *Putbus:* to the pier at Lauterbach, 1-2 pers. 1 1/2 m., more than 2 pers. 2 m.; to Lauterbach and back 2 1/2 m.; Friedrich-Wilhelmsbad 2 1/2 m.; per hour 2 m.; to the Glewitz Ferry 7 1/2 m.; Garz or Bergen and back 6 1/2 m.; Jagdschloss and back in 1/2 day 8 m.; to Altefähr 13 1/2 m., to Stubbenkammer and back in one day 21 m., or by the Jagdschloss and Sassnitz and back by Bergen or the Schmale Heide in two days 27 m.; to Sassnitz 12 m. — One-horse carriage one-third less.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

RÜGEN
1:500.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
OST SEE
Arcona
Tromper Wick
Wiecker Bodden
Die Libben
Der Bug
Rassower Strom
Dornbusch
Hiddensöe
Grosser Jasmunder Bodden
JASMUND
Sagard
Kleiner Prorer Wick
Gingst
Kubitzer Bodden
Prohn Wick
BERGEN
Putbus
Stralsund
Der Strelasund
Rügenscher Bodden
Greifswalder Bodden
Greifswald
Malmö
Berlin
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Sailing Boats. (As there is no fixed tariff, an arrangement in advance is desirable.) From Lauterbach to the island of Vilm, with stay, 2-3 m., to Mönchgut 8-10 m.; from Binz to Göhren 5, to Sassnitz 10, to Stubbenkammer 14 m.; from Sassnitz to Stubbenkammer 4-6 m.; from Lohme to Arcona 12-14 m.; from Glowe to Arcona 10-12 m.; from Vitte to Lohme 12-15, sometimes 18 m. As the wind is very variable no very definite duration can be assigned for any of these excursions.

Diligence between Samtens, Garz, Putbus, and Bergen twice daily; between Miltzow (p. 222), Garz, and Putbus once daily; between Bergen and Putbus, and between Bergen and Sagard once daily. In summer a post-omnibus also runs between Putbus and several different places on the island.

Steamboat from *Greifswald* to *Lauterbach (Putbus)* in 2 hrs., in summer daily, except Sun., starting about 2.30 p.m.; fares 3 and 2 m., return $4^1/_2$ and 3 m.; omnibus from Lauterbach to Putbus 50 pf. From Lauterbach the steamer goes on to *Mariendorf*, in the peninsula of Mönchgut. — From *Stralsund* to *Lauterbach* (3 hrs.), *Seedorf* (4 hrs.; station for *Binz*, etc.), and *Zicker* (*Göhren*) thrice weekly (Mon., Wed., Frid.). — From *Stralsund* daily in summer (except Sun.) at 3 p.m. to *Hiddensöe*, *Wittower Fähre*, *Vieregge*, and *Breege* (station for *Arcona*) in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares $2^3/_4$, $1^1/_2$ m.), and to *Polchow* (for *Stubbenkammer* and *Sassnitz*) in 4 hrs. ($3^1/_4$ or 2 m.). On Wed. and Sat. the steamer goes on from Polchow to *Ralswiek*, 3 M. from Bergen, in 1 hr. more (fares $3^1/_4$ or 2 m.). Conveyances from Breege to Arcona, Polchow to Sassnitz, etc., may be ordered through the captain. — From *Stettin* (p. 230) to *Sassnitz* and *Crampas* viâ *Swinemünde* and *Heringsdorf* (p. 232), daily, except Sun., in 7-8 hrs. (4 hrs. open sea), fare 10 or $7^1/_2$ m. — Before the middle of May and after the middle of August the trips are less numerous, while in the height of summer the regular lines are supplemented by numerous excursion steamers. Comp. *Berndt's Verkehrs-Handbuch für Neuvorpommern und Rügen* (20 pf.).

Railway from *Stralsund* to *Bergen*, see p. 229.

Steam Ferry hourly between Stralsund and Altefähr in 10 min (fare 30 pf.), leaving Stralsund at the half-hours and Altefähr at the hours.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (377 sq. M.; $37^1/_2$ M. long, and 25 M. wide), with 46,115 inhab., is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the *Strelasund* (p. 222), which at the narrowest part is $1^1/_2$ M. in breadth. The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are *Wittow* and *Jasmund* on the N. and *Mönchgut* on the S. side of the island. Rügen, which was originally inhabited by the Germanic Rugii, was afterwards occupied by a Slavonic race, who resisted the influences of Christianity and civilisation down to the middle of the 14th century. In 1478, after the native princes had become extinct, the island was annexed to W. Pomerania, the fortunes of which it thenceforward shared (comp. p. 223).

Putbus. — FÜRSTENHOF, in the Promenade, pleasantly situated, R., L., & A. 2 m., D. $1^1/_2$ m. well spoken of; BELLEVUE, in the Circus, well spoken of; ADLER, unpretending, R. $1^1/_2$ m.; DEUTSCHES HAUS, in the market; DÖRSCHLAG'S HOTEL, Louisen-Str. — At Lauterbach, the *VICTORIA HOTEL, and near it the *BADEHAUS, both suited for a prolonged stay. — *Carriages*, see p. 224.

Putbus, the principal place in the island, and residence of the Prince of Putbus, whose estates are 129 sq. M. in area and contain 16,000 inhab., lies about 2 M. from the sea. The cheerful little town consists chiefly of the *Promenade* and the *Circus*; the latter is adorned with a monument to the founder.

The *Palace*, in the park, in the late-Renaissance style, completed in 1872, stands on the site of an older building, which was burned down in 1865. The façade is adorned with six lofty Ionic columns, and there is a handsome terrace at the back. The palace contains some valuable works of art, including marble statues by Rauch and Thorvaldsen, and several good pictures. In front of it rises a *Statue* of the late prince (d. 1854), by Drake, with reliefs on the pedestal. The park, which affords beautiful walks, contains the *Mausoleum* of the princely family.

The bathing-places are 1½ M. distant, near *Lauterbach* (hotels, see above), which is charmingly situated on the *Rügen'sche Bodden*. Omnibus thither 5-6 times daily (30 pf.). Behind the bath-house is a fine beech-wood called the *Goor*. The beautiful island of *Vilm* (boat, see p. 225) contains magnificent oaks and beeches.

Near *Neuencamp*, on a small peninsula, 3 M. to the S. of Putbus, is a *Monument* to the '*Great Elector*', on the spot where he landed with his army in 1678 for the purpose of wresting the island from the Swedes.

To the Jagdschloss, 7½ M., a good and well-shaded road, on which lies (1½ M.) *Vilmnitz*, with a church containing the burial-place of the Counts and Princes of Putbus. At *Gross-Stresow*, to the right near the coast, there is a monument to Fred. William I. of Prussia. The *Granitz*, a beautiful deer-park in which the Jagdschloss (or 'hunting château') is situated, is entered by a gate (carr. 25 pf.).

The **Jagdschloss**, erected from designs by Schinkel in 1835-46, and situated on an eminence, contains several good modern pictures by *Kolbe* and *Eibel*, and a collection of Rügen antiquities. The platform, to which an iron staircase ascends, commands a fine *View (fee 75 pf., for a party 2-3 m.). The forester keeps a small *Inn* at the foot of the hill. The *Kieköver* and other points in the park are worth visiting.

The rugged peninsula of **Mönchgut** is best visited from Lauterbach (steamer, see p. 225). View from the **Grosse Peerd*, the E. extremity of the peninsula, 7 M. from the Jagdschloss; also from the Bakenberg in *Gross-Zicker*, whence the indentations of Mönchgut are best observed, and from *Thiessow*, at the S. extremity. *Göhren* (Hotel Brandenburg; *Wendt's Hotel, unpretending), with an excellent beach, and other places in Mönchgut are frequented for sea-bathing. The primitive customs and peculiar costume of the natives are interesting.

From the Jagdschloss a road descends to the N. (right) to the (2 M.) hamlet of *Binz* (*Klünder's Inn, R. 1½ m.; Strand Hotel), which is frequented as a bathing-place. The beach is the best in Rügen. The road next passes the picturesque *Schmachter See*, bounded on the W. by wooded hills, traverses the isthmus called the *Schmale Heide*, and then unites with the road from Putbus to Sagard, not far from the (3 M.) forester's house of *Prora*.

A slight digression may be made to the *Schanzenberg*, near (1 hr.) *Lubkow*, an open eminence in the midst of the woods, commanding an extensive view. Immediately beyond the Schmachter See we follow the road to the left to *Dollahn* and *Lubkow*, turn to the right from the latter on the Putbus and Sagard road for ¾ M., then ascend to the left by an oak, to (5 min.) the top of the hill. — Prora (see above) is ½ M. beyond this point.

Neu-Mucran (poor inn), 4½ M. from the forester's house, is next reached. The road divides here. That to the left goes to (3½ M.) Sagard (see p. 229). — That to the right leads to *Mucran*, to the N. of which lies the *Dwarsied*, an extensive wood on the steep sea-shore, with the country-seat of Herr von Hansemann (park open to strangers).

From Mucran the road leads by the estate of *Lanken* to the thriving little bathing-places of *Crampas* (Gasthaus zum Wallfisch, with a terrace), and **Sassnitz** (**Hotel Fahrenberg*, with a view of the sea; *Küster; Bellevue; Böttger; Nicolai; *Strandschlösschen*; all often crowded in summer; lodgings from 10-15 m. per week), prettily situated at the mouth of a ravine, near the beautiful forest of Stubbenitz (see below). Best survey from the *Fahrenberg*, a wooded hill between Crampas and Sassnitz, on the slope of which Paulsdorff's Inn is situated. The bathing arrangements are primitive.

From Sassnitz to Stubbenkammer, about 7 M. We follow the upper margin of the chalk cliffs, the path leading through beech woods and commanding beautiful views of the sea, till we reach the **Wissower Klinken*, a series of chalk cliffs resembling those of Stubbenkammer. Here we turn inland to the (5 min.) *Restaurant Waldhalle*, ½ hr. beyond which we cross the *Kieler Bach*. We then ascend the steps in the chalk cliffs, passing the Victoria Sicht and the Wilhelm I. Sicht (see below), and reach Stubbenkammer in 1½ hr. more. [The carriage-road (6 M.), leading inland from Sassnitz, passes Crampas and traverses beech-woods. A finger-post, about ¾ M. before Stubbenkammer, indicates the path to the (5 min.) Hertha See (see below).]

Stubbenkammer (from the Slavonic *stopien*, steps, and *kamien*, a rock; **Königlicher Gasthof*, with 100 beds, R. 2½-4 m., B. 1 m., D. 2-2½ m., often full; tolerable quarters at *Eichstädt's* at *Nipmerow*, 2 M. from Stubbenkammer, or at *Lohme*, see below), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of *Jasmund*, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 420 ft. The summit, called the **Königsstuhl*, commands a beautiful view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance the lighthouse of Arcona; to the right the *Kleine Stubbenkammer*. The latter, named the *Wilhelm I. Sicht* since the visit of the emperor in 1865, commands a fine survey of the Königsstuhl itself. A third point, called the *Victoria Sicht*, is a few minutes' walk farther. Between the Königsstuhl and the Kleine Stubbenkammer a winding path descends, passing the clear and cool *Golcha-* or *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Quelle*, to the (10 min.) foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below.

An illumination of the cliff at night by means of red-hot charcoal produces a striking effect (each pers. 50 pf.). — An annexe of the Königlicher Gasthof contains an interesting *Museum of Northern Stone Antiquities* (adm. 75 pf.).

In 1864 an engagement between Prussian and Danish vessels took place off Jasmund.

The rugged E. side of the peninsula of Jasmund is clothed with a beautiful beech-forest, called the *Stubbenitz*, extending along the coast for 12 M., and said to have been regarded as sacred by the ancient Rugii. In this forest, about 1/4 hr. from Stubbenkammer (finger-post on the road to Sassnitz, to the right, 10 min. from the inn), lies the **Hertha-See**, a small lake about 200 yds. in diameter, on the W. bank of which rises the *Herthaburg*, a semicircular mound, 50 ft. in height. Several 'altärs' found in the neighbourhood have been supposed to mark this as the scene of ancient religious rites. One of these, near the foot of the Herthaburg, about a hundred paces to the right of the path from the road to the lake, is provided with runlets which may have been intended for the escape of the blood. Tacitus (Germ. 40) mentions the mysterious rites of the goddess Nerthus, but the form Hertha, which occurs in some editions, is a false reading of comparatively modern origin, and the tradition which points out this spot as the scene of her worship is probably unfounded. Fine view of Arcona through the trees.

From Stubbenkammer to Arcona. A boat for this excursion should be hired at **Lohme** (*Inn*), a fishing village 1 1/2 M. to the N. of Stubbenkammer, and sometimes visited as a sea-bathing place, or at *Glowe*, at the S. end of the Schaabe (see below). The voyage occupies 2-4 hrs., according to the wind. [To the S. of Glowe are the château and lake of *Spyker*.] The fatiguing Road (20 M.) leads by the *Schaabe*, a narrow, sandy isthmus 5 M. in length, connecting the peninsulas of *Jasmund* and *Wittow*. The usual route to Arcona now runs inland by *Altenkirchen* (Inn), where a figure built into the wall of the church is said to be that of the idol Swantewit, but the coast-road, which diverges at *Drewoldke* and passes *Goor* and *Vitte*, is far preferable. At Vitte the pastor of Altenkirchen preaches during the herring-fishery to the fishermen assembled on the grassy bank beside the church (in bad weather the church is used).

The promontory of **Arcona** (*Schilling*, near the lighthouse, R., L., & A. 1 1/2, B. 1/2 m.), the northernmost point of Rügen, 206 ft. above the sea, is crowned with a lighthouse 75 ft. in height. The view embraces the coast of Jasmund, the island of Hiddensöe, and the Danish island of Möen in the distance. Here once stood an ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular intrenchment 20-40 ft. high, with the temple of their four-headed idol Swantevit. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

The traveller is recommended to return from Arcona by Altenkirchen (see above) and (7 1/2 M.) **Breege** (*Lockenvitz*), a large fishing-village and bathing-place on the N. shore of the Breeger Bodden (steamb., p. 225). From Breege a sailing-boat may be taken direct to *Vieregge* (in 1 hr.; 3 m.); or the traveller may cross by the ordinary ferry from *Cammin* (3 M. from Breege) to *Vieregge* in 1/4 hour. Between Vieregge and (1 1/2 M.) *Neuenkirchen* (Inn) rise the *Hochhilgord* hills, used in ancient times as places for sacrifice and burial, whence a view of the N. part of the island is enjoyed. Bergen (see below) is 11 M. distant. The carriage-road from Arcona to Bergen by *Altenkirchen* (Inn), *Wieck*, the *Wittow Ferry*, and *Trent* is uninteresting.

To the W. is the island of **Hiddensöe** (steamb., see p. 225), inhabited by fishermen. The *Dornbusch* (220 ft.), at the N. end of the island, affords fine views. It is reached from the steamboat-station viâ (4 1/2 M.) *Kloster* (Inn), with the ruins of a Cistercian convent.

Most travellers prefer to return direct from Stubbenkammer to Stralsund. A tolerable road leads by *Nipmerow* (p. 227), *Poissow*, and

Volksitz to (7½ M.) **Sagard** *(Fürstenkrone)*, whence a diligence runs daily to Bergen; or the traveller may proceed to *Polchow*, about 2½ M. from Sagard, and return thence to Stralsund by steamboat (see p. 225). To the N. of Sagard and E. of *Quoltitz* is a so-called 'Opferstein', or altar, resembling those already mentioned (p. 228). To the S. of Sagard, immediately to the left of the Bergen road, is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in Rügen. The road from Sagard to (10½ M.) Bergen crosses the narrow passage between the Grosse and Kleine Jasmunder Bodden by a bridge and an embankment at the *Lietzow Ferry* (Inn).

Bergen (**Prinz von Preussen; *Rathskeller*, R., L., & A. 2½ m.; *Goldner Adler*, unpretending), a town with 3662 inhab., is the official capital of Rügen and the neighbouring islands. The conspicuous Church with its lofty tower is in the late-Romanesque style and dates from the 12th century. The *Rathhaus* contains a small collection of Rügen antiquities. — To the N.E., ¼ hr. from the town, rises the **Rugard** (321 ft.), crowned by an intrenchment, the remains of a stronghold which was destroyed in 1316, and with a tower to the memory of Arndt, the poet (adm. 20 pf.; Restaurant). The *View is very extensive and picturesque, especially by evening-light.

Bergen is now connected with Stralsund by a Railway, 18 M. long, opened in 1883 (2¼ hrs.; fares 1 m. 90, 1 m. 25 pf.). The intermediate stations are: 3 M. *Teschenhagen;* 7 M. *Samtens* (see below); 10½ M. *Rambin;* 14 M. *Altefähr* (Hôtel Putbus; Goldner Adler; Gütschow, unpretending), a bathing-resort (see p. 225); 16 M. *Stralsund Harbour.* — *Stralsund*, see p. 222.

From *Samtens* (see above) a diligence runs once daily in 1¾ hr. to (9½ M.) Putbus. On the road, 4 M. from Samtens, lies **Garz** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, the ancient *Carenza*, formerly the capital of the island, destroyed by the Danes in 1168. A well-preserved circular wall here is a relic of heathen times. *Schoritz*, 2 M. to the S., was the birthplace of the poet Arndt (b. 1769; d. 1860 at Bonn).

31. From Berlin to Dantsic by Stettin.

312 M. Railway to *Stettin*, 83 M., in 2½-3½ hrs. (express fares 13 m. 50 pf., 10 m.; ordinary 12, 9, 6 m.). From Stettin to *Dantsic*, 229 M., in 8¼-10½ hrs. (fares 29 m. 90, 22 m. 40 pf., 15 m.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — 14½ M. *Bernau*, a small town, was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. Armour, said to have been captured on that occasion, and other antiquities are shown in the mediæval tower of the Berliner Thor (adm. 50 pf.).—20½ M. *Biesenthal*, a small place with mineral baths.

28 M. **Eberswalde** *(*Deutsches Haus; Pommersches Haus; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a busy town with 11,524 inhab. on the *Finow Canal*, has lately been frequented by the Berliners as a summer-resort. The large Foresters' Academy contains appropriate collections. On the way to the *Gesundbrunnen* is a bust of *O. F. von Hagen* (d. 1880), an authority on forestry, erected in 1884.

Branch Railway to Freienwalde (12 M.) in 35 min. (fares 1 m. 70, 1 m. 30, 80 pf.). — 6 M. *Niederfinow;* 8 M. *Falkenberg*, near which is Herr

von Jena's fine park of *Köthen*. — 12 M. **Freienwalde** (*Schertz; Drei Kronen; Poy; Kurhaus*) is a small watering-place, with several weak chalybeate springs, in the prettiest part of the Mark of Brandenburg; pleasant excursions to the *Baa-See* (3 hrs.), the *Alexandrinen-Bad*, *Königshöhe*, *Köthen*, *Schweizerhaus*, *Hammerthal*, and *Falkenberg*.

Beyond Eberswalde the Finow Canal is crossed. 31 M. *Britz*. To the right, near (36 M.) *Chorin*, the picturesquely-situated old monastery of that name soon becomes visible. The fine early-Gothic abbey-church, the burial-place of the Margraves of Brandenburg, is now in a ruinous condition. The line skirts the *Paarsteiner See*.

45 M. **Angermünde** (*Wegner*, R., L., & A. 2 m., D. 1¾ m.; *Railway Restaurant*), an ancient town with a lofty Gothic church of the 14th and 15th centuries. About 3 M. to the N. lies Count Redern's château of *Goerldorf*, with a deer-park. — From Angermünde to Stralsund, see R. 29.

Branch-Line to **Schwedt** (*Radloff*) on the Oder (14½ M., in ¾ hr.; fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60 pf., 1 m.). The château here was once the seat of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Schwedt, descendants of the 'Great Elector', who became extinct in 1788.

From Angermünde to Frankfort on the Oder, 60 M., railway in 5 hrs. (fares 8 m. 70, 6 m. 50, 4 m. 30 pf.). — 18½ M. *Freienwalde* (see above), where the line unites with that from Eberswalde. 25½ M. **Wriezen** (*Goldener Löwe; Prinz von Preussen*), a small town on the *Alte Oder*. At (42 M.) *Werbig* (p. 235) the line intersects the railway from Berlin to Dantsic viâ Dirschau (R. 32). — 60 M. *Frankfort on the Oder*, see p. 252.

The line traverses the valleys of the *Randow* and *Welse*, and the *Pommerenzdorfer Wiesengrund*. 55 M. *Passow*; 69 M. *Tantow*. Views of the large *Damm'sche See* are obtained to the right.

83 M. **Stettin.** — **Arrival.** Stettin possesses two railway-stations, that of the *Berlin-Stettin Railway* (Pl. B, 7), and that of the *Breslau-Freiburg Railway* (Pl. F, 8; p. 232), 1¼ M. to the W., on an island in the Oder.

Hotels. *Hôtel de Prusse, Luisen-Str. (Pl. C, 5), R. 2½, L. ½, A. ½, B. 1 m.; *Hôtel du Nord, *Drei Kronen, and *Deutsches Haus, in the Breite-Str. (Pl. C, 5, 6); Kaiserhof, Bollwerk 37; Bode's Hotel, König-Str. 8, both near the station; Gutke's Hôtel Garni, Grüne Schanze 4. The hotel-charges are much raised at the time of the wool-market (19th-20th June).

Restaurants. *Kettner & Sohn*, Breitestr. 13; *Tessendorf*, Rossmarkt-Str. 14 (oysters); *Schönherr*, Schuh-Str. 12; *Aux Caves de France*, Kleine Dom-Str. 5. — **Beer.** *Webersberger*, Parade-Platz 9; *Concerthaus*, at the Königs-Thor; *Zum Franziskaner*, Gr. Wollweber-Str. 19. — *Jenny*, confectioner, with garden, Kleine Dom-Str. 20.

Tramways. 1. From Bellevue (Pl. A, 7), at the S. end of the town, through the Friedrichs-Str. and Linden-Str. (Pl. B, 6) and over the Rossmarkt (Pl. C, 5) to the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. C, 5) and on to *Grabow-Frauendorf*. 2. From Westend viâ the Rossmarkt (Pl. C, 5) and the Pölitzer-Str. (Pl. C, 4-1) to *Grünhof*. 3. From the steamboat-pier (Pl. D, 6) to the Berlin-Stettin railway-station and through the Oberwieck to *Cap-Chéri* (see Pf. A, 8).

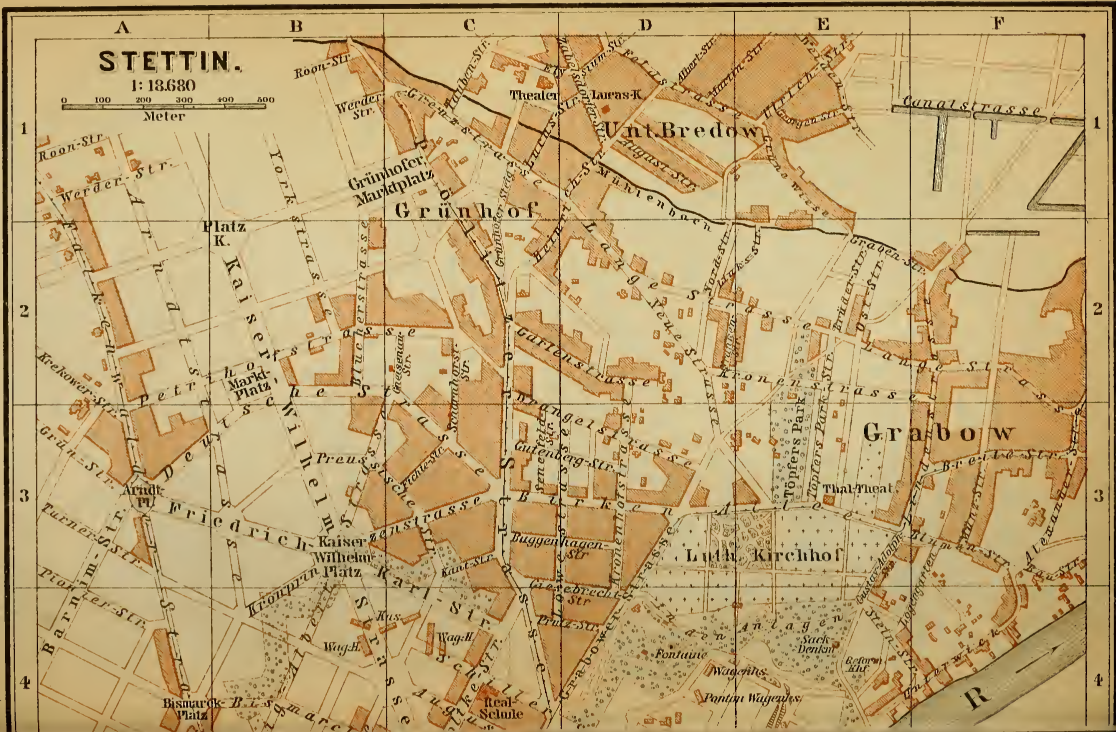
Steamboats. To *Copenhagen*, see p. 204; to *Rügen*, p. 225. To *Dantsic* (24 hrs.), every 6-7 days; *Elbing* (35 hrs.), once a week; *Königsberg* (33 hrs.), twice weekly; *Kiel* (24 hrs.), once weekly; *Flensburg* (24 hrs.), every 8-10 days.

Post Office, Grüne Schanze 20. — **Telegraph Offices,** at the Post Office, the Railway Station, and the Exchange in the Heumarkt. — **Cab,** per drive for 1 pers. 60 pf.

Baths. *Pioneer Swimming Bath* near the Parnitz-Thor; in the Neustadt: *Victoria-Bad*, Wilhelm-Str. 20 (Pl. B, 6).

United States Consul, *Mr. H. Kiefer*.

Stettin, the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and the headquarters of the 2nd Corps d'Armée, with 99,457 inhab. and a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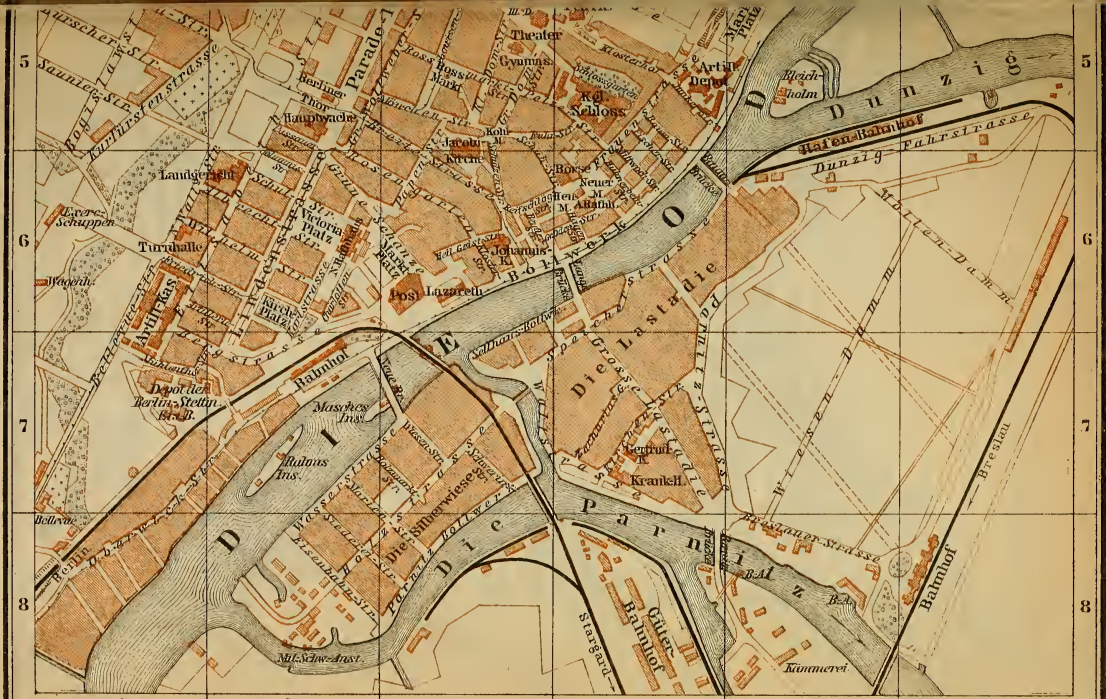
Lucas-K.
Unt. Bredow
August-Str.
Mühlenbach
Albert-Str.
Grüne Wiese
Canalstrasse
Lange Strasse
Neue Strasse
Gartenstrasse
Kronenstrasse
Nord-Str.
Bruder-Str.
Ost-Str.
Graben-Str.
Töpfers Park
Töpfers Park-Str.
Grabow
Breite-Str.
Thal-Theat.
Luth. Kirchhof
Gustav-Adolph-Str.
Logengarten
Blumen-Str.
Alexander-Str.
Stein-Str.
Anlagen
Sack-Denkm.
Fontaine
Wagenhs.
Ponton Wagenhs.
Reform. Kirche
Grabower-Strasse
Kronenhofstrasse
Buggenhagen-Str.
Giesebrecht-Str.
Prutz-Str.
Gutenberg-Str.
Senefelder-Str.
Falkenwalder Strasse
Arndt-Pl.
Arndtstrasse
Petrihof
Markt-Platz
Deutsche Strasse
Preussische Strasse
Friedrichstrasse
Kaiser Wilhelm Platz
Kronprinzen-Str.
Karl-Str.
Kant-Str.
Fichte-Str.
Scharnhorst-Str.
Gneisenau-Str.
Blücherstrasse
Krekower-Str.
Grün-Str.
Turner-Str.
Barnim-Str.
Pionier-Str.
Bismarck-Platz
Bismarck-Strasse
Augusta-Strasse
Schiller-Str.
Real-Schule
Wag.-H.
Kas.
R



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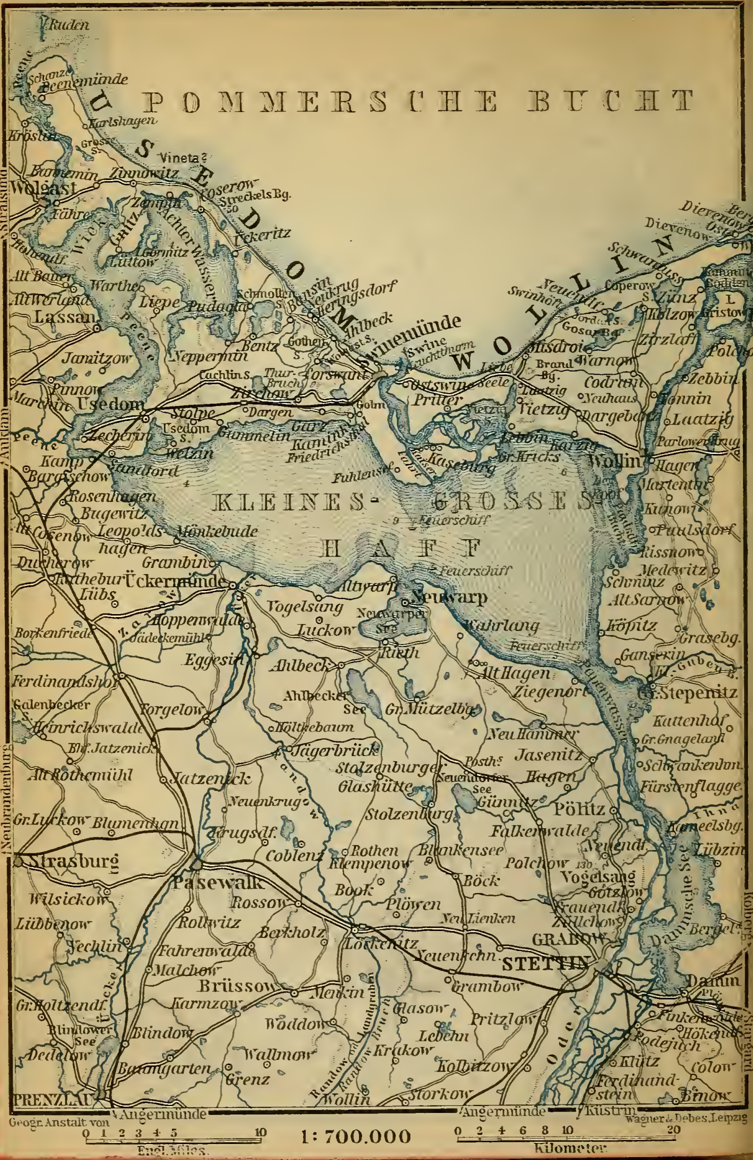
POMMERSCHE BUCHT
USEDOM
WOLLIN
KLEINES-
GROSSES
HAFF
Ruden
Peenemünde
Karlshagen
Vineta?
Zinnowitz
Wolgast
Koserow
Streckels Bg.
Ückeritz
Achterwasser
Lassan
Warthe
Liepe
Pudagla
Bansin
Heringsdorf
Ahlbeck
Swinemünde
Swine
Jamitzow
Pinnow
Usedom
Stolpe
Dargen
Zirchow
Korswandt
Mönkebude
Grambin
Ückermünde
Altwarp
Neuwarp
Vogelsang
Luckow
Eggesin
Ahlbeck
Ahlbecker See
Torgelow
Jägerbrück
Stolzenburg
Ferdinandshof
Heinrichswalde
Jatzenick
Strasburg
Pasewalk
Rossow
Brüssow
Löcknitz
Blumenhagen
Coblenz
Rothen Klempenow
Blankensee
Böck
Neu Hammer
Jasenitz
Pölitz
Falkenwalde
Ziegenort
Alt Hagen
Vogelsang
Neuendorf
Frauendorf
Züllchow
GRABOW
STETTIN
Neuenkirchen
Grambow
Pritzlow
Kolbitzow
Oder
Dammsche See
Damm
Finkenwalde
Podejuch
Klütz
Ferdinandstein
Colow
Binow
Wollin
Misdroy
Dievenow
Swinhöft
Caminer
Kolzow
Zirzlaff
Warnow
Codram
Dargebanz
Hagen
Martenthin
Kunow
Paulsdorf
Rissnow
Medewitz
Schnütz
Alt Sarnow
Köpitz
Gr. Stepenitz
Gr. Gnageland
Schwankenhun.
Fürstenflagge
Kaneelsbg.
Lübzin
Bergel
Lebehn
Krakow
Wallmow
Grenz
Storkow
Woddow
Glasow
Blindow
Baumgarten
Dedelow
PRENZLAU
Angermünde
Küstrin
Neubrandenburg
Anklam
Stralsund
Kolberg
Stargard
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1:700.000
Engl. Miles
Kilometer

garrison of 6000 soldiers, originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has since been Prussian. It is a commercial and manufacturing town of great importance, situated on both banks of the *Oder*, the principal part being on the left bank, while on the right bank lie the quarters which were formerly the suburbs of *Lastadie* (*i. e.* 'wharf') and *Silberwiese*, connected with the left bank by four bridges, including a handsome railway swing-bridge.

The *Quay*, extending from the station to the steamboat-pier, is the scene of brisk traffic, the water being sufficiently deep (16 ft.) for vessels of considerable size. Stettin possesses 125 sea-going craft, of which 56 are steamboats. The chief exports are corn and spirits; and the chief imports petroleum, train-oil, French wines, and herrings. Stettin is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple industries being sugar-refining, ship-building, machine-making, and the manufacture of chemicals.

The town contains little to interest the traveller. It was considerably extended to the S.W. about thirty years ago by the addition of the 'Neustadt', which possesses a number of handsome buildings. Among these are the *Hauptwache* (Pl. B, 5), the *Officers' Casino*, the *Residence of the Commandant*, and the *Berlin and Stettin Railway Offices*. The Kirch-Platz (Pl. B, 6) commands a fine view of the town. The *Stadt-Museum*, Elisabeth-Str. 10, contains a few modern pictures (open Sun. and Wed. 10-2). Opposite the *Post Office* is the new *Rathhaus* (Pl. B, 6).

The *Berliner Thor* and the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. B, 5; C, 5) are handsome structures of the time of Fred. William I.; outside them a number of new buildings are rapidly springing up on the site of the old fortifications, the demolition of which was begun in 1874. Outside the Königs-Thor is the new *Concert-Haus*.

The Königs-Platz is adorned with a copy in bronze of a *Statue of Frederick the Great* (Pl. C, 5) by Schadow, erected in 1793. The original, an admirable work in marble, now unfortunately much injured, is in the Landhaus, at the corner of the Luisen-Str. In front of the new *Theatre* (Pl. C, 5), also situated in this Platz, stands a marble *Statue of Frederick William III.*, by Drake.

The conspicuous old *Schloss* (Pl. D, 5) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and again recently. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice and government-offices. It also possesses a collection of Pomeranian antiquities (open in summer on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). The court is adorned with a bust of the Great Elector, in bronze, by Wichmann. The church contains the burial-vault of the dukes. The grotesque face of the clock in the tower of the S. wing may also be noticed. The tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

The *Exchange* (Pl. D, 6) is situated in the Heumarkt.

Near the Parnitz-Thor (Pl. D, 7) is the conspicuous new Railway Station for the line to Breslau (p. 233).

The *Church of St. James* (Pl. C, 5) is an important-looking building on an eminence in the centre of the town. The oldest part dates from the 13th cent., and the whole was remodelled after the siege of 1677. — *SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. D, 5), the most ancient church in Pomerania, was founded in 1124, and after various vicissitudes restored in 1816-17. The modern stained glass was presented by Frederick William IV. and Emperor William.

Environs. The forest and river scenery around Stettin is attractive, particularly on the left bank of the Oder, below the town (see below). Near *Damm*, about 7 M. to the S.E., lies *Hökendorf*, a favourite resort, in the midst of wood. Railway to *Finkenwalde;* thence to Hökendorf a walk of 1¼ M. — Steamers ply every ½ hr. to *Frauendorf* (tramway, p. 230) and *Gotzlow* (see below).

From Stettin to Swinemünde (railway viâ Pasewalk in 3½ hrs., see p. 221) a steamer daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) in summer at noon, in 4 hrs. (fares 4 m., 3 m.). Immediately after starting, we obtain a fine view of the busy town. To the left lie the villages of *Grabow* and *Bredow*, the latter containing the extensive workshops of the Vulcan shipbuilding company and that of Möller & Holberg. Then *Züllchow*, with several large factories. *Frauendorf*, with the *Elisenhöhe*, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Gotzlow*, with the wood-clad *Julo*, is a favourite popular resort. The boat next passes the *Damm'sche See* (to the left the small town of *Pölitz*), and enters the broader *Papenwasser*, where the little town of *Stepenitz* is seen on the right. Two hours after starting the steamer reaches the *Stettiner Haff*, a fresh-water basin 62 M. in circumference, divided into the *Grosse* and *Kleine Haff*, from which the Oder empties itself into the Baltic by means of three channels, the *Peene*, the *Swine*, and the *Dievenow*, thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The long windings of the Swine are avoided by means of the *Kaiserfahrt*, a canal which is protected against silting up by large moles and is deep enough for the passage of the largest ships. The steamboat enters the canal. To the right in the distance rise the wooded *Lebbiner Sandberge*. The *Friedrichsthaler Forst*, which is here intersected by the canal, extends as far as Swinemünde.

Swinemünde (*Hôtel de Prusse; Drei Kronen*, good cuisine; **Hôtel du Nord*, unpretending, R., L., & A. 2 m.; all at the harbour; *Europe, Deutsches Haus*, in the market-place), the capital of the two islands, with 8478 inhab., situated in *Usedom*, 1½ M. above the mouth of the Swine, was founded in 1740, and is now the seaport for the heavier vessels trading with Stettin. At the mouth of the *Swine*, which is protected by fortifications, are two massive breakwaters, ¾ M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. On the E. bank are new docks and a light-house 210 ft. in height, commanding an extensive view. Swinemünde is also a sea-bathing place. The beach, 1 M. to the N. of the town, is reached by a shady road through the *Plantage*. A pleasant excursion may be made to the (2 M.) **Golm*, which commands a wide view.

The road to *Heringsdorf*, 5½ M. from Swinemünde (omnibus at the station; one-horse carr. 4½, two-horse 6 m.), passes the fishing-village of **Ahlbeck** (**Heyn; Wendicke;* private apartments cheaper than at Heringsdorf; visitors' tax 2 m.), a rising sea-bathing place with 2000 visitors annually.

Heringsdorf (*Curhaus;* **Lindemann's Hotel;* both by the sea, D. 2½ m.; *Schmidt*, cheaper; visitors' tax 6 m.; lodgings for June and July 120-600 m., afterwards cheaper; full in the season), charmingly situated in the midst of beech-woods, is a favourite sea-bathing place (3000 visitors annually). The neighbouring *Neukrug* (Schlosshauer's Hotel) is less ex-

pensive. The beach and the wooded heights near it afford pleasant walks. Fine views from the **Kulm*, the **Lange Berg* (3 M. to the W.; view-tower), the **Wolgastsee* at Ahlbeck (2 M.), and the *Streckelberg* (164 ft.; 10 M. to the N.W.). — *Vineta*, the traditional fortress and prosperous capital of the Wend settlers on the coast of the Baltic, is said to have been situated at the base of the Streckelberg, until at a very remote period it was overwhelmed by the sea. The imaginative may still distinguish its vast towers and palaces far beneath the surface of the water. — Farther to the W. is *Zinnowitz*, see p. 222.

From Stettin to Misdroy. Steamboat to Laatzig in 3 hrs., daily in summer except Sun., at 12.30 p.m. (fares 4 and 3 m.). — Steamboat-route as far as the entrance to the Kaiserfahrt, see above; our vessel then steers to the N. across the *Vietziger See* and stops at *Laatzig*, whence we proceed by road to (2 M.; omn. 50 pf.) Misdroy.

Misdroy (**Deutsches Haus;* **Herzberg's Hotel;* **Strand Hotel;* lodgings often full), a well-organised bathing-place, is pleasantly situated between two wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of *Wollin*. Pretty walks near the conspicuous new church, on the beach, to the *Kaffeberg* (view), to the *Jordansee* (6 M.), &c. Steamer between Swinemünde and Misdroy daily (30 pf.).

From Stettin to Wollin and Cammin, steamboat in 3-4½ hrs. daily, except Sundays, at 12.30 p.m. — *Wollin* (Stadt Worms), the ancient capital of the island, is now an unimportant place. Steamer four times a day, in ½ hr., from Cammin to *Dievenow* (Frank's Hotel; Ziebel; Hôt. du Nord), another watering-place.

Railway from Stettin to Breslau, viâ *Reppen*, *Rothenburg*, and *Glogau*, 218 M., express in 8-11 hrs. (fares 30 m. 50, 23 m. 40, 16 m. 40 pf.), ordinary trains in 11 hrs. (fares 28 m. 10, 21 m. 10, 14 m. 10 pf.). The stations on this line, the most direct between Stettin and Breslau, are of little importance. 33½ M. *Königsberg in der Neumark*. 61½ M. *Cüstrin*, see p. 235. · 81 M. *Reppen*. From Reppen to Breslau, see p. 253.

Continuation of Railway from Berlin to Dantsic. As the train quits Stettin we obtain a view of four railway-bridges adjoining each other. The line crosses the *Oder*, and then, near (87 M.) *Finkenwalde*, the *Reglitz*, an arm of the Oder. — 89 M. *Altdamm*.

From Altdamm to Colberg, 76 M., railway in 6 hrs. (fares 7 m. 40 pf., 5 m.). Stations unimportant. From (40 M.) *Plathe*, with a ruined castle, a diligence plies to (6 M.) *Regenwalde*, on the *Rega*. 61 M. *Treptow*, with 7052 inhab., formerly a thriving commercial town, has lost its importance through the silting up of the Rega, which is no longer navigable. — 76 M. *Colberg*, see p. 234.

93 M. *Hohenkrug*. Beyond (97 M.) *Carolinenhorst* the train passes the *Madü-See* (12½ M. long and 1¾ M. broad), the largest lake in Pomerania, famous for its lampreys.

105 M. **Stargard** (**Prinz von Preussen*, R. 1½-2 m.; *Hôtel Daniels*, in the Markt; *Pirlich's Hotel*, Bahnhof-Str.), on the navigable *Ihna*, the most important town in E. Pomerania, with 22,000 inhab., is surrounded by a well-preserved wall, with handsome towers and gateways (Johannis-Thor, Rothes Meer, Pyritzer Thor, Mühlen-Thor). The *Marienkirche*, of the 14th and 15th cent., is richly adorned externally, and of imposing dimensions in the interior. The *Rathhaus* of the 16th cent. and the *Protzen'sche Haus* adjoining the church deserve notice. In the market-place is a *Monument* in commemoration of the war of 1870-71. To the N. of the Bahnhof-Str. are the extensive new *Law Courts*, and near the station are three large *Barracks*.

From Stargard to Posen viâ Kreuz, 107 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. The district traversed is monotonous; stations unimportant. At *Kreuz* (p. 235) the line intersects that from Berlin to Königsberg. *Posen*, see p. 254.

From Stargard to *Cüstrin*, see p. 235.

115½ M. *Trampke;* 122 M. *Freienwalde;* 130 M. *Ruhnow* (route to Konitz, see p. 236); 133 M. *Wangerin*, also on the Konitz line; 140 M. *Labes;* 154 M. *Schivelbein;* 164 M. *Gross-Rambin;* 174 M. *Belgard* (Ottow's Hotel; branch-line to *Neu-Stettin*, p. 235).

From Belgard to Colberg, 22½ M., railway viâ *Cörlin* in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 90, 2 m. 20, 1 m. 40 pf.). — **Colberg** *(Hôtel de Prusse; Hôtel de l'Europe)*, a town of 16,027 inhab., lies on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the *Persante*. It was formerly a fortress of great strength, and successfully resisted attack during the Seven Years' War and in the war of 1806-7. The tasteful *Rathhaus*, in front of which stands a bronze statue of Fred. William III. by Drake, was built by Zwirner (d. 1861), the late architect of Cologne Cathedral. The *Marienkirche*, a vast Gothic pile with nave and double aisles, is richly adorned with paintings of the 14th cent. (on the vaulting of the nave and inner aisles), representing events of New Testament history, balanced by their prototypes from the Old Testament. It also contains an old candelabrum, figures of the Apostles of 1327, carved wood-work of 1523, and other interesting antiquities. The harbour is tolerably spacious. — The station lies to the N., between the town and its marine suburbs of *Münde* (Neues Gesellschaftshaus; Münde; Altes Gesellschaftshaus) and *Strandstadt*. Sea-bathing and salt-water baths on the beach, not far from the station. — From Colberg to Altdamm, see p. 233.

180 M. *Nassow;* 183 M. *Thunow.*

188½ M. **Cöslin** *(Kronprinz; Deutsches Haus)*, a district-town with 16,834 inhab.; in the market-place a statue of Fred. William I. The adjacent *Gollenberg*, on which stands a monument in memory of the Pomeranians who fell in 1813-15, is a favourite point for excursions. — 196 M. *Schübben-Zanow;* 201 M. *Altwieck;* 207 M. *Carwitz;* 213 M. *Schlawe*, on the *Wipper.*

Schlawe is the junction for the unimportant line from *Rügenwalde* viâ *Zollbrück* to *Neu-Stettin* (p. 235). Near stat. *Hammermühle* lies *Varzin*, an estate of Prince Bismarck, 15 M. to the S.E. of Schlawe.

220 M. *Freetz;* 222½ M. *Zitzewitz.*

230 M. **Stolp** *(Hôtel de Prusse; Mundt's; Bismarck)*, once one of the Hanseatic towns, with 22,458 inhab., lies on the *Stolpe*, which reaches the sea 12 M. lower down. The *Marienkirche* dates from the 14th century. Branch-lines diverge here to *Stolpmünde* and to *Zollbrück* and *Neu-Stettin* (p. 235). — 262 M. *Lauenburg* (Hôtel de Prusse, R., L., & A. 2¼ m.), a small town on the *Leba.* The line runs between ranges of low hills, that to the S. being called the *Schönberge.* Several small stations. Near the *Oxlöfter Spitze* (p. 244) the train reaches the Bay of Dantsic. 304 M. *Zoppot;* 306½ M. *Oliva;* 309 M. *Langfuhr*, see p. 243.

312 M. *Dantsic*, see p. 237.

32. From Berlin to Dantsic by Dirschau.

Railway to *Dantsic* direct, 284 M.; or viâ Bromberg, 305 M.; express in 10 hrs. (fares 41 m., 30 m. 50, 21 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 16-18½ hrs. (fares 36 m. 70, 27 m. 50, 18 m. 40 pf.). *Sleeping-Carriages* are attached to the trains.

Berlin, see p. 1. — 3 M. *Lichtenberg*; 7 M. *Kaulsdorf*. At (10½ M.) *Hoppegarten* the great Berlin race-meetings are held in spring and autumn. 11 M. *Neuenhagen*. 14 M. *Fredersdorf*, whence a branch-line runs to *Rüdersdorf* (p. 77), with large limestone quarries. 17 M. *Strausberg*; 21 M. *Rehfelde*; 28½ M. *Dahmsdorf-Müncheberg*.

Diligence from Müncheberg once daily to (4½ M.) **Buckow** (*Kronprinz*; *Hennig*), a small town situated in a pretty district called the '*Märkische Schweiz*'.

33½ M. *Trebnitz*; 39 M. *Gusow*; 41½ M. *Werbig*, the junction of the line from Frankfort on the Oder to Angermünde (p. 230); 46 M. *Golzow*; 51 M. *Kietz*.

51 M. **Cüstrin** (*Krappe*; *Sparenberg*; *Muhme*) is a strongly fortified town with 14,069 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and *Oder*. Frederick the Great, when crown-prince, was once imprisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on the ramparts, in view of the room where he was confined, his friend Lieut. v. Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded on 6th Nov., 1730. — Cüstrin is the junction for the line from Stettin to Breslau viâ Reppen (see p. 233).

At *Zorndorf*, 4½ M. to the N., Frederick the Great and Seydlitz with 30,000 Prussians defeated 50,000 Russians under Fermor, 25th Aug., 1758.

From Cüstrin to Stargard, 61 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 9 m. 90 pf., 8 m., 5 m.). The country is flat but pleasing. Numerous unimportant stations. At (31 M.) *Glasow* a branch-line diverges to *Berlinchen*. — 45 M. *Pyritz*, an ancient town of 8123 inhab., surrounded with walls and towers. The *Ottobrunnen* here was erected in honour of St. Otho, the apostle of Pomerania. The fertile district in which the town lies is called the *Weizacker*. — 61 M. *Stargard*, see p. 233.

From Cüstrin to Frankfort on the Oder, 18½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 2 m. 50, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 30 pf.). This branch diverges from the Berlin main line at *Kietz* (see above) and passes several unimportant stations. — 12 M. *Lebus*, a town with 2839 inhab., was from 1325 till 1373 the seat of the bishops of Lebus, who afterwards removed their residence to Fürstenwalde. — 18½ M. *Frankfort on the Oder*, see p. 252.

The line crosses the Oder and the navigable Warthe. Stations, *Tamsel*, *Vietz*, *Döllensradung*, and *Düringshof* (¼ hr. from the *Horstberge*, with a beautiful forest and point of view).

80 M. **Landsberg** (**Paseday's Hotel*, R. 2½ m.; **Goldnes Lamm*, R. 1¾ m.; **Rail. Restaurant*), with 24,800 inhab., and engine and other factories, is picturesquely situated on the Warthe. In the Parade-Platz is a monument in memory of 1870-71. The top of the plateau, near the old entrenchments, commands pleasant views. — Several unimportant stations.

At (116 M.) **Kreuz** (*Rail. Restaurant*) the lines to Stettin and Posen diverge (see p. 234). 123 M. *Filehne* (Hôtel du Nord), on the *Netze*; 138 M. *Schönlanke*.

153 M. **Schneidemühl** (*Goldener Löwe*; *Schäfer*), a town with 11,600 inhab., the junction for branch-lines to *Posen*, *Neu-Stettin*, *Stolp*, *Konitz* (see below), and *Belgard* (p. 234), to *Zollbrück* and *Rügenwalde* (p. 234), and to *Deutsch-Crone*. The direct line

to (266 M.) Dirschau (p. 237) also diverges here, passing several unimportant stations, of which *Konitz* (Priebe), junction for the Central Pomeranian Line from *Ruhnow* and *Wangerin* (p. 234), need alone be mentioned.

The Bromberg line leads across the fertile plain of the *Netzebruch*, passing several small stations. — 190 M. *Nakel* (Hôtel du Nord), a busy town on the Netze, which communicates with the *Brahe*, an affluent of the Vistula, by means of a canal, constructed by Frederick the Great.

207 M. **Bromberg** *(*Lengning's Hotel; *Hotel Moritz; Rio's Hotel; Schwarzer Adler; *Rail. Restaurant)*, on the *Brahe*, with 35,389 inhab., the seat of the government of this district, owes its commercial importance to the canal just mentioned, which connects the Vistula and the Oder, two of the greatest rivers in Europe. A monument to Frederick the Great adorns the market-place. The *Wiesmannshöhe*, to the S. of the town, is prettily laid out and affords a fine view. There is another pleasant promenade near the locks on the canal. — From Bromberg to *Posen*, see p. 255.

From Bromberg to Insterburg, 218 M., railway in 8¼-12½ hrs. (fares 27 m. 80, 20 m. 90, 13 m. 90 pf.; express 31 m. 20, 23 m. 20, 16 m. 30 pf.). — 12½ M. *Schulitz.* Beyond (31 M.) *Thorn* station, the train crosses the *Vistula* by a massive iron bridge to (32 M.) the town of Thorn.

Thorn *(*Hôtel Sanssouci; Drei Kronen; *Victoria*, R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 75 pf.; *Schwarzer Adler; Schützenhaus Restaurant*, with garden), with 23,914 inhab., is an old fortified town of some importance, on the *Vistula*. It was founded by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1231, and passed to Poland in 1454 and to Prussia in 1793. The handsome *Rathhaus* of the 14th and 16th cent. contains a small museum (open daily 12-1) on the first floor (*Restaurant in the massive vaulted Rathskeller). On 7th Dec., 1724, the burgomaster Rösner and nine Protestant citizens were beheaded in front of the Rathhaus by order of the Polish government, in consequence of religious disturbances in the town, an incident known as the 'Blood Bath of Thorn' ('Thorner Blutbad'). The new *Post Office*, opposite the Rathhaus, is built in the same style as the latter. At the corner of the market-place is a bronze statue (by Tieck) of *Copernicus* (d. 1543), who was born at Thorn in 1473 (his grave is at Frauenburg, see p. 246). The *Schiefe Thurm* (*i. e.* leaning tower) and the old *Schloss* (erected in 1260, destroyed by the townspeople in 1420) also deserve inspection. The adjacent *Junkerhof* is being restored. The *Church of St. John*, an imposing edifice founded in 1231, possesses nave and aisles of equal height and an unusually low choir; the 1st chapel to the right contains a monument to Copernicus, and an antique brazen font, with an illegible inscription; in the choir is the fine monumental brass (1360) of Burgomaster Johann von Soest and his wife (sacristan, Johannis-Str. 99). The *Marienkirche*, founded seven years later, is a building of the same description, but its effect is somewhat marred by the addition of a gallery, with chapels beneath, in the left aisle. The pulpit, organ, and choir-stalls are good specimens of wood-carving. In a recess to the left of the high-altar is the tomb (sarcophagus with recumbent figure) of a Swedish princess, who died in Thorn (sacristan in the court). The *War Monument*, outside the inner Culmer Thor, is a peculiar structure of coloured bricks and terracotta. Thorn is famous for its 'Pfefferkuchen', a kind of gingerbread (sold by *Weese*, Elisabeth-Str.). — From Thorn to *Warsaw*, express in 7¼ hrs.; to *Posen*, see p. 256; to *Marienburg*, see p. 237.

55 M. *Briesen;* 67 M. *Jablonowo* (junction for Graudenz, see below);

79 M. *Bischofswerder;* 89 M. *Deutsch-Eylau*, junction of the line from Marienburg to Warsaw (p. 246); 107 M. *Osterode.* From (132 M.) *Allenstein*, on the *Alle*, branch-lines diverge to *Johannisburg* and *Lyck* (p. 251), *Güldenboden* (p. 246), and *Kobbelbude* (p. 246). — 174 M. *Korschen*, junction of the line from Königsberg to Lyck and Brest (p. 252). — 218 M. *Insterburg*, see p. 251.

From Thorn to Marienburg, 85 M., railway in 8½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 30, 5 m. 60 pf.); only one through-train daily. Several insignificant stations. From (23 M.) *Kornatowo* a branch-line diverges to (10½ M.) Culm *(Schwarzer Adler)*, an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (p. 245), on the lofty right bank of the *Vistula*. — 37½ M. Graudenz *(Schwarzer Adler; Trettin; Gold. Löwe)*, with 17,321 inhab., a strong fortress, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Vistula, which successfully resisted the French in 1807. The commandant, Von Courbière, when summoned to surrender, with the announcement that the kingdom of Prussia had ceased to exist, replied: 'Then I am king of Graudenz'. Branch-lines to (14 M.) *Laskowitz* (see below) and (18½ M.) *Jablonowo*. — 60 M. **Marienwerder** *(Hetzner*, R., L., & A. 2¾ m., B. 75 pf.; *Hintz; Magdeburg)*, a town of 8238 inhab., and the seat of government for the district. It was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1233 and was at first the seat of the bishops of Pomesania (W. Pomerania). The Peace of Thorn (1466) left it in the hands of the Order. It possesses many architectural monuments of the 13-14th cent., including a *Cathedral* and a *Schloss* with two towers *(Danziger)*. The former, begun in 1343, is a handsome Gothic building, recently restored. A good survey of the church may be had from the gallery in the choir. In a chapel to the left of the choir is the *Tomb of Graf von der Gröben (d. 1643), who was an admiral under the Great Elector; the reliefs refer to the Elector's colonising efforts on the W. coast of Africa. The 'Wetzki-Platz', a terrace near the castle, commands a view of the valley of the Vistula. — 85 M. *Marienburg*, see p. 244.

The line follows the course of the *Vistula*, at a distance of 4-6 M. from it. From (232 M.) *Terespol* a diligence plies to (4½ M.) *Schwetz*. 239 M. *Laskowitz*, the junction of a line to Graudenz (see above); 249 M. *Warlubien;* 261 M. *Czerwinsk*.

274 M. *Pelplin*, the residence of the Bishop of Culm, has a fine cathedral. The train crosses the *Ferse*.

286 M. **Dirschau** *(Deutsches Haus)*, a town of 11,000 inhab., where the passage of the Vistula in winter was formerly often attended with great difficulty, now possesses a handsome *Railway Bridge*, completed in 1857, nearly ½ M. in length. Railway to *Königsberg*, see R. 33. — 292 M. *Hohenstein;* 299 M. *Praust*.

305 M. **Dantsic.** — **Arrival.** There are two railway-stations at Dantsic, the *Prussian E. Railway Station* at the *Legethor* (Pl. B, 7), for the line to Dirschau (Berlin), Marienburg, and Königsberg (see above and R. 33), and the *Berlin and Stettin Railway Station* outside the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. B, 2, 3), for the line to Neufahrwasser and to Oliva, Zoppot, Stettin, and Berlin (see pp. 243, 244, and R. 31).

Hotels. *Englisches Haus (Pl. a; C, 5), Brotbänkengasse 16, R. & A. 2 m. 50, B. 80 pf., D. 2 m., omn. 1 m., once the English cloth-makers' hall, fine view from the old tower; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. b; C, 5), Langemarkt 19, good cuisine, similar charges; Hôtel St. Petersburg (Pl. c; C, 5), Langemarkt 13, with restaurant; *Walter's Hotel (Pl. d; B, 5). Hundegasse 26; Hôtel de Berlin (Pl. e; B, 5), Vorstädtischer Graben 18; Drei Mohren (Pl. f; B, 5), Holzgasse 26; *Scheerbart (Pl. g; B, 5), Hundegasse 17, R. & A. 2½ m., L. 60, B. 80 pf.; Oliva, Holzmarkt 7; Korb (Pl. h; B, 5), Holzmarkt 12; Kinder (Pl. i; B, 6), Holzschneidegasse 7, near the E. Railway Station; Hôtel de Stolp, Altstädtischer Graben 16; Stern, Heumarkt 4.

Restaurants. *Leutholz*, No. 11, and *Denzer*, No. 16, Langemarkt; *Harendza*, Hundegasse 96; *Rathskeller*, under the Artushof. — **Beer.** **Hôtel St. Petersburg*, see above; *Bürger*, Hundegasse 85; *Frank*, Hundegasse 110; *Franke*, Brotbänkengasse 44; *Hundehalle*, Hundegasse 1; *Wolfsschlucht*, Hundegasse 123; *Gambrinus-Halle*, with garden, at the Ketterhager Thor (Pl. B, 5). — **Confectioners.** *Grentzenberg*, No. 32, and *A Porta*, No. 8, Langemarkt; *Jahr*, Jopengasse 34. — *Wiener Café*, Langemarkt 9.

Popular Resorts. *Wilhelms-Theater* (Pl. E, 5), Langgarten 13, outside the Grüne Thor, with theatrical performances, concerts, etc.; *Schützenhaus* (Pl. A. 3), in the Promenade, concerts.

Amber. *Mix*, Breitegasse, and others.

Goldwasser, a kind of liqueur peculiar to Dantsic, is prepared by *Isaac Wed Ling Wittwe & Eydam Dirck Hekker*, Breitegasse 52, and others.

Cabs. There are two tariffs, for cabs of the first and second class. From the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf. or 1 m., 3 pers. 1 or $1^1/_4$ m., 4 pers. $1^1/_4$ or $1^1/_2$ m.; boxes 25 pf. each, for several 50 pf. — *Drive in the town*, not exceeding 20 min., 50 or 75 pf., 75 pf. or 1 m., 1 or $1^1/_4$ m.; not exceeding $^1/_2$ hr., 75 pf. or 1 m., 1 or $1^1/_4$ m., $1^1/_4$ or $1^1/_2$ m.; under $^3/_4$ hr., 1 or $1^1/_4$ m., $1^1/_4$ or $1^3/_4$ m., $1^1/_2$ or 2 m. — To the *Jäschkenthal Road* at *Langfuhr*, $1^1/_4$ or $1^3/_4$, $1^1/_2$ or 2, $1^3/_4$ or $2^1/_2$ m.; *Zinglershöhe*, *Jäschkenthal*, $1^1/_2$ or 2, $1^3/_4$ or $2^1/_4$, 2 or $2^1/_2$ m.; *Neufahrwasser*, 2 or 3, $2^3/_4$ or $3^1/_4$, 3 or $3^1/_2$ m. These latter fares are raised on Sundays and holidays.

Tramway. From Dantsic to *Langfuhr* (p. 243) in summer, every $^1/_2$ hr. in the morning, and every 10 min. in the afternoon; in winter every hour in the morning and every $^1/_2$ hr. in the afternoon. Another line goes to *Ohra* (see Map). Departure from the Hohe Thor (Pl. B, 4).

Steamboats to *Neufahrwasser* (p. 243) hourly in summer, every $^1/_2$ hr. in the height of the summer, 25 pf. (starting from the quay outside the Johannisthor, Pl. D, 4); to *Heubude* (p. 243) and *Neufähr* (p. 243), in summer, every hour or oftener (from the quay at the Grüne Thor, Pl. C, 5). — There is also regular communication with *Elbing*, *Stettin*, and other Baltic ports.

Post Office, corner of the Langgasse and Postgasse (Pl. B, 4). — **Telegraph Office**, in the same building, entrance from the Postgasse.

Sea Baths. The most frequented are at *Brösen*, **Westerplatte*, and *Weichselmünde* (p. 243). Steamboats and railways see above. *Zoppot*, see p. 243. — **Warm Baths.** *Jantzen*, Vorstädtischer Graben 34.

Chief Attractions. Langemarkt and Langgasse, Rathhaus, Artushof, Marienkirche, the Franciscan monastery (Museum), and excursion to the Johannisberg (p. 243).

Dantsic, or *Danzig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, with 114,200 inhab., including a garrison of 7000 men, the capital of the district of the same name, a strong fortress, one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Mottlau* and *Radaune* into the *Vistula*. The Mottlau flows through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt*, *Rechtstadt*, and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*. The Radaune enters the town by an artificial channel near the Hohe Thor, and then separates the Altstadt from the Rechtstadt.

Dantsic first appears in history in 997, and about the year 1200 became capital of the Duchy of *Pommerellen*. In 1310 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order, whose fostering care inspired the town with new life. The German *Rechtstadt* was then added to the still half Slavonic

DANZIG
1:12.500
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
Meter
Pferdebahn.
Stettin, Zoppot
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
HOLM
WEICHSEL
Kais. Schiffswerfte
Olivaer Thor
Lazareth
Vorder-Lazareth
Hinterm Lazareth
Vorderm Lazareth
Gärten
Heil. Leichnam K.
Bast. Jacob
Bast. Fuchs
Jacobs Thor
Städt. Bibliothek
Heil. Leichnam
Kaserne
Werfte Thor
Bast. Fuchs
Kaserne
Hagelsberg
Kas. Pommerscher Bauhof
Schützenhaus
Schützengang
Hohe Seigen
Niedere Seigen
Bast. Mottlau
Stroh-Gasse
Stroh-Dreieck
Schiesstange
Elisabeth K.
Karmeliter K.
Brigitt K.
Bast. Elisabeth
Kalharin K.
Kalharin-Kirchensteig
Burggraf
Landes-haus
Neugarten
Regierungs Gbd.
Loge
Holz-Markt
Dominikan. K.
Johannis K.
Pump-Stat.
Die Kämpe
Bast. Braun Ross
Schulen Laake
Milch Peter
Jacobs-Graben
Sammt-G.
Bartholom. K.
Paul-Graben
Baum-gart. Thor
Baum-gart. Kirch-G.
Fischer-Thor
Fischer-Stadt
Bottcher-G.
Pferde-Kirche
Tobias K.
Tobias-Kirchensteig
Hucker-Gasse
Johannis-Kirchensteig
Johannis K.
Rackelwehr
Schmiede-G.
Bäcker-G.
Grosse Brabank
Kleine Brabank
Kuh-Brücke
Zapfen-G.
Burg-Stadt
Alt-städtischer Graben
Graben
Hinterm Lazareth
Vorderm Lazareth
Weiss-Mönch-Hinterthor
Kurz-G.
Ad. Schiesstange
Ad. Gericht
Am Sande
Am Wall
Am Graben
Fischer-Graben
Fischer-Thor-Graben
Fischer-Thor-Kirchensteig
Fischer-Thor-Kirchhof
Fischer-Thor-Schule
Fischer-Thor-Kirche
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Graben
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Kirchensteig
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Kirchhof
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Schule
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Kirche
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Graben
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Kirchensteig
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Kirchhof
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Schule
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Kirche
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Graben
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Kirchensteig
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Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Schule
Fischer-Thor-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Pfarrhof-Kirche
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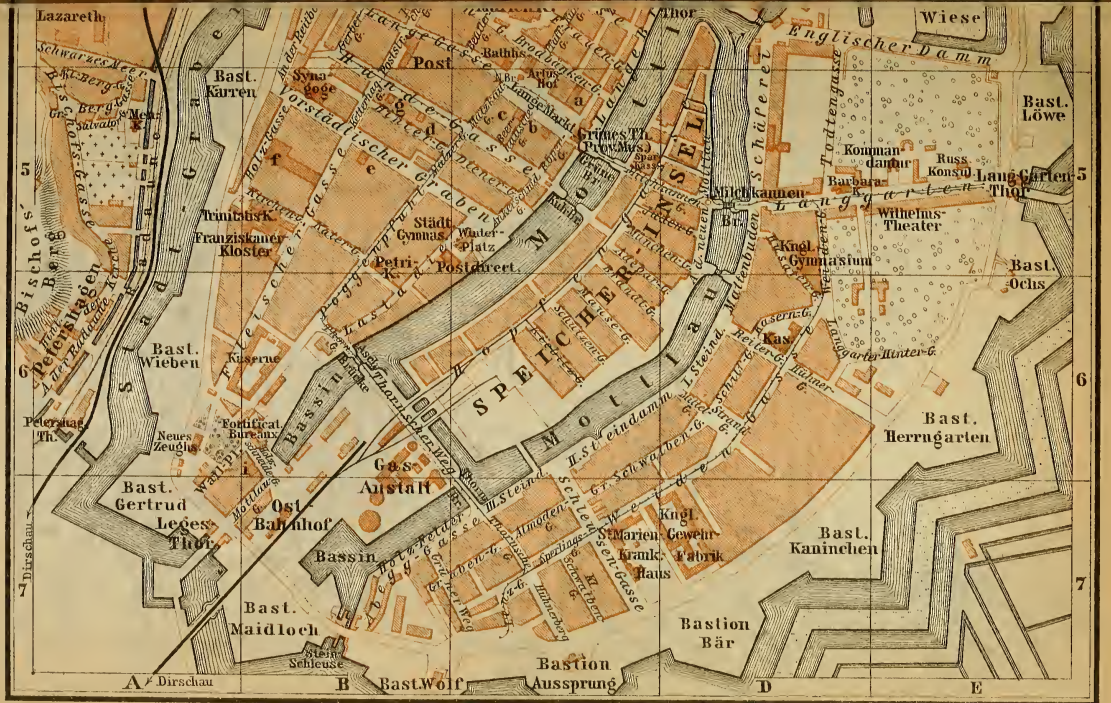


Geogr. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

UMGEBUNG von DANZIG.
1 : 130.000
Kilometer.
Engl. Miles.
DANZIGER
BUCHT
Stolp
Hoch-Redlau
Adlers Horst
Kl. Katz
Fischerhof Koliebken
Koliebken
Schloss-B.
Thal-M.
Bade-Anstalt
Zoppot
Carlikau
Olivaer
Schmierau
Glettkau
Hochwasser
Ludolphine
Conradshammer
Carls-B.
Rothof Saspe
Oliva
Weisshof Saspe
Saspe
Brösen
Bade-Anstalt
Leuchtthurm
Wester-Platte
NEUFAHRWASSER
Sasper See
Bade-Anstalt
Weichselmünde
Pelonken
Der grosse Exercier-Pl.
Forst
Lauenthal
Neu-Schottland
Leg-Striess-Hoch
Silberhammer
Bürenwinkel
Brentau
LANGEFUHR
JESCHKEN-THAL
Heiligenbrunn
Der Holm
Mündsche
Forst
Die Nehrung
Heubude
Brückenkopf Nehrung
Pitzkendorf
Spitz-B.
Müggau
SCHIDLITZ
Emaus
Stolzenberg
SEPGARTEN
Nenkau
Nenkauer See
Schüddelkau
Wonneberg
Zaukenschin
Kosacken-B.
Altdorf
PETERSHAGEN
ALT-SCHOTTL.
STADTGER
Kl. Walddorf
Ohra
DANZIG
Gr. Walddorf (Gr. Bürgerwald)
Bürgerwies
Steindamm
Sandwe
Geograph. Anstalt von
Dirschau
Wagner & Debes, Leip

Altstadt and soon became the centre of the business of the city. About the year 1360 the citizens of Dantsic joined the Hanseatic League (p. 194) and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern kingdoms and the pirates, in which they were aided by the Teutonic knights. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became not only the most notable place in the Teutonic dominions of Prussia, but one of the most important of mediæval commercial cities. As the power of the Teutonic order began to decline, and that of the towns to increase, the latter found the supremacy of the Order irksome. They accordingly combined to form a league, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in throwing off the yoke. Dantsic, after having destroyed the castle of the Teutonic knights which adjoined the Altstadt, placed itself under the protection of the kings of Poland. In this anomalous position as an independent state, under Polish supremacy, the city enjoyed extensive privileges, and absorbed almost the entire trade of Poland. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English wars of the Roses, the ships of Dantsic frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. During the incessant wars in which the kingdom was involved in the 16-18th cent. the town was frequently besieged, but never surrendered, except to the Russians in 1734. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Dantsic to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalkreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duke of Dantsic'. Although retaining the semblance of a free city, Dantsic then became an important French arsenal, especially during the Russian campaign of 1812. In 1814 it was surrendered by the French Marshal Rapp to the Russian and Prussian armies under the Duke of Wurtemberg, and when peace was concluded shortly afterwards it was again assigned to Prussia.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Dantsic alone rivals Lübeck in the preservation of its mediæval characteristics. The wealthier citizens began here earlier than elsewhere to erect dwelling-houses in a substantial style, at first in plain brick, and afterwards with enrichments in sandstone, in consequence of which destructive fires were of comparatively rare occurrence, and the general features of the city have long remained unaltered. From each period of its history, including the middle ages, the 17th cent., and the rococo era, numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Dantsic from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly-decorated gable-façades, is still very antiquated, although a peculiarity of Dantsic, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings with open-air seats, are gradually being removed, as interfering with modern traffic. They somewhat resemble the Florentine loggias, and like them were used for family meetings. In the interior also many of the houses still possess traces of their former splendour, such as spacious corridors with carved staircases, ceiling-paintings, handsome cabinets and antique furniture, pictures and utensils of various kinds, all of which however are fast disappearing before the march of modern improvement.

The town owes its importance as a *Seaport* to its situation at the mouth of the Vistula, which forms the great highway of the extensive Polish corn-trade. This river and the Mottlau, which has been dredged to a depth of 14 ft., admit vessels of considerable tonnage into the very heart of the town. The corn-trade of Dantsic is the most extensive in Europe, with the exception of that of Odessa. The vast magazines on the *Speicherinsel* (p. 238) are capable of containing $2^1/_2$ million bushels. The timber-trade, the depôts of which are in the *Langgarten* quarter, to the E. of the

Speicherinsel, is also very considerable. Amber is a speciality of Dantsic. The *Lange Brücke*, a quay on the Mottlau, flanked with booths of every kind, is the principal resort of the bargemen.

Dantsic was the cradle of the infant navy of Germany, the headquarters of which were removed to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven in 1865.

The Rechtstadt is the most interesting quarter. The ***Langemarkt** and ***Langgasse** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) form a single broad street intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16-18th century, many of which, till within the last few years, were provided with '*Beischläge*' (p. 239).

The handsome ***Rathhaus** (Pl. C, 4), situated at the corner where the Langgasse expands into the Langemarkt, dates from the 14th century. The slender tower (146 ft.) has a spire, which was added in 1559-61, containing a set of chimes of great repute. The figure at the top is said to be King Sigismund Augustus of Poland.

The **Interior**, recently admirably restored (custodian to the left, in the 'Botenzimmer'; 50 pf.), is best visited in the morning, before office-hours.

Ground Floor. To the left the *Sommer-Rathsstube* (council-chamber), with a finely carved doorway of 1593, richly-carved and inlaid panelling, and ceiling-paintings of the 16th cent. which recall Venetian work of the same kind. Chimney-piece of 1593. Among the mural paintings those representing a listener (in the corner between the door and the window) and a man enjoining secrecy (at the door leading to the Winter-Rathsstube), are in allusion to the use of the apartment. Adjacent is the *Winter-Rathsstube*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style; the mural paintings date from 1611. To the right on the groundfloor is the old hall of the 'Wette', the (modern) vaulting of which rests on a single octagonal column of granite. — An ingenious winding staircase of oak (16th cent.) ascends to the First Floor, containing the *Empfangszimmer*, or reception-room (which resembles the Sommer-Rathsstube in its decorations, but is of later date; carved door of 1607; chimney-piece of 1594; pictures by Anton Möller, 1602), the handsome *Arbeitszimmer* of the burgomaster (formerly the chapel), the *Municipal Archives*, &c.

The *Neptune Fountain* in the Langemarkt was cast in Holland in 1633.

Beyond the fountain a broad flight of steps ascends to the ***Artushof**, or **Junkerhof** (Pl. C, 4, 5), used as an Exchange since last century, the former name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Arthur, and the latter from the 'Junker', or wealthy merchants of Dantsic, who formerly assembled here. The present edifice was erected in 1480-81 on the site of an older building. On the lower part of the façade, added in 1552, are medallion-portraits of the Emp. Charles V. and his son Don John of Austria.

The *Hall (generally open in the forenoon, entrance by the adjoining house on the left; business hours 11-2), with fine vaulting borne by four slender pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the building of 1480, but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues from subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. In the centre Augustus III. of Poland, in marble, by Meissner. To the right of the entrance a Last Judgment by *Möller*, 1602; Madonna by *Stech;* Actæon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Head of Christ, by *Stech;* Siege of the Marienburg in 1410 (p. 245); Departure of

mediæval warriors, a small, but good picture; frieze representing the history of the 'Children of Haymon'; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound audience (with a cleverly-painted burning light), &c.

The Langemarkt is terminated on the E. by the *Grüne Thor* (Pl. C. 5; outside of which is the Lange Brücke, p. 239), which contains the *Natural History Collection of the West Prussian Provincial Museum* (Sun. 11-2). [The botanical and archaeological collections of the museum are deposited in the premises of the 'Physical Society', Frauengasse 26.] To the S. in the *Winter-Platz* (Pl. C, 5), with flower-beds and a monumental *Fountain*, are the *General Post Office* and the *Städtisches Gymnasium*. The Langgasse ends on the W. at the *Langgasser-Thor* (Pl. B, 2), erected in 1612. Opposite the latter is the lofty *Stockthurm* (1346 and 1508), now a military workshop, adjoining which is the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. B, 4), a handsome fortified gateway erected in 1558, in the 'baroque' style, and restored in 1884.

In the neighbouring Kohlenmarkt is the *Old Arsenal* (Pl. B, 4), a curious-looking edifice erected in 1605, in the degraded style of the period, with pediments and towers. Adjacent is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4), covered with a flat dome.

The new *Landeshaus for West Prussia*, built in the Renaissance style by Ende and Böckmann, stands in the Neugarten (Pl. A, 3), outside the Hohe Thor; opposite rise the new *Government Offices*.

The ***Church of St. Mary** (Pl. C, 4), a noble pile, founded in 1343, and gradually increased to its present size between that date and 1502, possesses aisles and a transept flanked with chapels between the flying buttresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful and varied vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. The church contains several treasures of art (sacristan, Korkenmachergasse 4; tickets of admission, 50 pf., 4-6 pers. 2 m., 12 pers. 3 m. 50 pf., obtained at the baker's opposite the sacristan's house).

Gothic *High-Altar, executed in 1511-17 by *Michael* of Augsburg, who had settled in Dantsic, with four wings, on which are represented scenes from the life of the Virgin partly in wood-carving, and partly in painting. Fine candelabra of the same date. The architectural summit was afterwards removed, but was restored by Wendler in 1870. The whole altar is 65 ft. in height. Behind the altar and in the aisles are several Stained-Glass Windows, presented by Frederick William IV. in 1844, the first works of the Berlin establishment, which was then presided over by the afterwards celebrated general Vogel v. Falkenstein. Adjoining the altar is a Ciborium, formerly gilded. The chapel of the eleven thousand virgins (S. aisle, near the choir) contains a large *Crucifix, admirably carved in wood. — The Dorotheen-Capelle in the N. aisle contains the *Last Judgment, the gem of the cathedral, a large altarpiece with wings, which is now generally admitted to be by *Memling* of Bruges; on the outside of the wings, the donor and his wife. The picture, painted before 1473, was purchased by the Portinari, agents of the House of Medici, and consigned to a shipper, probably for transmission to Florence. In 1473, however, in the Hanseatic wars, the vessel was captured by a Dantsic cruiser, under the command of P. Beneke, and the picture was presented by the ship-owners to the church

of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. Large Font, cast in the Netherlands in 1554. Two well-executed Candelabra in brass, in the nave. The Reinholds-Capelle, to the N.W. of the font, contains a small altar with fine carving of 1516 and good pictures by the *Master of the Death of the Virgin* (Cologne). The Allerheiligen-Capelle, to the N.E. of the font, contains the church 'Tresor', consisting of ecclesiastical vessels and sacerdotal vestments of the 12-16th centuries. In front of the Schuhmacher-Capelle is interred the poet *Martin Opitz*, who died here of the plague in 1639. Tombstone renewed in 1873.

The Tower commands a good survey of the town and the plain of the Vistula. The large bell weighs six tons.

Behind the choir of St. Mary's is the *Frauengasse* (Pl. B, C, 4), the quaint mediæval houses in which are the most characteristic in the town.

The other churches, all brick structures in the Gothic style, are inferior in interest to St. Mary's. *St. Catharine's* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1326, and extended in the 15th cent., has a tower containing musical bells. *St. John's* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1465, is of noble proportions, but disfigured by restoration. *Trinity* (Pl. B, 5), completed in 1514, has a curious, richly-decorated, triple W. gable. — Adjoining St. Catharine's is the *Grosse Mühle*, with the dilapidated but interesting *Müllergewerkhaus*. Not far off, in the Pfefferstadt (Pl. B, 3), are the *Law Courts*.

Adjoining the Trinity Church is the handsome old **Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. B, 5), a late-Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., recently restored. It contains the *Town Museum*, open to the public on Sun. and Wed., 11-2, free; on other days, except Sat., 10-3, adm. 1½ m.

The Ground Floor, with its vaulted rooms, and the fine Cloisters are occupied by a Museum of *Dantsic Antiquities*, casts, and the art-industrial collections of the Provincial Industrial Museum. The First Floor contains casts from the antique. On the Second Floor a series of well-lighted rooms contain the public Picture Gallery, which consists chiefly of modern works, about 150 in number: *E. Hildebrandt*, Winter-landscape, and Under the Equator; *Gust. Richter*, Portrait of Hildebrandt; *Rob. Reinick* (of Dantsic), Three Italian landscapes; *Bendemann*, Portrait of Rob. Reinick; *E. Meyerheim*, Genre-picture; *P. Meyerheim* (son of the former), A family of monkeys; *Rosenfelder*, Pancratius Klemme, released from the bishop's prison (history of Dantsic); *Schrader*, Pope Gregory VII. and Crescentius; *Nordenberg*, Norwegian game; *Calame*, Palermo; *Meyer of Bremen*, *Enhuber*, *Stryowski*, Genre pictures; *Von Kameke*, *Kalckreuth*, *Elsasser*, *Eichhorn*, *Gude*, Landscapes, etc. (the inscriptions on the pictures make up for the want of a catalogue). — The exhibitions of the Dantsic Kunstverein also take place here.

The *Kabrun Gallery*, formerly at the Handels-Academie, but now placed here, consists of about 350 works, chiefly of the Netherlands schools, 2000 drawings and water-colours, and 10,000 engravings and wood-cuts.

The old *Jacobskirche* (Pl. C, 2), Schüsseldamm 62, the tower of which is now surmounted with the spire of the old Jacobsthor, contains the *Municipal Library* (open 2-5 in summer, 2-4 in winter).

Dantsic was the first town on the continent to utilise its sewage for the fertilisation of the sterile moor-land. The pump-station on

the *Kämpe* (Pl. D, E, 3, 4) and the irrigation-fields on the dunes at Heubude (p. 243) are interesting to sanitary engineers.

A pleasant walk, with varying views of the town, is afforded by the *Ramparts*, which are open to the public, and have approaches near the different gates. **View* of the picturesque town and its environs from the *Bischofshöhe* inn, at the entrance to the fort on the *Bischofsberg* (Pl. A, 5, 6), an ascent of 1/4 hr. from the Hohe Thor (p. 241). To the left rises the fortified *Hagelsberg*.

The ***Environs** of Dantsic surpass in picturesqueness those of any other German seaport. The finest points are easily reached by railway or steamboat, and some of them by tramway. Comp. the *Map*.

Mouth of the Vistula. By *Steamboat* (p. 238; 1/2 hr.) to Neufahrwasser, and back by *Railway* (p. 237; 4 1/2 M., in 1/4 hr.; fares 60, 40, 30 pf.). The steamer proceeds through the crowded Mottlau, and enters the Vistula immediately after the first station. Passing the imperial wharf on the left, and the fortified island of *Holm* on the right, it reaches **Weichselmünde**, a fortress and fishing-village, with a sea-bathing resort a little way off. Nearly opposite Weichselmünde lies **Neufahrwasser**, the next station, a suburb of Dantsic, with docks enlarged in 1871. During the season the steamer goes on to Westerplatte; but at other times, we disembark here, and leaving the landing-place, skirt the bank until we reach a ferry, which takes us across to *Westerplatte*, an excellent bathing-place. Restaurant with garden near the landing-place. Paths through the woods (well provided with guide-posts), lead hence to the bathing-place and to the *Strandhalle* (Restaurant), on the crest of the sand-hills. View from this point and from the 'Kaisersteg', which projects into the sea in front. About 1/2 M. farther along the beach is a granite pier, 960 yds. long, with a small lighthouse (adm.; fee). We may return along the channel leading to the harbour, now forming the sole outlet of the Vistula, to (20 min.) the steamboat landing-place or the ferry. Near the station is a large lighthouse.

The Excursion to Heubude and Neufähr is also most conveniently made by *Steamboat* (p. 238). The village of **Heubude** *(Specht's Restaurant)* is prettily situated about 4 1/2 M. to the E. of Dantsic, near a lagoon separated from the sea only by a broad strip of sand-hills. The irrigation-fields (comp. p. 242) lie about 1 M. to the N. (very sandy path). — At **Neufähr**, 3 M. farther to the E., the Vistula forced a new passage for itself to the sea in 1840, but strong dykes have since been erected to prevent the recurrence of such an event. The *Thurmberg* on the sand-hills commands a wide view.

*Excursion to Langfuhr, Oliva, and Zoppot by the Stettin Railway (p. 234), or by tramway, both starting near the Hohe Thor (Pl. B, 4). Also pleasant walk of 2 1/2-3 hrs. to Oliva viâ *Schidlitz* (view from Weinberg Inn), *Mattern*, and *Freudenthal*.

2 1/2 M. **Langfuhr** *(Tite's Hotel)*, a suburb of Dantsic, with numerous villas, the first station on the railway, is connected with the Oliva Gate by a double avenue of fine limes, planted in 1767-70. A road to the left, in the middle of it, ascends to the ***Johannisberg** (on the slope of which is the ***Zinglershöhe** inn), the top of which (*Königshöhe*, 320 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the environs of the town (only the towers of Dantsic itself are visible) and sea, with the lighthouse on the promontory of Hela to the left. We may descend for variety by the pretty *Jäschkenthal* (several inns).

At stat. **Oliva** (***Thierfeld; Karlsberg**), a village 2 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Langfuhr, there is a once celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, suppressed in 1829,

the *Church* of which, dating from the 17th cent., is now that of the parish (sacristan in the yard to the right). In the aisle immediately to the left of the entrance is the tomb of the Von Koss family. Good 15th cent. carving on one of the choir-stalls in the left transept. The choir contains figures of Polish kings and Dukes of Pommerellen, and tombs of the latter. The *Refectory* is adorned with portraits of all the abbots since the foundation of the abbey in 1170. The peace which closed the sixty-one years' Northern war was concluded here between Sweden and Poland on 3rd May, 1660; the documents were deposited beneath a black marble slab in the cloisters. The *Palace* of the abbots, now the residence of a Princess of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, possesses a beautiful **Garden*.

The ° **Carlsberg** (350 ft.), immediately at the back of Oliva, is a favourite point of view. The survey (tower, adm. 10 pf.) of the environs is remarkably picturesque, in some respects surpassing that from the Johannisberg.

Stat. **Zoppot** (**Curhaus*, on the beach; *Schulz; Strand-Hôtel; Victoria*, opposite the station, cheaper), 2½ M. farther N., is a sea-bathing place, near which are the *Thalmühle*, *Kaiserstuhl*, and *Königs-Höhe*, all good points of view. The **Adlershorst* (200 ft.), a promontory 2½ M. to the N. (reached by boat, or by railway to *Klein-Katz*), commands a charming survey of the bay of Zoppot and of another bay farther N., formed by the *Oxhöfter Spitze*.

Carthaus *(Bergmann)*, with an old Carthusian monastery, 21 M. to the S.W. of Dantsic, lies in a wooded and hilly lake-district (diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.). The *Schönberg* (1120 ft.), 9 M. farther to the S., is one of the highest hills between the Harz and Ural Mts.

33. From Dirschau *(Berlin)* to Königsberg.

101 M. Railway in 3¼-5½ hrs. (fares 13 m., 9 m. 70, 6 m. 50 pf.; express fares 14 m. 60, 10 m. 90, 7 m. 60 pf.). — From *Berlin* to Königsberg, 365 M., express in 11¾-12¾ hrs. (fares 53 m. 10, 39 m. 40, 27 m. 60 pf.). From *Dantsic* to Königsberg, 120 M., express in 4¼ hrs. (fares 16 m. 20, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 10 pf.).

From Berlin to (264 M.) *Dirschau*, see R. 32. — After crossing the Vistula by the *Railway Bridge* mentioned at p. 237, the train traverses a fertile plain, called the *Marienburger Werder*, between the Vistula and its tributary the *Nogat*. This district lies below the highest level of these rivers, and is protected from inundation by embankments. Just before reaching Marienburg the train crosses the *Nogat;* the bridge is embellished with statues of Hermann of Salza and Duke Albert of Prussia. The station lies outside the town.

10½ M. **Marienburg** *(*König von Preussen; *Marienburg; Leipzig; Werderscher Hof)*, an ancient town on the *Nogat*, with 9559 inhab., was long the seat of the powerful knights of the Teutonic Order. The market-place, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades, contains the Gothic *Rathhaus*, built at the end of the 14th century. The handsome *Marienthor* and the *Roman Catholic Church* are of the same period. At the N. end of the main street rises a small Gothic *Obelisk* to the Burgomaster Blume (see below).

The *Schloss, the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the Grand Master and a fortress. The N. and W. façades (the latter best viewed from the left bank of the Nogat, with the picturesque town in the foreground) are the finest. It consists of three parts, the *Alte*, or *Hoch-Schloss* (Pl. A),

the *Mittelschloss* (Pl. B), and the *Vorburg*, to the N., of which last a part only is now extant, though it originally extended as far as the round 'Butter-Milk Tower' (or 'tower with the slanting windows'), near the railway-bridge. Principal entrance on the N. side (Pl. e). In front of the Mittelschloss rises a *Statue of Frederick the Great*, who annexed this province to Prussia, erected in 1877. The castellan, who shows the Mittelschloss, and also the Marienkirche, lives in the W. wing of the former building (Pl. f).

The Teutonic Order, founded in 1191, began in 1231 under the auspices of the Grand Master *Hermann v. Salza* to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner *Marienburg* was founded in 1274, at first merely as the seat of a commander of the Order. In 1309, however, *Siegfried v. Feuchtwangen* transferred the residence of the Hochmeister hither, and the castle was extended so as to render it worthy of its new dignity. In 1335 *Dietrich v. Altenburg* began to erect the *Mittelschloss*, which was magnificently completed under *Winrich v. Kniprode* (1351-82). This was the golden age of the Order, after which it rapidly declined. Its moral foundations were sapped by luxury and internal dissensions, and at the same time Poland became its bitter and implacable enemy. Disputes with regard to the frontier caused the outbreak of hostilities in 1407, and in 1410 the Grand Master *Ulrich v. Jungingen* fell at the bloody battle of *Tannenberg*. The greater part of the Teutonic dominions now succumbed to the Polish yoke; and although the *Marienburg* under the gallant *Heinrich v. Plauen* (1410-13) with the remnant of his knights successfully resisted a siege, and the Peace of Thorn was concluded in 1411, the power of the Order was irretrievably gone. Numbers of the towns and noblesse went over to Poland (see p. 239). The mercenaries employed by the Order moreover rebelled when their pay was in arrear, and one castle after another was pledged to them. At length in 1457 the Marienburg itself thus fell into their hands and was sold to the Poles, who at the same time took possession of the whole of W. Prussia. The Grand Master escaped to Königsberg, and thenceforth retained E. Prussia only as a fief from the king of Poland. The town of Marienburg, however, under its faithful and undaunted burgomaster *Bartholomew Blume*, continued to resist the attacks of the enemy, and did not succumb until three years later. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the Marienburg fell into decay, and was frequently altered and disfigured, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independence, the public interest in the venerable building was revived, and the Grand Master's residence in the Mittelschloss, the finest part of it, was restored.

The Hochschloss (Pl. A), next to the town, encloses a quadrangle, formerly surrounded with cloisters, and contains the **Marienkirche* (Pl. a), a pure Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting in the interior, recently restored. On the walls are paintings of the 14th century. The church is entered by the elegant 'Golden Gate' in the upper part of the cloisters. A niche on the exterior, on the E. side, contains an inlaid Statue of the Virgin, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1341. To the W. is the *Chapter Room*, where the knights assembled for councils and elections. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, under the church, contains the ancient burial vault of the Grand Masters, some of whose names are still legible on the monuments.

The *Mittelschloss (Pl. B), adjoining the Hochschloss and forming an irregular quadrangle, about 100 yds. in length and 90 yds. in width, contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master and knights, with their three 'Remter' or halls. On the groundfloor are a number of official apartments — the treasurer's room, council-room, archives, etc. On the first floor a long passage leads to the **Master's Great Hall* (Pl. b), the bold vaulting of which is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, a ball from which is still to be seen built into the

wall. The stained glass illustrates the history of the Order. Over the door and on the E. wall are portraits of celebrated Grand Masters and generals. The vaulting of the *Master's Small Hall* (Pl. c), is also borne by a single column of granite. The windows display the arms of the Grand Masters. The *Chapel* contains a few old pictures, and the adjoining *Armoury* among other curiosities a field-altar of the Grand Master, dating from 1388, discovered in the cathedral-treasury at Gnesen in 1823. One of the finest apartments in the Schloss is the **Convent Remter* (Pl. d), or assembly-hall, with remarkably light and elegant groined vaulting, borne by three red granite pillars, 9½ in. thick. Stained-glass windows with subjects relating to the Order. The *Battlements* of the Schloss afford a good survey of the environs. The vast *Cellars* are also worthy of inspection.

A railway runs from Marienburg to Warsaw viâ Deutsch-Eylau (p. 237), Illowo, and Mlawa. From Marienburg to *Thorn*, see p. 237. — The Königsberg line traverses the fertile plain of Marienburg and Elbing. 17 M. *Altfelde*; 22½ M. *Grunau*.

28½ M. **Elbing** (**Hôtel de Berlin*; **Königlicher Hof*, R. 2 m., L. 60 pf., A. ½, B. 1 m.), a commercial town on the *Elbing*, with 38,281 inhab., somewhat resembling Dantsic in the older parts, contains nothing of special interest. The public museum is accessible on application. *Vogelsang*, *Panklau*, and the old monastery of **Cadienen* (2 hrs.) are among the finest points in the beautiful environs. Pleasant excursion by steamboat to *Kahlberg*, a small watering-place. There is also regular communication by steamboat with Dantsic (8 hrs.) and Königsberg (viâ Pillau, 8 hrs.).

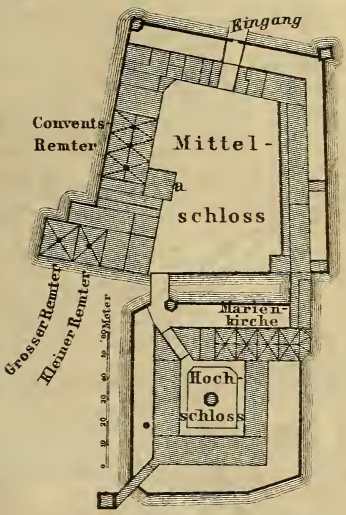
The train now describes a wide circuit, so as to avoid the hills to the E. of the Haff. From (36½ M.) *Güldenboden* a branch-line diverges to *Preussisch-Holland*, *Mohrungen*, and *Allenstein*. 44 M. *Schlobitten*; 63 M. *Braunsberg* (*Rhein. Hof; Adler), a town with 11,500 inhab., on the *Passarge* (to Mehlsack and Allenstein, see p. 237).

From Braunsberg, diligence thrice daily in 1¼ hr. to (9 M.) the small town of **Frauenburg** (*Zum Copernicus*), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, whose modern palace lies on the height. The conspicuous **Dom*, fortified with towers and walls, externally a fine Gothic edifice of brick of the 14th cent., is decorated in the interior in the bad taste of the 17th and 18th centuries. The celebrated Copernicus (p. 236), who died here as a canon in 1543, is said to have erected the tower containing the machinery for supplying the cathedral and vicinity with water.

70 M. *Heiligenbeil*; 75 M. *Hoppenbruch*; 78 M. *Wolittnick*; 83 M. *Ludwigsort*; 90½ M. *Kobbelbude* (branch to Allenstein, see p. 237); 94 M. *Seepothen*.

101 M. **Königsberg.** — **Hotels.** *Deutsches Haus (Pl. a; D, 3), Theater-Str., R. 3, L. 1 m., A. 80 pf., D. 2½ m., B. 1 m.; *Hôtel de Prusse (Pl. b; C, 4), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 60, R. 2½, L. 1 m., A. 60 pf., D. 2½ m.; *Königlicher Hof (Pl. c; C, 4), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 25; Hôtel de Berlin (Pl. d; C, 2), Steindamm 70; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. e; C. 2, 3), Steindamm 117, R. & A. 2½, B. ¾, D. 1¾ m.; *Schwan (Pl. g; E, 3), Mittelanger 28; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. f; C, 2), Steindamm 124; Kronprinz von Preussen (Pl. h; C, 4); Sanssouci, near the stations.

Restaurants. **Centralhalle*, in front of the theatre; *Felsenkeller*, Münz-Str. 14; **Gerstenmeyer*, Parade-Platz; *Börsen Restaurant*, in the Exchange (p. 250); *Bellevue*, on the Schlossteich, with garden.. — **Wine.** *Spriegel*,



Schloss Marienburg.

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 4; *Ehlers*, Altstädtische-Kirchen-Str. 2; *Skibbe*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 16; *Blut-Gericht*, in the Schlosshof (p. 248), good wines. — **Café.** **Bauer*, Theater-Str. — **Confectioners.** **Steiner*, Junker-Str.; **Buccella*, Post-Str. 3, sells the best 'marchpane', a speciality of Königsberg; *Zappa*, Französische-Str. 14.

Cabs: 1 pers. 60 pf., 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. per drive.

Tramways traverse the streets in various directions; fares 10 and 20 pf.

Steamboats: to *Elbing*, viâ Pillau, twice weekly in 8 hrs. (fares 3, 2 m.); to *Memel*, viâ Tapiau, Labiau, and Schwarzort, twice weekly in 14 hrs. (fares 4½, 3 m.); to *Tilsit*, thrice weekly in 12 hrs. (fares 4½, 3 m.); to *Dantsic*, etc.

Exhibitions of Paintings, *Hübner & Matz*, Parade-Platz 5; *Bon*, Junker-Str. 7.

Amber Wares. *Liedtke*, Prinzessin-Str. 2.

Chief Attractions. Palace, Monuments of Kant and Frederick William III., New University, Stadt-Museum, Cathedral, New Exchange.

Königsberg, the second capital of Prussia, the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the 1st Corps d'Armée, with 150,691 inhab. and a garrison of 6680 men, lies on undulating ground on the *Pregel*, 4½ M. from its influx into the *Frische Haff*. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the *Altstadt* (on the W. side, between the Schlossteich and Pregel), the *Kneiphof* (an island in the Pregel), and the *Löbenicht* (on the E. side, between the Schlossteich and the new Pregel). Königsberg is now an important fortress; its extensive fortifications, including a girdle of twelve outlying forts, were commenced in 1843. The trade of the place is improving, and extensive goods-stations have been built to the W., on the Pregel. The shipping business is also increasing, but small vessels only can enter the Haff, the larger being obliged to unload at Pillau. The traffic with the corn-growing districts of the interior is carried on by means of numerous barges; the other important commodities are flax, hemp, and brandy.

Königsberg was originally a fortress of the knights of the Teutonic Order, and was named after their ally King *Ottocar of Bohemia* (1255). After the fall of the Marienburg (p. 245) the town became the residence of the *Grand Master*, and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the *Dukes of Prussia*. The Elector *Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1806 *Frederick William III.* and his court retired to Königsberg, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom where zealously canvassed by *Baron Stein*, *W. v. Humboldt*, *York*, and other illustrious men of the period. Königsberg is also celebrated as the scene of the labours of the philosopher *Kant* (1724-1804), *Herder*, *Hamann*, and other distinguished scholars.

The **Palace** (Pl. D, 3), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was formerly the seat of the Teutonic Order. It was restored in 1532-54, and frequently altered in the 18th century. It now contains the apartments of the royal family and those of the president of the province, government-offices, the Archives (open daily 9-1), and a commercial school.

The W. wing contains the SCHLOSSKIRCHE, where Frederick I. of Prussia was crowned in 1701, and William I. in 1861. The Province of Prussia is the cradle of the 'Landwehr', the names of numerous members of

which, who fell in 1813, are recorded on the walls of the church. Above the church is the spacious Moscowiter-Saal, employed for festivals, exhibitions of art, etc. (custodian in the E. wing, opposite). It was built by the Russians, at the time of the Seven Years' War, during their occupation of the town in 1758-62, and is one of the largest halls in Germany. The *Tower*, the summit of which is 330 ft. above the Pregel, commands an extensive prospect (custodian in the S.W. corner of the court). — The *Blutgericht*, in the N. wing, formerly the torture-chamber of the Schloss, is now a wine-room (p. 247). Immediately adjacent is the *Prussian Museum* of prehistoric antiquities, belonging to the 'Prussia' antiquarian society (open Sun. 11.30-1.30; custodian, Weissgerberquer-Str. 3).

The **Statue of Frederick I.** (Pl. 1), in front of the E. portal of the palace, by *Jacobi* and *Schlüter*, was erected in 1801.

The *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3) is situated a few paces to the W., and adjoining it is the modern *Altstädtische Kirche* (Pl. 13), originally designed by Schinkel, whose plans, however, were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity is the *Parade-Platz* (military music on Thurs. afternoons) and Königs-Garten (Pl. D, 2) bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* (Pl. 18; F, 3), and on the N.W. by the New University, and embellished with an equestrian ***Statue of Frederick William III.** (Pl. 5) by *Kiss*, erected in 1851.

Reliefs. 1. Domestic life of the king at Königsberg in 1807-9; 2. The king delivers to Hardenberg the new laws enacted during these years, Scharnhorst and Stein approving; 3. Foundation of the Landwehr in 1813; York between Counts Alexander and Lewis Dohna gives a musket to a student; Bardeleben leaning on his sword; to the right in the corner the burgomaster in the Landwehr uniform; to the left a soldier of the national cavalry regiment. The 4th (Hans von Auerswald returning from the campaign clasps the hand of Bessel, the astronomer) and 5th scenes represent the blessings of peace.

To the S.W. in the same Platz is the ***Monument of Kant** (Pl. 3), in bronze, by *Rauch*, completed in 1864, representing the philosopher in his 30th year. The modest house in Prinzessen-Str. (Pl. D, 3) in which Kant lived from 1793 till 1801 is marked by an inscription above the door. For a description of Kant's grave, see p. 250.

The new ***University**, completed in 1862, is a fine Renaissance structure by *Stüler*. The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of *Duke Albert of Prussia*, the founder of the University in 1544. Below are niches containing statues of Luther and Melanchthon; above, medallion-portraits of celebrated Königsberg professors. The university is attended by about 1000 students.

Interior. Handsome staircase, borne by marble columns. The Senate Hall contains a portrait of the Crown Prince as rector, by *Lauchert*, and a bust of Kant in his 80th year, by *Hagemann* and *Schadow*. The adjacent *Aula is adorned with admirable frescoes, representing the different branches of art and science, and pleasing allegories in the arches above. The carved chairs are also worthy of notice.

The Schlossteichgasse leads from the Königsgarten to the E. to the **Schlossteich** (Pl. D, E, 3-1), a sheet of water which intersects half the town from S. to N., and is a great ornament to the town, being surrounded by public and private gardens. The bridge across

it, commanding a pretty view, is for foot-passengers only. Ferry 15 pf.; boat per ½ hr. for 1-2 pers. 25 pf., each additional pers. 10 pf.

Traversing the Weissgerbergasse and crossing the Rossgärt'sche Markt, the traveller enters the long Königs-Strasse (Pl. E, F, G, 3), where a column rises to the memory of the Prussian minister *v. Schön* (Pl. 4). No. 57, near the monument, is the *Maler-Academie*, containing the —

***Stadt-Museum** (Pl. E, 3), a choice collection of 300 pictures, chiefly modern (Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1; at other times fee 1 m.; custodian Landhofmeister-Str. 2, left side, a street nearly opposite the museum). Catalogue 25 pf.

The Collection is on the upper floor; it contains 52 works by old Italian masters, including *Fra Filippo Lippi*, *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Innocenzo da Imola*, *Garofalo*, *Guido Reni*, *Giov. Bellini*, and *Cima da Conegliano*, but the genuineness of some of the works may be doubted. There are also early Netherlands masters: 57. *Jan Steen*, 59. *Jan van Goyen*, etc.; then a number of portraits of famous citizens of Königsberg, and more than 200 Paintings of Modern Masters, which form the most important part of the collection: 150. *A. Adam*, Horses; 167. *C. W. Hübner*, The distraint; 173. *Köhler*, Finding of Moses; 174. *Kolbe*, Battle of the Lechfeld; *E. Pistorius*, *181. Village-fiddler, 224. Cellarman by a cask; 182. *E. Le Poittevin*, The Bay of Naples; 189. *Schotel*, Wreck; 191. *A. Schrödter*, Till Eulenspiegel; 198. *H. Stilke*, Emigration of Syrian Christians after the destruction of Ptolemais, 1291; *210. *P. Delaroche*, Night of St. Bartholomew; 215-218. *Gudin*, Sea-pieces; 235. *Ary Scheffer*, Mourning mother and two children; 238. *Jul. Schrader*, The daughter of Jephtha; 240. *E. Verboeckhoven*, Man with a calf; 248. *C. Girardet*, 'Souvenir de Suisse'; *249. *L. Rosenfelder*, Taking of the Marienburg by mercenaries of the Teutonic Order, 1457; *252. *Kalckreuth*, Lake in the Pyrenees; *253. *K. F. Lessing*, Monk praying at the coffin of Henry IV.; *254. *Brendel*, Sheep; 255. *W. Sohn*, Gipsy; 258. *A. Achenbach*, Near Scheveningen; *262. *W. Camphausen*, Blücher und Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo; *264. *A. Tidemand*, Administration of the Sacrament in a Norwegian cottage; *267. *L. Knaus*, Gipsies resting; 273. *Piloty*, The Abbess of the nunnery of Chiemsee protecting it against plundering soldiers; 278. *Max Schmidt*, Forest-scene; 279. *W. Lindenschmitt*, Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower visited by his relatives; 283. *Crofts*, Retreat of the French at Gravelotte; *284. *Franz Defregger*, Poaching scene; *285. *Brandt*, Cossacks of the Ukraine; 286. *Berninger*, The banks of the Thames; 290. *Scherres*, Cottages on a moor; *291. *Defregger*, Andreas Hofer on the way to execution. — The wings contain a *Collection of Casts*.

No. 65 in the same street is the *University Library* (Pl. F, 3), containing 220,000 vols. and MSS. of Luther, etc. (Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 11-4, Wed. 2-4). Farther on is the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. G, 3, 4), with the statues of Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Albert of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

In the quarter called the *Kneiphof*, on an island in the Pregel, rises the Gothic **Cathedral** (Pl. D, 4), begun in 1333, but not completed till the middle of the 16th cent. (sacristan Dom-Str. 15, S. of the church). One of the W. towers is unfinished.

The Choir, now disused, contains ancient monuments in the Renaissance style, the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1568), the founder of the university, and a most important personage in the annals of the city. On the N. side the tomb of the Chancellor Kospoth. A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

The '*Stoa Kantiana*' adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of

the choir, contains the grave of the illustrious thinker *Immanuel Kant* (d. 1804). Keeper in the Kneiphof Gymnasium (see below).

The bones of the 'Sage of Königsberg' rest under a stone with an appropriate inscription, above which, on a marble pedestal, is a repetition in Carrara marble of the bust mentioned at p. 248. On the wall behind is a copy of Raphael's School of Athens, painted in grisaille by *Neide*. On the opposite wall are the words 'Der bestirnte Himmel über mir, das moralische Gesetz in mir' ('The Starry Heavens above me, the Moral Law within me'), from Kant's 'Kritik der praktischen Vernunft'.

The *Old University* (Pl. 23) and the *Kneiphof Gymnasium* adjoin the cathedral.

A cube of polished granite in the Altstädtischer Kirchenplatz (Pl. C, D, 3) marks the site of the altar of the former Altstädter church and the grave of Hans Luther (d. 1575), the eldest son of the Reformer.

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges (Grüne and Köttel-Brücke) crossing from the Kneiphof, rises the **Exchange** (Pl. C, 4), a handsome building designed by *Müller* of Bremen and completed in 1875. The principal façade is to the W.; the allegorical figures of the four quarters of the globe are by Hundrieser of Königsberg. Business hours 12-2; at other times the interior is shown by the custodian.

The *Observatory* (Pl. B, 2), on an old bastion to the W. of the city, built in 1811-13, was fitted up by the astronomer Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the *Botanical Garden*, Butterberg Nos. 2-3, the valuable *Zoological Museum* (Pl. 24), Sternwart-Str. 5-6, the *Chemical Laboratory*, and several institutions belonging to the medical faculty of the university. The hilly ground between the observatory and the fortress is occupied by the *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, B, 2), with a *Monument for 1870-71*.

In the Mitteltragheim (Pl. D, 1) is the *Office of the Provincial Authorities*, in the Italian Renaissance style, finished in 1882.

Outside the *Steindammer Thor* (Pl. B, C, 1), which is embellished with a *Statue of Frederick William IV.*, lie the ***Hufen** (tramway), a pretty promenade with pleasure-grounds, villas, and several popular resorts, such as the *Flora*, with its palm-house, and the *Summer Theatre*. To the left, in the *Luisenwahl*, at the end of the Hufen, is a medallion of Queen Louise. To the right, opposite, in the middle of a garden, is the house occupied by the present emperor of Germany during the time of Napoleon's domination.

From Königsberg to Pillau, 29 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90 pf.). Stations: *Juditten*, the birthplace of Gottsched, with a pretty park; 5½ M. *Metgethen;* to the left the *Kaporn'sche Heide*, an extensive forest, in the centre of which rises the Vierbrüdersäule. 13 M. *Powayen*, whence the Galtgarben is visited (see below). From (20 M.) *Fischhausen* a branch diverges to (11½ M.) *Palmnicken*, the centre of the amber-collecting industry (comp. p. 251). About 1½ M. to the S. of Fischhausen is *Lochstedt*, an ancient castle of the Teutonic Order. The train crosses the old outlet of the *Frische Haff*, now choked with sand, passes *Neuhäuser* (Hotel), a bathing-place surrounded by woods, and reaches **Pillau**, a fortress at the present mouth of the Frische Haff, with a harbour and lighthouse (3225 inhab.). — *Steamboat*, see p. 247.

Samland is a fertile and partly-wooded district, with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. The highest point is the **Galtgarben** (365 ft.), reached in 2 hrs. from stat. Powayen viâ *Medenau* (Stern; carriages 9 m. per day), the top of which is crowned with a large iron cross in commemoration of the War of Independence. Most of the villages on the N. coast are frequented as bathing-places. **Cranzkuren** or *Cranz*, the chief of these, lies 20 M. to the N. of Königsberg (omnibus twice daily in 3¾ hrs.), at the S. end of the *Kurische Nehrung*, a sandy tongue of land running N. to Memel, a distance of 71 M. The sand-hills of the Nehrung, attaining a height of 200 ft., are sometimes visited. The steamboat is taken from *Cranzbeck* to *Nidden* (Leuchtthurm) and the excursion is continued thence on foot to (7 M.) *Pilkoppen* and (6½ M.) *Rossitten* (Inn). A boat to meet the steamer at Nidden or Rossitten should be ordered by telegram from Königsberg or Cranz. **Schwarzort**, a bathing-place on the Nehrung, 14 M. from Memel, is chiefly remarkable for its amber-dredging. To the W. of Cranz lie *Neukuren*, *Georgenswalde*, and **Rauschen** (*Pensions Liedtke*, *Bussin*, *Hoppe*, 'pens.' 3-4 m. per day), a bathing-place with a good beach, situated on the wooded banks of a small lake, ½ M. from the sea (omnibus from Cranz 3 m.). A pretty *Footpath* leads along the wooded and precipitous coast to (7½ M.) *Warniken*, the environs of which vie in grandeur with Stubbenkammer (p. 227).

Amber of remarkable purity and solidity is found at *Brüsterort*, at the N.W. angle of Samland, where divers and dredging are employed in the search. The whole of the W. coast of Samland has for more than a thousand years been celebrated as the '*Amber Coast*'. The yield is most abundant after storms. In 1862 about 4000 lbs., valued at 1800*l.*, were collected near *Palmnicken* and *Nodems* in a single morning. It is usually found among the seaweed, and also dug up on the coast, sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea. The most important amber-pits are at *Palmnicken*. Fragments ½ oz. in weight are valued at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, those of 1lb. at 15*l.* and upwards. The milky amber is most esteemed. Dantsic is now the principal depôt of this highly-prized antediluvian gum. It is exported to the East for pipe-mouthpieces, as well as to America, Africa, etc. The right to collect amber, formerly a privilege of the Teutonic Grand Master, and subsequently a royal monopoly, protected by severe laws, is now farmed to private individuals.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO MEMEL, 147 M. Railway to *Insterburg* (57 M.) in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 m. 20, 5 m. 40, 3 m. 60 pf.; express 8 m. 10, 6 m., 4 m. 20 pf.); from Insterburg to *Memel* (90 M.) in 3¾-5¾ hrs. (fares 8 m. 90, 5 m. 90 pf.; no first class). [STEAMER twice weekly, viâ *Tapiau*, *Labiau*, and *Schwarzort* (see above), in 14 hrs. (fares 4½ or 3 m.).] — The first stations are *Gutenfeld*, *Löwenhagen*, *Gross-Lindenau*, *Tapiau*, *Wehlau* (where the train crosses the *Alle*), *Puschdorf*, and *Norkitten*.

57 M. **Insterburg** (*Rheinischer Hof*; *Deutsches Haus*; **Kronprinz von Preussen*, with restaurant), an industrial town with 20,545 inhab., on the Pregel, where the line to Tilsit turns to the N. — From Insterburg to (39 M.) *Eydtkuhnen* (Welter, R. 2 m.; Hôtel de Russie), the Prussian frontier-station, by railway in ¼-2 hrs.; thence by *Kowno* and *Dünaburg* to (557 M.) *St. Petersburg* by express in 24 hrs. — From Insterburg to *Lyck*, 74 M., railway in 5½ hrs. — From Insterburg to *Thorn*, see pp. 236, 237.

90 M. **Tilsit** (**Hôtel de Russie*; *Prinz Wilhelm*), a town with 22,950 inhab., on the *Memel*. On a raft anchored below the bridge-of-boats the peace of 1807 was concluded between Napoleon, Alexander, and Frederick William III., by which Prussia was deprived of one-half of her dominions.

The train crosses the valley of the Memel (which is here 2½ M. wide) by means of three imposing bridges, designed and erected in 1872-75 by the architect Suche, and now securing a permanent communication with the N.E. extremity of the German Empire. — Numerous unimportant stations.

147 M. **Memel** (*British Hotel*; *Victoria Hotel*, R. 1½, D. 1¾ m., L. 60, A. 50 pf.; *Weisser Schwan*), a seaport with 19,660 inhab., at the entrance to the Kurische Haff, the northernmost town in Prussia, and the central point

of the Baltic timber-trade. There is an English church here, of which the Rev. W. Price is the incumbent (service at 11 a.m.).

From Königsberg to Grajewo, 125 M., railway in 7-8 hrs. (fares 16 m. 10, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 10 pf.). Several insignificant stations. Then (23 M.) *Preussisch-Eylau*, with a monument in memory of the battle of 7th Feb., 1807, the first defeat that Napoleon experienced. — 50 M. *Korschen* (p. 237). — 82 M. *Lötzen*, with a château dating from 1285, situated on the *Löwentin-See*, in the 'Masurian Switzerland'. — 112 M. *Lyck* (p. 251); 122 M. *Prostken*, the last Prussian station. 125 M. *Grajewo*, the Russian frontier-station.

34. From Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder and Posen.

158 M. Railway to *Frankfort* in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 5 m., 3 m. 30 pf.; express 7 m. 40, 5 m. 50, 3 m. 90 pf.). From Frankfort to *Posen* in 3½-4¾ hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 10 m. 40 pf., 6 m. 90 pf.; express 15 m. 70, 11 m. 70, 8 m. 20 pf.). — Express from Berlin to Posen in 6 hrs. (fares 23 m. 10, 17 m. 20, 12 m. 10 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery unattractive. 1½ M. *Stralau-Rummelsburg* (p. 2); 5½ M. *Sadowa;* 7 M. *Köpenick*, with an old château (now a teachers' seminary), where Frederick the Great was tried by court-martial when crown-prince; 15 M. *Erkner* (to the S. rise the *Müggelsberge*). — 29 M. *Fürstenwalde* (11,000 inhab.), an ancient town dating from 945, with extensive breweries, was for a time the seat of the bishops of Lebus (comp. p. 235). — 39 M. *Briesen*.

50 M. **Frankfort** *on the Oder*. — **Hotels.** Deutsches Haus (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), Wilhelms-Platz 1, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 m.; Goldner Adler, Bischofs-Str. 21; Prinz von Preussen (Pl. b; B, 4), Wilhelms-Platz.

Restaurants. **Reimann*, Richt-Str. 60; *Rathskeller*, below the Rathhaus; *Victoria-Garten*, Wilhelms-Platz. Wine at *Schaffran's*, Richt-Str. 51. — **Confectioner.** *Halem*, Oder-Str.

Frankfort on the Oder, the capital of the district of that name, with 54,487 inhab., and the largest town in the Province of Brandenburg after Berlin and Potsdam, was founded by the Wends, annexed to Brandenburg in 1250, and notwithstanding its repeated captures during the Hussite, the Thirty Years', and the Seven Years' wars was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland. The Reminiscere, Margaretha, and Martini fairs are still much frequented. The streets are broad and well built.

Leaving the station, we proceed by the Bahnhof-Str. to the Fürstenwalder-Strasse (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), turn to the right, and cross the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. B, 3, 4), planted with trees, where the *Theatre* is situated. Straight in front of us are the large *Barracks*, while the Regierungs-Strasse, a little to the left, leads to the *Oberkirche* (Pl. 5; C, 3), or *Church of St. Mary*, a spacious brick structure of the 14th cent., with double aisles added subsequently. Wood-carving over the altar, richly gilded, dating from 1717; old stained glass; candelabrum with seven branches, adorned with reliefs of the 14th century. — The handsome **Rathhaus* (Pl. 10; C, 3) in the market-place, to the N. of the Oberkirche, was erected in 1607, and was recently restored. On the S. gable is seen the device of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one.

Proceeding to the N. from the market we reach a large square with the recently restored *Reformed Church* (Pl. 6), built in 1253, and the *Unterkirche*, dating from 1525, formerly belonging to a Franciscan monastery.

The PROMENADE on the W. side of the town is well laid out and affords a pleasant walk. To the N. of the Wilhelms-Platz it is embellished with a small *War Monument* (Pl. 9; B, 3), and to the S. it contains a larger *War Monument*, unveiled in 1882, and a monument to the poet *Ewald von Kleist*, who died here of wounds received at the battle of Kunersdorf in 1759 (see below). Near the last is a monument to the philosopher and jurist *J. G. Daries* (1714-91), professor in the former university of Frankfort, which was founded in 1506 and suppressed in 1811. Farther to the S. is the extensive 'Anger', on which stands the *Gertraudkirche* (Pl. 4), built in 1875-79, and containing a painting of the Tribute Money by A. von Werner. At the end of the Anger is the *Carthhaus-Bad*, 2½ M. beyond which is the *Buschmühle* (rail. stat.), a favourite place of recreation.

Along the right bank of the Oder, to the N. of the wooden bridge, runs the *Oderdamm*, on which is the *Monument of Leopold, Duke of Brunswick* (Pl. C, 2), who was drowned by an inundation of the river in 1785.

From Frankfort to Breslau, see R. 35; *to Angermünde*, s. p. 230; *to Cüstrin*, see p. 235.

FROM FRANKFORT TO GROSSENHAIN, 95 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 12 m. 20, 9 m. 15, 6 m. 10 pf.). — 8½ M. *Müllrose;* 15 M. *Grunow*, station for (5 M.) *Beeskow* (4323 inhab.) on the *Spree*. — 26½ M. *Jamlitz*, 3 M. from *Lieberose*, with a château of Graf von der Schulenburg. — At (36 M.) *Peitz* the line joins that from Cottbus to Guben (p. 361). — 45½ M. **Cottbus**, see p. 266. — We then pass the railway-junctions of *Senftenberg* and *Ruhland* (branch to *Lauchhammer*, 5 M., with large iron-works). — 95 M. *Grossenhain*, on the Berlin and Dresden railway (p. 300) is connected by a branch-line with Priestewitz on the Leipsic and Dresden line (see p. 345).

The Posen line crosses the Oder. At *Kunersdorf*, near (56 M.) *Blankensee*, Frederick the Great suffered a defeat in 1759 from the combined Russian and Austrian armies. 63 M. *Reppen*, junction for the line from Stettin to Glogau and Breslau viâ Cüstrin.

FROM REPPEN TO BRESLAU, 137 M., railway in 5-6½ hrs. (fares 17 m. 70, 13 m. 30, 8 m. 90 pf.; express 19 m. 20, 14 m. 70, 10 m. 30 pf.); from Berlin to Breslau viâ Reppen 8¼ hrs.; from Stettin to Breslau, 220 M., in 8½-11 hrs. — 35 M. *Rothenburg* is the junction for Guben (see p. 256) and Posen (viâ Bentschen; see p. 256); 43½ M. *Grünberg* (Schwarzer Adler), prettily situated, where sparkling wine is largely manufactured. — 78 M. **Glogau** (**Deutsches Haus; *Spielhagen's Hotel; Scherfke's Restaurant*), a fortress on the Oder, with 20,033 inhab., the junction of the line from Hansdorf (p. 257) to Lissa (p. 256). — 90 M. *Raudten*, junction for *Liegnitz* (p. 257). — 137 M. *Breslau* (Freiburg Station), see p. 258.

80 M. *Neu-Kunersdorf;* 84½ M. *Topper*, with a château and park of the late Marshal Manteuffel (d. 1885); 97 M. *Schwiebus* (Hôtel Haensgen), a town of 8300 inhab.; 112 M. *Bentschen*, junction for the branch-line to Guben (see p. 256); 122½ M.

Neutomischel; 134½ M. *Opalenitza*, junction of a branch-line to *Grätz* (large breweries). — Several small stations.

158 M. **Posen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de Dresde (Pl. b), Wilhelm-Str. 21; *De l'Europe (Pl. d), Wilhelm-Str. 1; *De Rome (Pl. a), Wilhelms-Platz 1, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; De France (Pl. c), Wilhelm-Str. 15, frequented by Poles; De Berlin (Pl. e), Wilhelm-Str. 3; Tilsner's Hôtel Garni (Pl. g), Friedrich-Str. 30; Bazar (Pl. f), Neue-Str. 5a, frequented by Poles; Bellevue (Pl. h), Mühlen-Str. 26; Arndt's Hotel (Pl. i), Sapieha-Platz 5, unpretending.

Wine (generally good Hungarian). *Andersch*, *Goldenring*, *Kempner*, all in the Markt; *Kurnatowski*, Berliner-Str. 17. — **Beer.** *Dümke*, Wilhelms-Platz 18; *Schwersenz*, Kanonen-Platz, next door to the Hôtel de l'Europe; *Lambert*, Bäcker-Str. 13. — **Cafés.** *Wolkowitz*, Wilhelms-Platz 12; *Beely*, Wilhelms-Str. 5, both with gardens; *Sobeski*, Wilhelm-Str. 10; *Pfitzner*, Markt 6.

Tramways. From the Central Station across the Wilhelms-Platz to the Cathedral (comp. the Plan).

Cabs. Within the fortifications: 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 70, 4 pers. 80 pf.; to the Central Railway Station and Zoological Garden, 70 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf.; to Fort Winiary, 1 m., 1 m. 20 pf.; to Eichwald, 1 m. 70 pf., 2 m., 2 m. 30, 2 m. 50 pf.

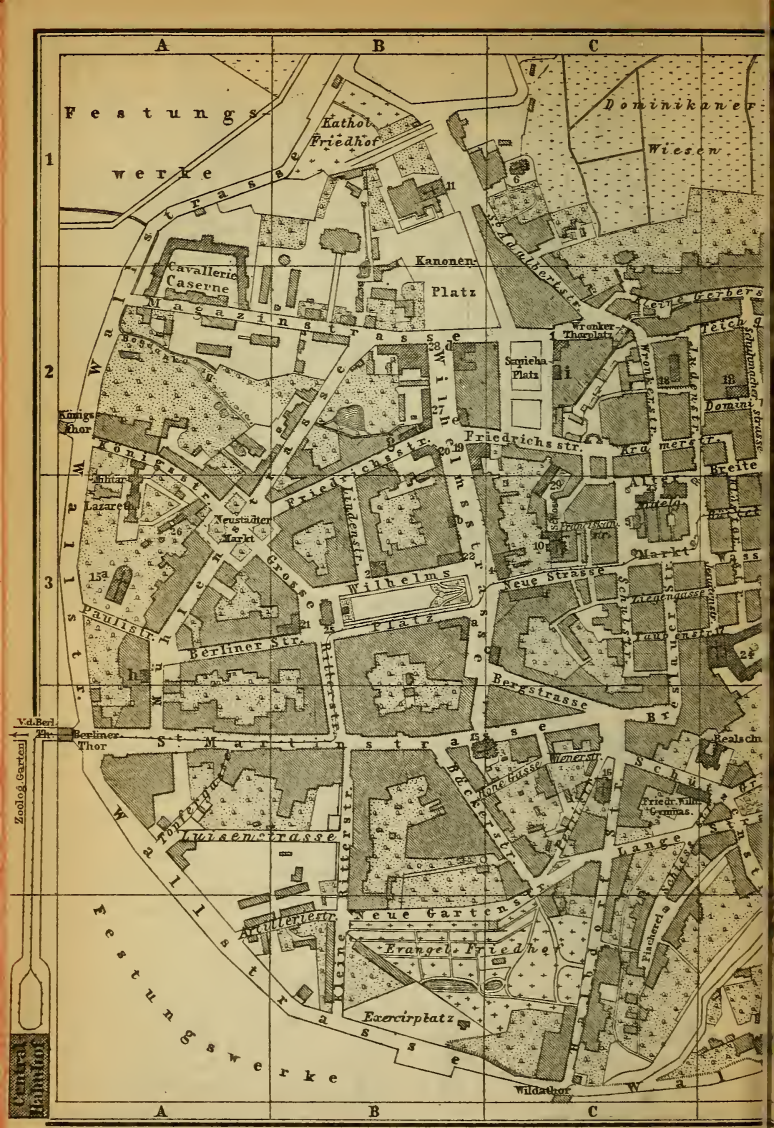
Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 25), Wilhelms-Platz, plays and operas; *Victoria* (Pl. 26), Neustädter Markt, in summer only; *Volksgarten*, König-Str., concerts, acrobatic performances, etc.; *Polish Theatre*, Berliner-Str., in winter only.

Pleasure Resorts. *Schilling's*, on the Warthe, outside the Schillings-Thor; *Zoological Garden* and *Feldschloss Garten*, beyond the Berliner Thor; *Reichsgarten*, outside the Königs-Thor; *Schweizerhof*, *Victoria-Park*, *Eichwald* (3 M.), outside the Eichwald-Thor; the latter may also be reached by railway.

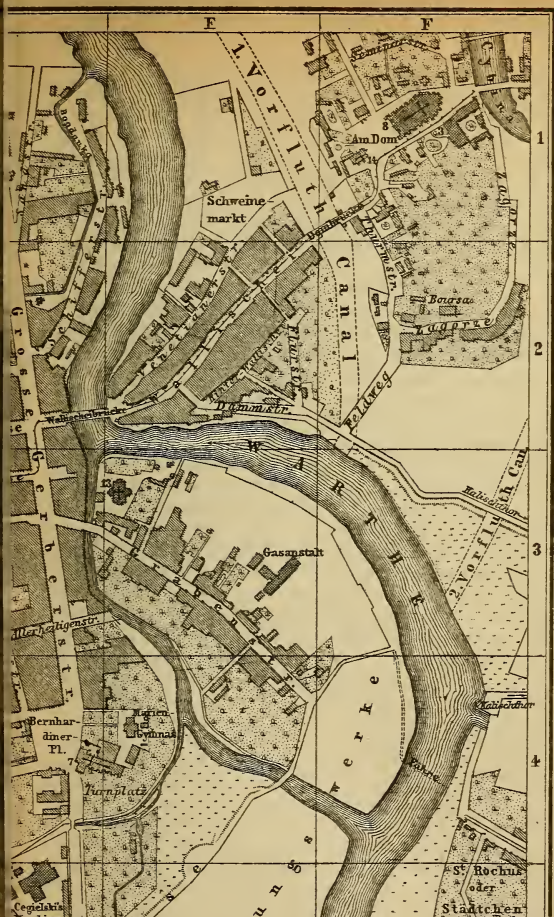
Posen, Polish *Poznan*, the capital of the province of that name, the headquarters of the 5th Corps d'Armée, and a fortress of the first rank, with 68,177 inhab. (more than ½ German, and ¼ Jews), and a garrison of 7000 men, lies at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the residence of the kings of Poland down to 1296. It was also important as a great depôt of the trade between Germany and the East, and was a member of the Hanseatic League in the middle ages. The new part of the town, forming a striking contrast with the older and poorer quarters, has been erected since it came into the possession of Prussia in 1815.

In entering the town from the *Central Station* (Pl. A, 5) we obtain a view of the imposing fortifications, which include inner and outer circles of forts (12 in each). Following either the Mühlen-Str. and the Berliner-Str., in the latter of which are the *Polish Theatre* and the *Police Office* (Pl. 21), or the St. Martin-Str. and the Grosse Ritter-Str., we reach the spacious and handsome *Wilhelms-Platz* (Pl. B, 3), which is bounded on the E. by the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 25). In front of the theatre is a *Monument* to the soldiers of the 5th Corps d'Armée, who fell at Nachod in 1866. At the corner of the Wilhelm-Str. is the *Raczynski Library* (Pl. 22), a building adorned with 24 Corinthian iron columns, and containing 30,000 vols. presented to the town by Count Raczynski (open daily, 5-8). In the same building is the *Chamber of Commerce*. At

FRANKFURT A/O.
1:22000
100 0 100 300 500 Meter
Kottbus, Breslau, Posen
Lebuser Vorstadt
Georgenkirche
Berliner Str.
Ziegelstr.
Magazin
Graben
Richt-Strasse
Breite Strasse
Gefängniss
Oder
Damm
Ross-Markt
Sonnenburger Str.
Heilhahn
Wiesen-Str.
Sand-Str.
Leopold-Str.
Wasser-Str.
Blumen-Str.
Krossener Str.
Alte Oder
Packhof
Löwen-Werder
Eisbrecher
Junker-Str.
Markt-Pl.
Bischofs-Str.
Post
Regierungs-Str.
Mauer-Str.
Kaserne
Logen-Str.
Kreis-Gericht
Stifts-Pl.
Wilhelms-Platz
Fürstenwalder Strasse
Lazareth
Kommandantur
Gubener Strasse
Am Anger
Fischer-Strasse
Ziegen-Werder
Dresdener Str.
Beresinchen
Bahnhof
Görlitzer Str.
Müllroser Strasse
Gubener Vorst.
Rathhausbad
Am Schmuhlen-Weg
1. Amtsgericht C.2.
2. Gefängniss B.2.
3. Gymnasium B.4.
Kirchen:
4. Gertraudkirche B.4.
5. Oberkirche C.3.
6. Reformirte K. B.2.
7. Unterkirche B.2.
8. Kleistdenkmal C.4.
9. Kriegerdenkmal B.4.
10. Rathhaus C.3.
11. Regierung C.3.
12. Sommertheater A.B.2.
13. Stadttheater B.3.
14. Herzog Leopolddkm. C.2.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig



A
B
C
1
2
3
Festungs-
werke
Kathol. Friedhof
Dominikaner
Wiesen
Cavallerie Caserne
Kanonen-
Platz
Magazinstrasse
Wallstrasse
Wilhelmsstrasse
Wronker Thorplatz
Sapieha-Platz
Königs Thor
Königsstr.
Friedrichsstr.
Lazareth
Neustädter Markt
Lindenstr.
Grosse Wilhelms Platz
Neue Strasse
Markt
Breite
Paulistr.
Berliner Str.
Ritterstr.
Bergstrasse
Schulstr.
Breslauer Str.
Schulzengasse
Lauenstr.
Mühlenstrasse
Berliner Thor
St. Martinstrasse
Bäckerstr.
Hohe Gasse
Wienerstr.
Schützenstr.
Friedr. Wilh. Gymnas.
Lange Str.
Realschule
Topfergasse
Luisenstrasse
Artilleriestr.
Neue Gartenstr.
Evangel. Friedhof
Fischerei
Halbdorfstr.
Kleine Ritterstr.
Exercirplatz
Wildathor
Festungswerke
Wallstrasse
Zoolog. Garten
Central Bahnhof
Geograph. Anstalt von



POSEN.

1 : 12.000

0 50 100 200 Meter.

1. Oberlandesgericht . C.2.
2. Commandantur . . B.3.
3. Erzbischöfl. Palais . F.1.
4. General-Commando . C.3.
5. Hauptwache . . . C.3.

Kirchen:

6. St. Adalberts- . . C.1.
7. Bernhardiner- . . D.E.4.
8. Dom . . . . F.1.
9. Domänkaner- . . D.2.
10. Franziskaner- . . C.3.
11. Garnison- . . B.1.
12. Karmeliter- . . D.5.
13. Kreuz- . . . E.3.
14. Marien- . . . F.1.
15. Martins- . . B.C.4.
15a. Pauli- . . . A.3.
16. Petri- . . . C.4.
17. Stadtpfarr- . . D.3.
18. Synagoge . C.2. D.2.
19. Neues Postgebäude B.2.
20. Provincial-Ständehaus B.2.
21. Polizei-Präsidium . B.3.
22. Raczynski-Bibliothek B.3.
23. Rathhaus . . . C.3.
24. Regierungsgebäude . D.3.
25. Schauspielhaus . . B.3.
26. Sommertheater . . A.3.
27. Prov. Steuerdirection B.2.
28. Landgericht . . B.2.
29. Städt. Archiv . . C.2.3.

Gasthöfe:

a. Hôtel de Rome . . B.3.
b. " " de Dresde . B.3.
c. " " de France . C.3.
d. " " de l'Europe . B.2.
e. " " de Berlin . B.2.
f. " " Bazar . . C.3.
g. Tilsner's Hôt. garni B.2.
h. Hôtel Bellevue . A.3.
i. Arndt's Hôtel . C.2.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

right angles to the Wilhelms-Platz runs the broad Wilhelms-Strasse (Pl. B, 2, 3), one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. Among the principal buildings in it are the *Chamber of the Provincial Estates* (Pl. 20), the *Post Office* (Pl. 19), and the *District Court* (Pl. 28). On the N. it ends at the Kanonen-Platz, with the *Garrison Church* (Pl. 11), which is adjoined by the Sapieha-Platz with the *Upper Provincial Court* (Pl. 1). Farther to the S. is the Schlossberg, with the *Royal Palace*, now containing the *Municipal Archives* (Pl. 29). At the S. end of the Wilhelm-Str., in the churchyard of *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. 15), is a monument to the Polish poet *Mickiewicz* (d. 1855).

To the E. of the Wilhelms-Platz, with which it is united by the Neue-Str., is the Alte Markt (Pl. C, 3). The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 23) was built in 1508 and restored in 1535 by Giovan Battista de Quadro, an Italian architect, who added the loggia. The tower (214 ft. high), which is in the Baroque style, commands an extensive view (keeper to the left of the entrance). On the vaulting of the loggia are painted reliefs of the signs of the zodiac. — The quarter to the N. E. of the Rathhaus is mainly inhabited by Jews. — A little to the S. of the market-place is the *Church of the Magdalene*, a showy edifice of 1651-1705 in the Jesuit style.

The suburb of Posen on the right bank of the Warthe is called the *Wallischei* (in Polish, *Chwaliszewo*), and is inhabited mainly by Poles of the poorer classes. Beyond it, to the N. E., is the quiet and spacious square Am Dom (Pl. F, 1), in which stand the Cathedral and the *Marienkirche* (Pl. 14), the latter a small Gothic building of the 15th cent., and the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in Posen. The **Cathedral** (Pl. 8), erected in its present form in 1775, is architecturally uninteresting, but it contains several treasures of art (sacristan to the right, at the corner of the chief façade).

On six pillars are six **Brasses* of the 15th cent., including that of the woywoda, or governor, Gurka (d. 1475). *Monuments* of bishops. Sumptuous **Golden Chapel*, erected in 1842 by a society of Polish nobles, in the Byzantine style, adorned with paintings and mosaics. Fine gilded bronze group of the two first Christian Polish Kings, by Rauch (their remains are in the sarcophagus opposite). Several other interesting tombs and monuments.

The *Museum of Count Mielzynski* and the collections of the *Verein der Freunde der Wissenschaften*, a Polish society, occupy the same building (Mühlen-Str. 35); they include paintings (of little value and doubtful authenticity), a library, coins, and prehistoric antiquities (open daily 12-5, 1 m., Sun. 10 pf.; catalogue and inscriptions exclusively Polish).

The Protestant *Pauli-Kirche* (Pl. 15a), close by, was built in 1867-1869. — **Fort Winiary* affords the best survey of the environs (tickets at the commandant's office, Wilhelms-Str. 16; 50 pf.).

From Posen to *Stettin*, see R. 31; to *Schneidemühl*, see p. 235.

From Posen to Bromberg (94½ M.) or to Thorn (87½ M.), by railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 12 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 10 pf., and 11 m. 40, 8 m. 60, 5 m. 70 pf.). — Principal station (31 M.) Gnesen, Pol. *Gniezno* (*Stahn's Hotel*, tolerable, R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 60 pf.; *Hôtel de l'Europe*), the

most ancient place in Poland, prettily situated among hills and lakes. Pop. 13,826. Among the ten churches is the interesting *Cathedral* of the 10th cent., with the tomb of St. Adalbert, the first preacher of the Gospel in Prussia and Poland. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the year 1000, and the kings of Poland were crowned here down to 1320. It is the junction for a line to Oels and Breslau (p. 297), — We then pass several small stations and cross the Netze. The lines to Bromberg and Thorn diverge from each other at (66 M.) **Inowrozlaw** *(Bast's Hotel)*, a town with 11,588 inhab., extensive salt-works, and a brisk trade. *Bromberg* and *Thorn*, see p. 236.

From Posen to Breslau, 102 M., in 3½-4¼ hrs. (13 m. 20, 9 m. 90, 6 m. 60 pf.), uninteresting. From (47 M.) **Lissa**, Polish *Leszna*, a manufacturing town with 11,758 inhab., a branch-line diverges to Glogau (p. 253; 1 hr.). *Breslau*, p. 258.

35. From Berlin to Breslau by Frankfort on the Oder and Kohlfurt.

223 M. Railway in 7¼-11 hrs. (express fares 29 m. 70, 22 m., 15 m. 50 pf.; ordinary 26 m., 19 m. 60, 13 m. 10 pf.). From Frankfort to Breslau, 173 M., railway in 5½-8½ hrs. (express fares 22 m. 30, 16 m. 50, 11 m. 60 pf.; ordinary 19 m. 40, 14 m. 60, 9 m. 80 pf.). (From Berlin to Breslau viâ Reppen, see R. 34; viâ Görlitz, see R. 37.)

From Berlin to (50 M.) *Frankfort on the Oder*, see R. 34. — 52½ M. *Buschmühle*. At (57 M.) *Finkenheerd* the train crosses the *Müllroser Canal*, which unites the Spree and Oder. 65 M. *Fürstenberg*; 68 M. *Neuzelle*; 76 M. *Coschen*.

81 M. **Guben** *(Liehr's Hotel; Prinz Carl)*, with 26,900 inhab., cloth-factories, orchards, and vineyards.

From Guben to Bentschen (for *Posen*), 61 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 9 m., 6 m. 60, 4 m. 60 pf., or 7 m. 90, 5 m. 90 pf., 4 m.). — 11 M. *Merzwiese*. — 18 M. *Crossen*, a small manufacturing town at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Oder*, the capital of an ancient duchy of that name which was annexed to Brandenburg in 1538. — 32 M. *Rothenburg*, and thence to *Reppen*, *Glogau*, and *Breslau*, see p. 253. — 43½ M. *Züllichau*; 54 M. *Bomst*. — 61 M. *Bentschen*. From Bentschen to *Posen*, see pp. 253, 254.

From Guben to *Cottbus*, see p. 361.

Beyond Guben the line crosses the *Neisse*. 90 M. *Jessnitz*; 95 M. *Merke*.

98 M. **Sommerfeld**, a cloth-manufacturing town, with 11,073 inhabitants.

From Sommerfeld to Arnsdorf, 61 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 7 m. 90, 5 m. 90 pf., 4 m.). This line shortens the distance to Breslau by 19 M., but is not traversed by express trains. (From Berlin to Breslau viâ Sagan, 204 M., railway in 7¾-12 hrs.; fares 26 m., 19 m. 60, 13 m. 10 pf.) — 4 M. *Gassen*; 10½ M. *Benau*; 16 M. *Wellersdorf*. — 20½ M. **Sagan** *(Weisser Löwe; Deutsches Haus)*, a busy little town with 11,373 inhab., the capital of the principality of the same name. The *Château* of the Duke of Sagan and Valençay contains a few pictures and sculptures; from 1627 to 1634 it was in the possession of the famous Wallenstein. The line here intersects the railway from Sorau (see below) to Glogau (p. 253). — 28 M. *Mallmitz*; 52 M. *Reisicht*. — 61 M. *Arnsdorf*, see p. 257.

101 M. *Gassen*. At (110 M.) *Schönwalde* the line intersects the railway from Cottbus viâ Sorau to Sagan (see below). — 114 M. **Sorau** *(Längner's Hotel; Finke's Hotel)*, a manufacturing place (13,900 inhab.), with a royal Schloss, the junction of the lines to Halle and Leipzig, viâ Cottbus (p. 266), and to Sagan (see above).

117 M. *Kunzendorf;* 121 M. *Hansdorf*, also connected with Sagan by a branch-line.

The line intersects the extensive woods of Görlitz. 124 M. *Halbau;* 130 M. *Rauscha;* 133½ M. *Neuhammer.*

139 M. **Kohlfurt** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ m.), junction of several lines.

From Kohlfurt to Görlitz, 17 M., railway in ¾ hr. (fares 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). — 8½ M. *Penzig.* — 16½ M. *Moys* (p. 268), the junction of the Lauban and Görlitz (p. 269) railway. Viaduct over the Neisse. 17 M. *Görlitz*, see p. 266.

From Kohlfurt to Rosslau, 144½ M., railway in 6½-7½ hrs. (fares 18 m. 90, 14 m. 20, 9 m. 60 pf.). — 14 M. *Horka*, junction of the Berlin and Görlitz line (R. 37). — 17 M. *Niesky* is a Moravian settlement, founded in 1742. — 45 M. *Hoyerswerda*, a small town of 2716 inhab. on the *Schwarze Elster.* — Then *Hohenbocka*, *Ruhland*, *Elsterwerda*, all railway-junctions. — 92 M. *Falkenberg* is the junction for the lines between Berlin and Dresden (R. 47) and between Halle (or Leipsic) and Guben (R. 56). — 121½ M. *Wittenberg;* 134½ M. *Coswig*, on the Elbe, with a château of the duke of Anhalt. At (144½ M.) *Rosslau* the line joins the railway from Leipsic to Magdeburg viâ Zerbst (R. 56).

From Kohlfurt to *Glatz*, see R. 38.

The line crosses the *Queis.* 143 M. *Waldau.* Beyond (147 M.) *Siegersdorf*, the *Bober* is crossed by a viaduct, 530 yds. long, 75 ft. high. 155 M. **Bunzlau** *(Schwarzer Adler; Kronprinz)*, with 10,790 inhab., is famous for its brown pottery. In the market-place rises an iron Obelisk to the memory of the Russian General *Kutusoff* (d. 1813). In Front of the Gymnasium is a monument to *Martin Opitz*, the poet (d. 1639). About 3 M. to the E. is the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg.*

At (172 M.) *Haynau* the Prussian cavalry defeated the French in 1813. At (178 M.) *Arnsdorf*, the line unites with the Sagan line (see p. 256).

183 M. **Liegnitz.** — **Hotels.** *Rautenkrantz, Am Ring, R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 75 pf.; Goldene Krone, Kohlmarkt; Prinz Heinrich, Frauen-Str., well spoken of; *Union, Linden-Str., near the station, unpretending, R., L., & A. 1¾ m., B. 60 pf.; Hanke's Hotel, Glogauer-Str., near the station; Deutscher Hof, Breslauer-Str.

Restaurants. *Hähnel*, Friedrichs-Platz; *Rathskeller*, Am Ring; *Adler*, Am Ring (wine-room).

Liegnitz, at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 43,351 inhab., was formerly the capital of a principality of that name. The *Schloss* near the station, rebuilt since 1835, contains the government-offices; the principal portal, in the Renaissance style of 1533, was recently restored. The two huge towers date from the 15th cent.: the round *Hedwigsthurm* is said to contain relics of St. Hedwig (d. 1243); the octagonal one is called the *Petersthurm.* There are also several dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style. The Roman Catholic *Church of St. John* contains monuments of the princes who formed the last branch of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty, which became extinct in 1675. Nearly opposite the entrance of the church is the imposing *Ritteracademie*, founded by Emp. Joseph I.

In the Ring, which is adorned with two quaint fountains, stand the *Rathhaus* (Rathskeller on the ground-floor), built in 1737-41, and the *Theatre*, opened in 1842. On the S. the Ring is bounded by the Protestant *Church of SS. Peter and Paul*, dating from the 14th cent., but disfigured by later additions; a chapel in the S. aisle contains a very antique *Font, perhaps dating from the 12th cent. (extensive view from tower). In the spacious Friedrichs-Platz, extending to the S. from this church to the *Public School for Girls*, is a bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*. A little to the W. is the *Synagogue*, in the Byzantine style.

Most of the modern public buildings of the town are in the W. quarter, beyond the Wilhelms-Platz, including the *Grenadier Barracks*, the *Military Hospital*, the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, and the *Public Infirmary*. The most fashionable residential district is the S. suburb. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades, and to the S. and S.E. of the town are tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds. On the bank of the *Ziegenteich* (boats for hire) is a *War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

From Liegnitz to *Glogau* and *Reppen*, see p. 253; to *Königszelt*, see R. 44.

Branch Railway, 13 M., in 1¼ hr., to *Goldberg*, a town of 6460 inhab., on the *Katzbach*.

Beyond Liegnitz the Breslau train crosses the *Katzbach* (p. 293). To the left the *Kunitzer See*. 191 M. *Spittelndorf;* 197 M. *Maltsch;* 202½ M. *Neumarkt;* 207 M. *Nimkau*. — At *Leuthen*, near (215 M.) *Lissa*, Frederick the Great with 33,000 Prussians defeated 90,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the château of *Lissa* (to the left of the station; not visible from the train) with the enquiry, 'Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?'

The train now crosses the *Weistritz*. 217 M. *Neukirch;* 220 M. *Mochbern*, junction for Glogau (p. 253).

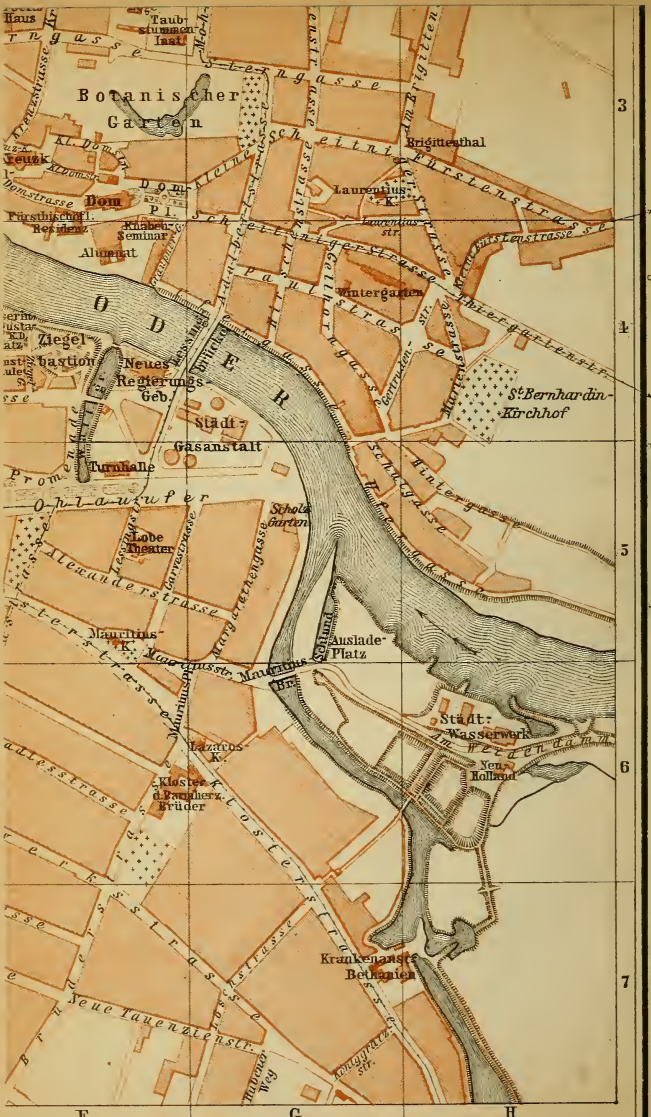
223 M. **Breslau**; express-trains proceed to the Central Station; others generally to the Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Station.

36. Breslau.

Arrival. Breslau has four railway-stations: 1. *Central Station* (Pl. D, E, 7), for the Upper Silesian, Posen, and Glatz railways, and for some trains of the 'Niederschlesisch-Märkisch' line. — 2. *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Station* (Pl. A, 5), for the remaining trains of this line and for all the trains of the Right Bank of the Oder Railway. — 3. *Freiburg Station* (Pl. B, 5), for the Freiburg-Schweidnitz and Reppen lines, the last two in the same neighbourhood. — 4. *Oder-Thor Station of the Right Bank of the Oder Railway*, to the N. of the town (see Pl. D, 1), for Oels, Gnesen, Upper Silesia, Warsaw, etc.

Hotels. *Galisch's Hotel (Pl. a; C, D, 6), Tauentzien-Platz, with restaurant; *Heinemann's Hôtel zur Goldnen Gans (Pl. b; D, 5), Junkern-Str. 14, 15, R. & A. 3 m., L. 80 pf., B. 1, D. 2½ m.; *Weisser Adler (Pl. c; D, 5), Ohlauer-Str. 10, with restaurant, similar charges; *Kaiserhof (Pl. d; D, 7), Neue Taschen-Str. 15, R., L., & A. 2½ m., with restaurant. —

Papierwitzer Eichenpark



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*Hôtel du Nord (Pl. e; D, 7), Neue Taschen-Str. 18, opposite the Central Station, R., L., & A. 3½ m.; *Hôtel de Silésie (Pl. f; E, 5), Bischof-Str. 4, 5; König von Ungarn, with restaurant, Bischof-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 5); Sauer, Tauentzien-Platz 13 (Pl. C, D, 6); Hôtel de Rome (hôtel garni), with restaurant, Albrecht-Str. 17; Labuske, with *Restaurant, Ohlauer-Str. 75. — Deutsches Haus, Albrecht-Str. 22, well spoken of; Müller, Albrecht-Str. 28; *Weisses Ross, Nicolai-Str. 10, 11, unpretending; Riegner, König-Str. 4; Oesterreichischer Hof, Büttner-Str. 33; Jaensch, Garten-Str. 30; Junghans, Claassen-Str. 10, opposite the Central Station, R. from 2 m. — At the time of the wool-markets (p. 260) the prices are considerably raised at all the hotels.

Restaurants. **Hansen*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 16; **Wösthoff*, Junkern-Str. 11; *Selbstherr*, Junkern-Str. 18, 19; *Lange*, Junkern-Str. 31; *Grautoff*, Ohlauer-Str. 55; *Hübner*, Albrecht-Str. 51; *Klette*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 27; *Wuitek*, Messergasse 9. Comp. also the hotels above. — **Beer.** **Labuske*, Ohlauer-Str. 75; **Dreher'sche Bierhalle*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 36; **Kissling*, Junkern-Str. 9; *Breslauer Concerthaus*, Garten-Str. 16; *Neue Börse*, Promenade; *Schweidnitzer Keller*, below the Rathhaus (p. 261); *Scholtz*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 31; *Münchener Hofbräuhaus*, Zwinger-Str. 6; *Münchener Bürgerliches Bräuhaus*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 19; *Pariser Garten*, Alte Taschen-Str. 10. — **Cafés and Confectioners.** *Cloin*, Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben 9, with garden; *Cloin*, Taschen-Str. 19; *Royal*, Albrecht-Str. 12; *Fahrig*, Zwinger-Platz 2; *Union*, Ketzerberg 16; *Perini*, Junkern-Str. 1; *Manatschal*, Ring 3; *Orlandi & Steiner*, Albrecht-Str. 5; *Brunies*, Junkern-Str. 30. — **Liebichshöhe* (p. 260), a restaurant, with beautiful view.

Baths. *River Baths:* *Riesenwellenbad, by the mills (Pl. C, D, 4); others, Hinterbleiche 3 (Pl. E, 3); Ladies' Baths, by the Matthiaskunst 4 (Pl. E, 3), etc. — *Warm Baths:* Victoriabad, Claassen-Str. 18 (Pl. E, 7); Georgenbad, Zwinger-Str. 6 (Pl. D, 6; also vapour); Dianabad, Neue Kirch-Str. 11 (Pl. A, 4). — *Turkish Baths:* Kroll, Werder-Str. 2 (Pl. B, C, 3).

Theatres. *Stadttheater* (Pl. C, D, 6); *Lobe-Theater* (Pl. F, 5), for comedies and minor operas; *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), *Saison-Theater*, Nicolai-Str. 27, etc.

Concerts and Popular Resorts. Concerts of the *Orchesterverein* at the *Concerthaus*, Garten-Str. 16, every alternate Tues. evening; *Symphony Concerts*, at the same place, Thurs. 4-6; *Liebichshöhe; Liebich's Rooms; Scholtz's Rooms; Zeltgarten* (Pl. E, 5), *Simmenauer Garten*, Neue Taschen-Str. 31, etc.

Exhibitions of Pictures: *Lichtenberg*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 27 (adm. 10-4, 50 pf.), and in the Museum (p. 263).

Post Office (Pl. E, 5), Albrecht-Str. 26. — **Telegraph Office,** Museums-Platz 11 (Pl. C, 6).

Cabs. Per drive in the town, including the Schweidnitz and Central railway-stations, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. — Per drive in the environs, including the station on the right bank of the Oder, 70, 80 pf., 1 m., 1m. 20 pf. — Per hour, for one pers. 1¼, 2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 1¾, 4 pers. 2 m.; each additional ¼ hr. 25, 30, 40, 50 pf. more. — In the evening from 10.30 p.m. to midnight, one-half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. (in winter to 7 a.m.) double fares. — There are also '*First-Class*' *Cabs*, the fares of which are one-half higher.

Tramways in various directions through the town, and to *Scheitnig*, *Pöpelwitz*, *Kleinburg*, etc.; comp. the Plan.

Steamboats. From the promenade, near the Sandbrücke (Pl. E, 4), every hour in summer to the *Zoological Garden* (20 pf., there and back 30 pf.), *Zedlitz* and *Oderschlösschen* (30 pf., there and back 50 pf.), *Wilhelmshafen* (40 pf., there and back 50 pf.); from the Königsbrücke (Pl. B, C, 3) to *Oswitz* (30 pf., there and back 50 pf.), to *Schwedenschanze* or *Masselwitz* (40 pf., there and back 60 pf.).

Breslau (391 ft.), the second city in Prussia, the capital of Silesia and seat of government for the province, the headquarters of the 6th Corps d'Armée, and the residence of a Roman Catholic prince-bishop, with 298,893 inhab. (105,000 Rom. Cath., 20,000

Jews, 8000 soldiers), lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohlau*. The islands formed here by the Oder are connected with the banks by numerous bridges. The city consists of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and five suburbs. The latter are continually increasing; the *Schweidnitzer Vorstadt*, to the S., is particularly well built, and contains a number of handsome dwelling-houses.

Breslau, Lat. *Wratislavia*, Pol. *Wraclaw*, a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged to Poland down to 1163, after which it became the capital of the independent Duchy of Silesia. In 1261 Duke Heinrich III. introduced the then famous municipal law of Magdeburg. On the extinction of the dukes in 1335 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection, so that, in spite of the storms of the Hussite wars and of the following centuries, an independent German element was strongly developed.

At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. The latest style of Gothic architecture, and that of the earliest Renaissance, were zealously cultivated here. The finest Gothic church is the elegant Elisabethen-Kirche, and the handsomest secular building in that style is the Rathhaus. Here, as in all Slavonic and semi-Slavonic countries, the Renaissance gained ground at a remarkably early period. The new style appears to have been applied to portals and to monuments, the finest of which are to be seen in the Elisabethen-Kirche (p. 262). Works of greater magnitude, however, were unfortunately never attempted, as in 1523 the citizens embraced the Reformation, and having fallen under the Austrian supremacy in 1527, they were compelled to defend their privileges and to abandon the cultivation of art. To the Jesuit style, however, the town is indebted for its imposing University.

In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. In 1757 the town was again occupied by the Austrians, but was re-captured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 258). In 1760 Tauentzien (p. 264) repelled an attack by Laudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March, 1813, Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion Frederick William III. issued his famous appeal 'An mein Volk'. Since then the city has rapidly increased.

Breslau is now one of the most important commercial and industrial places in Germany. The principal manufactures are steam-engines, railway-carriages, liqueurs, and spirits. The staple commodities, chiefly the produce of Silesia and Poland, are wool, grain, metal, cloth, and timber. The great wool-markets take place in June and October.

***Promenades** on the site of the fortifications, skirting the broad moat, which is enlivened with swans, now enclose the greater part of the inner city. The finest parts of these are the *Zwingergarten* (Pl. D, 6), at the end of the Schweidnitzer-Str., with a handsome club-house, and, farther to the E., the modern belvedere called the **Liebichshöhe* (Pl. E, 6), on the old Taschenbastei, which is crowned with a Victory by Rauch, and commands an admirable survey of the town and its environs. At the foot of it is a monument to *Schleiermacher* (p. 55), who was born at Breslau in 1768. — The *Ziegelbastion* (Pl. F, 4), at the N.E. corner of the Promenades, affords a view of the busy Oder and the N. suburbs with their handsome churches; it contains a bust of Karl von Holtei (d. 1880), the poet. On the opposite bank are the *Gardens of the Episcopal Palace* (Pl. F, 3, 4), extending down to the river. In the Lessing-Platz, to the E. of the Ziegelbastion, rise the new *Government Offices* (Pl. F, 4).

To the W. is the Kaiserin-Augusta-Platz (Pl. F, 4), with the *School of Art*, a *Real-Gymnasium*, and a **War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

Near the centre of the town is the Grosse Ring (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), originally the market-place. On the N. side of it, called the *Naschmarkt*, is the *Schwedenhalle* (No. 47), with stucco-reliefs of 1633, representing scenes from the wars of Gustavus Adolphus. The W. side, which is named the *Siebenkurfürstenseite* ('Side of the Seven Electors'), contains the house (No. 8) once occupied by the Bohemian kings, built about 1500; the frescoes, representing the Emperor and the seven Electors, were restored in 1866. The S. side is named the *Goldene Becherseite*. On the fourth side, or *Grüne Röhrseite*, is the *Old Rathhaus* (No. 30), where the Kings of Poland and Saxony used to be lodged, with ornamented doorways.

Opposite the S. side rises the ***Rathhaus** (visitors apply at the custodian's room in the passage below), a noble monument of the prosperous age of Charles IV. and the other Luxemburg monarchs. The florid enrichments of the oriel windows and gables, and the rich decorations of the interior belong, however, to the late-Gothic period (end of 15th and beginning of 16th cent.). The restoration of the exterior of the Rathhaus after the original plans is contemplated. The finest apartment is the **Fürstensaal* (once the chapel), with handsome vaulting, where from the 15th cent. downwards meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were generally held. The last of these was in 1741, when homage was done to Frederick the Great as conqueror of Silesia. The council-hall has been appropriately restored and adorned with portraits of princes and burgomasters, A large picture in the Burgomaster's office represents a Sitting of Magistrates in the 16th century. — Below the Rathhaus is the *Schweidnitzer Bierkeller* (see p. 259; entered from the S. side), with remarkably fine vaulting.

The *Staupsäule* (or pillory), erected in 1492, on the E. side of the Rathhaus, is a monument of the severe laws of ancient times, while the extensive range of buildings around the Rathhaus is a memorial of the Slavonic custom of erecting booths and stalls adjacent to public buildings.

In the W. part of the Grosse Ring rise the equestrian ***Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. D, 4), in bronze, erected in 1842, and the equestrian **Statue of Frederick William III.** (Pl. D, 5), erected in 1861, both by *Kiss*, a pupil of Rauch, and a Silesian by birth.

The **Stadthaus** (adm. daily, 10-2), adjoining the Rathhaus, designed by *Stüler*, was completed in 1863, and occupies the site of the Linendrapers' Hall. On the groundfloor are the municipal offices. The handsome apartments of the first floor contain the *Town Library*, comprising 200,000 vols. and over 2500 MSS. (open 10-2), the *Civic Archives*, and a *Cabinet of Coins*. The Council Chamber is in the upper story.

The Ring forms the centre of traffic, the main arteries of which are the handsome Schweidnitzer-Strasse and the Ohlauer-Strasse.

The neighbouring Blücher-Platz is embellished with a ***Statue of Blücher** (Pl. C, 5), designed by *Rauch*. On the S. side of the Platz is the handsome *Alte Börse*, the property of a private club.

The Protestant ***Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. C, D, 4), to the N.W. of the Ring, erected in 1253-57, and restored in 1857-59, has a tower 335 ft. in height (1452-56), and three choirs. (Sacristan, An der Elisabethkirche, No. 2.)

Interior. To the right and left of the high-altar are portraits of Luther and Melanchthon by *Cranach*. Font cast in bronze (15th cent.?); fine late-Gothic tabernacle of 1455, and late-Gothic carved choir-stalls. The stained-glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV. Some of the chapels contain good wood-carving and winged altars. The finest of the interesting old tombstones are those of the 'Rentmeister' Rybisch (d. 1544) in the N. aisle, and of the physican Crato von Craftheim (d. 1585), with a fine alabaster relief, in the S. aisle. The two small tombstones on a pillar, one gilded and richly chased, the other with antique enamels, are noteworthy.

The Protestant **Mary Magdalene Church** (Pl. D, 5), to the E. of the Ring, with two towers connected by an arch, dates from the same early period. In the S. tower is a bell cast in 1368. (Sacristan, Prediger-Gasse 1.)

The Interior has parted with some of its most valuable treasures to the Museum of Silesian Antiquities (p. 264). The marble pulpit dates from 1581; the font, with an artistic iron railing, from 1576. A good carving in a chapel in the N. aisle represents St. Luke painting the Madonna (end of the 15th cent). In the sacristy are a small brazen lustre and an aquamanile of the 14th century. To the left of the high-altar is a portrait of John Hess, a Lutheran divine called hither from Nuremberg in 1523 and interred here in front of the high-altar. The stained glass was the gift of Fred. William IV. — The late-Romanesque S. portal, now sadly dilapidated, dates from the end of the 12th cent. and is one of the most interesting monuments of art in the town.

Opposite the S.E. side of the church is the parsonage, a new building containing an oriel window of 1496 from the old parsonage. Below, at the corner of the building, is the *Dompnig Column*, with sculptures of 1491, erected to Burgomaster Heinz Dompnig, who was executed in 1490.

The adjacent *Church of St. Christopher* (Pl. E, 5) contains a pulpit dating from the end of the 16th cent., carved wood of the 16th cent., etc.

At the end of the *Schweidnitzer-Strasse* (Pl. D, C, 5, 6) are the *Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 6), re-erected after a fire in 1865, and again after another in 1871, and the *Government Buildings* (Pl. C, D, 6). The adjoining *Exercier-Platz* (Pl. C, 5, 6; parade at noon) is bounded on the N. by the *Royal Palace* (Pl. C, 5), the S. wing of which was built by Stüler in 1846, and on the W. by the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 5), or *Hall of the Estates*. To the N. of the latter is the *Imperial Bank*.

Beyond the Ständehaus, at the corner of the Graupen-Str. and the Promenade, rises the **Neue Börse** (Pl. C, 5), or *New Ex-*

change, an imposing modern Gothic edifice (1864-67). The façade opposite the Ständehaus is adorned with stone statues representing a merchant, a farmer, a sailor, and a shepherd; and the S. façade, opposite the promenade, with the city arms and figures representing a miner and a mechanic (restaurant on the groundfloor). The spacious hall is handsomely decorated (open daily, 10-1).

Beyond the Stadtgraben rises the large *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 6), a brick building in the Oriental style by Oppler. To the S. of it extends the *Eichborn'sche Garten*.

A little to the W. is the Museums-Str., leading to the **Silesian Museum of Art** (Pl. C, 6), a brick building with an Ionic portico and a lofty dome, begun in 1875 from a design by *Rathey*, and finished in 1879. Below the cornice is a frieze with medallions of Michael Angelo, Dürer, Raphael, and Holbein. The pediments are embellished with allegorical statues of Sculpture, Ceramic Art (to the S.), Painting, and Architecture (N.), the first two by *Härtel*, the others by *Michaelis*. Adm. daily, except Mon. and holidays, 10-2, Sun. 11-1.

First Floor. To the left of the vestibule is the COLLECTION OF CASTS (explanatory labels), to the right that of ENGRAVINGS, consisting of 30,000 plates. The ART INDUSTRIAL COLLECTION and the LIBRARY are also on this floor.

The handsome staircase, above which rises the dome, decorated by *Schaller* with scenes from the legend of Prometheus, ascends hence to the —

Second Floor, which is devoted to the PICTURE GALLERY (MS. catalogue in each room). The works of the old masters, most of them duplicates from the Berlin Museum, include paintings ascribed (but without critical authority) to *Filippo Lippi*, *Titian*, *Paolo Veronese*, *Guido Reni*, *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Teniers*, *Snyders*, *Rembrandt*, *Poussin*, and others. Among the modern pictures may be mentioned the following: *A. v. Werner*, Sketch for the mosaic-paintings on the Column of Victory at Berlin (p. 72) and the Emp. William in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg; *Angeli*, Count Moltke; *Ad. Menzel*, The Silesian Estates vowing fealty on the sword of Frederick the Great; *Camphausen*, Silesian army crossing the Rhine at Caub in 1814; *Scholtz*, Formation of the Lützow volunteers in 1813; *Harrach*, Luther's capture on his way home from Worms, Judas's Denial; *Gust. Richter*, William I.; *Dressler*, Silesian mountains; *Kalkreuth*, Finsteraarhorn; *Böcklin*, Sanctuary of Hercules; *O. Achenbach*, Palace of Queen Johanna of Naples; *Oesterley*, Raftsund, in Norway; *E. Begas*, Betrayal of Christ; *O. Begas*, Frederick the Great in the palace-chapel of Charlottenburg. — LICHTENBERG'S EXHIBITION, see p. 259 (adm. 50 pf.)

The E. wing of the **Ground Floor**, entered from the Museums-Str., contains a *COLLECTION OF SILESIAN ANTIQUITIES (Wed., Sat., & Sun. 11-1, adm. 50 pf.; at other times, 1 m.; illustrated guide 50 pf.). The rooms to the right of the entrance contain the prehistoric section (objects found in graves, etc.), and the highly interesting ecclesiastical antiquities (pictures, sculptures, vessels). The rooms to the left of the entrance contain the section for chivalry and war (weapons of war and sport, uniforms) and a large collection of civil and domestic antiquities (art-industrial objects, costumes, musical instruments, legal antiquities, etc.). One of the rooms is fitted up in the Renaissance style and two in the Baroque style. The court contains architectural fragments and sculptures of the 13-18th centuries; in the centre a large Romanesque gate. A section for seals, coins, plates, and documents is being formed.

The Freiburger-Strasse leads hence to the handsome stations of the *Freiburg*, the *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch*, and the *Right Bank of*

the Oder Railways (Pl. B, A, 5; comp. p. 258). The last, however, is at present disused.

The continuation of the Schweidnitzer-Str. to the S., beyond the moat, leads to the Tauentzien-Platz (Pl. C, D, 6), which contains the *Tauentzien Monument*, designed by Langhans, the medallion by Schadow, and erected to the general of that name (d. 1791), the gallant defender of Breslau in 1760 (p. 260). To the S.E. are the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 7) and the *Provincial Record Office*.

A memorial tablet on the house No. 22 in the Schmiedebrücke, a street running to the N. of the Ring, records that *Baron vom Stein*, perhaps the greatest forerunner of Prince Bismarck in the resuscitation of German unity, resided here at one of the most eventful epochs in the history of Prussia (Feb. and March, 1813). Farther on in the same direction is the **University** (Pl. D, 3, 4), which contains valuable zoological collections (open Wed. 11-1). It was transferred from Frankfort on the Oder to Breslau in 1811, and united with a Jesuit school, the buildings of which it now occupies (1500 students). The large Aula, with room for 1200 people, and the small Aula, used for concerts and other entertainments, are lavishly adorned with stucco and gilding in the taste of last century. — The *University Library*, comprising 380,000 vols., 2900 vols. of MSS., specimens of the earliest typography, etc., is established in an old Augustine Abbey (Pl. E, 3) on the *Sandinsel* (adm. on week-days, 9-3). The same building contains the *Archaeological Museum* (adm. in summer, daily 11-1, and also on Sun. 4-6 and Mon. 5-7; in winter, Sun. 11-1 and 2-4, Mon. and Thurs. 11-1.)

The adjoining **Sandkirche** (Pl. E, 3), or *Church of our Lady on the Sand*, erected in the middle of the 14th cent., is a well proportioned structure with polygonal apse and fine star-vaulting. Above the door of the sacristy (right aisle) is a relief of the 12th cent. (one of the oldest in the town), representing the foundation of the original church by Mary, wife of Duke Peter Wlast, and her son Swentoslaus. (Sacristan, Sand-Str. 6.)

The **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 21), on the right bank of the Oder, a handsome brick edifice consecrated in 1295, contains a large crypt, and the *Tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Breslau (d. 1290), in painted sandstone, in front of the high-altar. In front of the church is a monument to *St. John Nepomuk*.

The ***Cathedral** *of St. John the Baptist* (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 9), begun in 1170 and completed in the 14th cent., is flanked with two series of chapels. The interior was tastefully restored in 1875.

Interior. At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously-decorated chapel of *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hessen*, with the tomb of the founder and a statue of St. Elizabeth, executed by Floretti of Rome in the middle of the 17th century. The adjacent Chapel of the Virgin contains the *Monument of *Bishop John IV.* (d. 1506), cast by P. Vischer of Nuremberg, the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Progella* (d. 1376). Monument of

Duke Christian of Holstein, an imperial general who fell in a battle with the Turks at Salankemen in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as caryatides). — The adjoining chapel of Count Palatine *Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Mayence, and Prince Bishop of Breslau, contains two good statues of Moses and Aaron, 1727. Numerous other monuments of bishops and canons, including some good brasses, and several paintings by the prolific *Willmann* (1629-1706). — The *Chapel of St. John*, in the N. aisle, the second from the choir, contains *Cranach's* celebrated 'Madonna among the pines'. — In the *Chapel of St. Carlo Borromeo* is a Madonna painted on parchment, with a gold ground. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, Christ with the disciples at Emmaus, ascribed to *Titian*.

The **Botanical Garden** (Pl. F, G, 3; open daily, except Sun., till 7 p.m.), to the N. of the cathedral, contains a valuable collection of medicinal plants, and a large relief-model, illustrating the formation of coal. The *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf., Sun. 30 pf.; Restaurant), tastefully laid out, lies beyond the barrier, 3/4 M. distant (steamer and tramway, see p. 259).

The Monhaupt-Strasse leads from the Botanical Garden to the N., past the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Pl. F, 3), to the ***Church of St. Michael** (Pl. G, 2), an elegant Gothic brick edifice, consecrated in 1871, with lofty towers of different shapes.

The large bridge to the N. of the university leads to the new and rapidly extending Oder Suburb, of which the *Matthias-Platz* (Pl. D, 2), with its gardens, is the centre.

Environs. *Scheitnig*, on the right bank of the Oder, 1 1/2 M. above the Zoological Garden, with a park (restaurant) and numerous country-houses (tramway, see p. 259; cab 1-1 1/2 m.); *Morgenau* (restaurant), also on the Oder; *Zedlitz*, on the Ohlau; *Pöpelwitz*, to the W. of the Nicolaithor, with pleasant garden (beautiful oaks); *Kleinburg*, to the S. (tramway, p. 259), with the *Friedeberg*, etc.

37. From Berlin to Görlitz (Zittau) and Reichenberg.

Railway to (129 M.) *Görlitz* in 4 3/4-5 3/4 hrs. (16 m. 70, 12 m. 50, 8 m. 40 pf.). Thence to (37 M.) *Reichenberg* in 2 1/2-3 hrs., including detention at the frontier.

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery at first uninteresting. 4 M. *Johannisthal*. To the left, near (9 M.) *Grünau*, is *Schloss Köpenick* (p. 252); the neighbouring *Müggelsberge* and *Müggelseen* are often visited from Berlin. 17 M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*, with a royal shooting-lodge, containing relics of Fred. William I. and other Prussian rulers. 31 M. *Halbe*. Beyond (37 M.) *Brand* begins the *Spreewald*, which the line skirts for 25 M.

48 M. **Lübben** (**Stern*; **Stadt Berlin*), at the confluence of the *Berste* and *Spree*, is the best starting-point for a visit to the Spreewald. 53 M. *Lübbenau* (Braunes Ross), with a château of Count Lynar (branch-line to Kamenz and Arnsdorf, see p. 299); 60 M. *Vetschau*.

The **Spreewald** is a wooded and marshy district, about 28 M. in length and 1-5 M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the Spree. Most of it has been drained, but the wilder parts are only accessible by boat in summer or on skates in winter. The inhabitants are a Wendish race, who still retain their Slavonic dialect, costumes, and manners. Their villages consist of small groups of

log-houses surrounded with water, an arm of the Spree generally serving as the street. The *Lower Spreewald* lies to the N.W. of Lübben, the *Upper* to the S.E. of Lübbenau. A visit to the latter may be carried out as follows: Drive or walk from Lübben to (6 M.) *Alt-Zauche;* row to the *Kannow-Mühle* and the (3 hrs.) *Buschmühle* (near *Straupitz*, 2 M. distant, is the *Weinberg*, a good point of view); walk to the **Inn zum Spreewald*, near the village of (3 M.) *Burg*, and thence to (4½ M.) *Vetschau*. Or we may return to Alt-Zauche and Lübben viâ the *Forsthaus Eiche;* or proceed from the Eiche to *Leipe* and (6 M.) *Lübbenau* (see above).

72 M. **Cottbus** *(*Ansorge's Hotel; Lossow's; Goldener Ring; Bär; Rail. Restaurant)*, a busy town on the Spree, with 28,265 inhab., the junction for Dresden (by Grossenhain; p. 300), Guben (see p. 256), and Sorau (p. 256), contains considerable cloth-factories. Monument in memory of the war of 1870-71 on the Wallgraben. The château of *Branitz*, a seat of Count Pückler, with a fine park and garden, is 2½ M. distant.

86 M. *Spremberg* (Drei Kronen; Sonne), pleasantly situated, partly on an island in the Spree; 97 M. *Weisswasser.*

Branch-line from Weisswasser in 20 min. (fares 50, 40, 20 pf.) to **Muskau** *(Grüner Baum; Stadt Berlin)* on the *Neisse*, where Prince Frederick of the Netherlands possesses a beautiful *Park*, laid out by Prince Pückler (d. 1873), the former proprietor. Modern *Schloss* in the Renaissance style. The pine-cone and mineral baths of *Hermannsbad* are also situated here. The shooting-lodge of *Hermannsruh* is situated amidst magnificent woods, 6 M. from Muskau.

114 M. *Uhsmannsdorf;* 116 M. *Horka* (junction of the line from Kohlfurt to Rosslau, see p. 257); 119 M. *Kodersdorf;* 123 M. *Charlottenhof.*

129 M. **Görlitz.** — **Hotels.** Herbst, R., L., & A. 2½, B. ¾ m.; Heidrich's Hotel; Stadt Dresden, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½ m, all at the station. — Victoria Hotel, Post-Platz, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2¼ m.; *Strauss, Marien-Platz; Prinz Friedrich Karl, Post-Platz; Kaiserhof, König Wilhelm, Berliner-Str.; Rheinischer Hof, Jacobs-Str.; *Goldene Krone, Weisses Ross, Obermarkt; Brauner Hirsch, Goldener Baum, Untermarkt, these last unpretending.

Restaurants. **Café Mehlitz*, at the Victoria Hotel; *Pechtner*, Obermarkt 18; *Rathskeller; Strempel*, Demiani-Platz; *Stockmann*, by the Museum; *Drei Raben*, Post-Platz. — **Wine.** **Vohland*, Elisabeth-Str. 1; *Neubauer*, Obermarkt; *Bartheil*, Demiani-Platz. — **Confectioner.** *Handschuh*, Elisabeth-Str. 9.

Cabs. From the railway-station to the town, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼ m. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers. respectively; with two horses ¾, 1 m. (2-3 pers.), 1¼ m. — Per drive in the town, 40, 60, 75 pf., 1 m. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; with two horses 60, 75 pf., 1 m. Per hour, 1 m. 50, 1 m. 70, 2 m., 2 m. 50 pf.; with two horses 1 m. 70, 2 m., 2 m. 50 pf.

Tramways. 1. From the Nicolaigraben (Pl. C, 1) to the Railway Station (Pl. A, 5) and the Schützenhaus. 2. From the Untermarkt (Pl. C, 2) to the Station. 3. From the Kaisertrutz (Pl. B, 3) to the Blockhaus (Pl. C, 5, 6) and the Station. Each trip 10 pf.

Görlitz is a busy and rapidly-increasing town with 55,120 inhab. and many cloth-factories, situated on the *Neisse*, and on a very ancient commercial route to Poland. In 1346 it was at the head of the alliance between the six towns of Upper Lusatia (Görlitz, Bautzen, Löbau, Kamenz, Lauban, and Zittau), but was afterwards annexed to Bohemia, and was frequently involved in the religious wars of Bohemia and Germany in the 15-17th centuries. In 1635

1. Bankcommandite . . C.3.
2. Demianidenkmal . B.3.
3. Humboldtdenkmal . C.4.
4. Kanonendenkm. B.3.
5. Kriegerdenkm. v. 1813 D.4.
6. " " v. 1870-71 A.2.
7. Schillerdenkmal . . C.5.
8. Steudnerdenkm. D.4.
9. Gymnas. & Realsch. B.3.
10. Kaisertrutz . . B.3.

Kirchen:

11. Dreifaltigkeitsk. B.3.
12. Frauenkirche B.3.
13. Heiligegeistk. C.2.
14. Heiligkreuzk. A.2.
15. Kathol. Kirche . C.3.
16. Nicolaikirche . B.1.
17. Peterskirche . C.2.
18. Polizeiamt . . . C.2.
19. Rathhaus . . . C.2.
20. Stadttheater . . B.3.
21. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. B.3.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

it became Saxon, and in 1815 Prussian. Fine Gothic churches, handsome gateways, the Rathhaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (*e. g.* in the Neiss-Strasse, the Brüder-Strasse, and the Untermarkt), all testify to the ancient importance of the town, while the well-built modern quarters show that it is still a prosperous place.

Leaving the station we proceed straight through the Berliner-Strasse to the Post-Platz (Pl. B, 3, 4), where the *District Courts* rise on the left and the *Post Office* on the right. A little farther on, to the right, is the *Frauenkirche* (Pl. 12; B, 3), erected in 1449-73, and recently restored (fine portal). Proceeding from the Post-Platz to the left we reach the Demiani-Platz (Pl. B, 3), with the *Theatre* (Pl. 20) and the **Kaisertrutz* (Pl. 10), a massive bastion of 1490, now used as a guard-house and arsenal. Opposite is the building of the *Industrial Society*, adjoining the old *Reichenbach Tower*. Adjacent, in the pleasure-grounds, is a *War Monument*, consisting of a copy in terracotta of a frieze executed by Siemering for the triumphal entry of the troops into Berlin in 1871, and a pedestal bearing the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, which was taken at Weissenburg by soldiers of Görlitz.

To the E. of the *Demiani-Platz* is the small Marien-Platz, adorned with a *Statue of the Burgomaster Demiani* (d. 1846). The neighbouring *Frauenthurm*, with the arms of the town, dates from the end of the 15th century. The wide Elisabeth-Strasse leads hence to the E. Opposite the tower are the *Annenkapelle*, built in 1508-12 and now used as a school, and the **Museum of Natural History* (Pl. 21; B, 3), containing extensive collections in ornithology, conchology, and mineralogy (adm. on Wed., 2-4, free; at other times on application to the custodian on the groundfloor). — In the Obermarkt (Pl. B, 3) is situated the *Trinity*, or *Abbey Church* (Pl. 11), of 1245; the W. part was consecrated in 1385 and restored in 1868; it contains a handsome carved altar of 1383. Beyond the church is the modern Gothic *Gymnasium* (Pl. 9), occupying the site of the old abbey. The valuable *Milich Library*, belonging to the Gymnasium, is accommodated in a school (Elisabeth-Str. 13).

A short distance hence, in the Untermarkt, which is partly enclosed by arcades, rises the **Rathhaus* (Pl. 19; C, 2), of the beginning of the 14th cent. (recently restored), at the corner of the Brüder-Str. The tower, with the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary, under whose protection the town had placed itself, was erected in 1509-13. The flight of steps in the angle of the tower, with a statue of Justice on a richly-sculptured column, the portal, and the adjacent balcony of the year 1537 are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style, and were probably constructed under the influence of the famous Prague architects of that period. In the interior is a panelled room with a fine wooden

ceiling. The *Rathskeller* (restaurant) is much frequented. — In the Neiss-Str., which leads to the N.E. from this point, are the premises of the *Upper Lusatian Scientific Society*, with an important library (open Thur. 11-1, Sat. 10-12). To the N. is the —

**Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 17; C, 2), erected in 1423-97, partly rebuilt after a fire in 1691-96, with earlier W. portal and crypt, one of the finest Gothic edifices in E. Germany. Interior, with double aisles, borne by 24 slender palm-like pillars. The sacristy contains a number of ecclesiastical antiquities. Service is celebrated once a year (St. George's Day, 23rd April) in the crypt, the sacristy of which also contains some interesting objects. The wooden bridge over the Neisse, to the E. of the church, commands a good survey of the old town.

To the S. lies the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. B, 4), with pleasure-grounds and a fountain. On its N. side is the *Public School for Girls*.

At the *Sepulchral Church of the Holy Rood* (Pl. 14; A, 2), to the N.W. of the town, is an imitation of the 'Holy Sepulchre', constructed in 1476 by Burgomaster Emmerich, after repeated pilgrimages to the Holy Land. The *Cemetery*, to the N.E., contains the grave of the mystic *Jacob Böhme* (1575-1624), a native of the district.

To the S.W. of this point is the modern *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 15; C, 3), in the Romanesque style.

The well-kept **Town Park* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) contains monuments to Humboldt and others, several fountains, a botanical garden, and the concert-hall of the Silesian Musical Society. An avenue of linden-trees leads from the *Porticus* (Pl. C, 4), an imitation of the Branderburg Gate in Berlin, to the new *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 4), in the Renaissance style, and past the *Tivoli* to the *Blockhaus* (Pl. C, 6; Restaurant), a favourite afternoon-resort. Fine *View from this point of the Neisse Viaduct (see below) and of the Iser and Giant Mts. Close by is a *Monument to Schiller*. Promenades lead hence along both banks of the Neisse, extending below the railway-viaduct (see below) to the pretty *Jägerwäldchen* (Pl. C, 6; Restaurant) on the right bank, and past the *Brewery* and *Eiskeller* (Restaurant) on the left bank.

Excursions. The **Landskrone* (1407 ft.), a basaltic hill 5 M. to the S.W., with a castellated inn and belvedere on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view. — About 1 M. farther on are the *Jauerniker Berge*. — To the Cistercian nunnery of *St. Marienthal* in the pretty valley of the *Neisse*, near *Ostritz* (see below), halfway to Zittau (p. 283), 2½ hrs. — At *Moys*, 2¼ M. to the S.W. of Görlitz, *General v. Winterfeldt*, the favourite of Frederick the Great, fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

Görlitz is the junction for Kohlfurt (p. 257) and Dresden (p. 301), for the 'Silesian Mountain Railway', and for the lines to Zittau and Reichenberg. The Kohlfurt and Silesian lines cross the Neissethal by an imposing **Viaduct* of 34 arches, ¼ M. in length

and 110 ft. in height. At *Moys* (see above), just beyond the viaduct, the Silesian Railway diverges to the left, leading by *Hermsdorf*, *Niklausdorf*, and *Lichtenau* to *Lauban* (see below). The Zittau and Reichenberg lines diverge from each other at *Nikrisch*, the former leading to (20 M.) **Zittau** (p. 283), viâ *Ostritz* (to Marienthal, see above), *Russdorf*, *Rosenthal*, *Rohnau*, and *Hirschfelde*.

The Reichenberg Line reaches the Prussian frontier at (140 M.) *Seidenberg*, where a custom-house examination takes place. The first Austrian stations are (142 M.) *Tschernhausen* and (144½ M.) *Weigsdorf*.

150 M. **Friedland** (*Adler*, *Weisses Ross*, both in the Markt), a Bohemian town, commanded by the imposing old Schloss, 200 ft. above it, begun in the 11th and 12th cent., and completed in 1551. The tower was erected as early as 1014; the basaltic rock on which it stands is exposed to view in the courtyard. After various vicissitudes, the castle was purchased in 1622 by Wallenstein, whose portrait here is said to be a faithful likeness. The family-portraits with which the walls are hung belong to the present proprietor, the Count of Clam-Gallas. Weapons used in the Thirty Years' War are also shown. Fine view (custodian 1 m.).

The line now traverses the spurs of the Iser Mts.

153 M. *Raspenau*, a village with several manufactories, is the station for *Liebwerda* (Helm; Adler; Curhaus), a small watering-place to the E., charmingly situated in the narrow valley of the *Wittig*, at the foot of the Tafelfichte, with a château of Count Clam-Gallas. (Flinsberg, 10 M. from Liebwerda, see below.)

164 M. *Habendorf*. 166 M. *Reichenberg*, see p. 284. For the line from Zittau to Trautenau viâ Reichenberg and Turnau, see R. 40; from Turnau to Prague, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

38. From Kohlfurt to Glatz.

107 M. Railway in 5½-6¼ hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 10 m. 40, 6 m. 90 pf.). This is the most direct route from Berlin to the Giant Mts.

Kohlfurt, see p. 257. — Beyond (6 M.) *Heide-Gersdorf* the train reaches the *Queis*.

14 M. **Lauban** (*Bär*; *Hirsch*, both unpretending), junction for the line to Görlitz (see above). Lauban, formerly one of the six allied towns of Lusatia (p. 266), has a modern Roman Catholic Church and a Rathhaus of 1543. Pop. 10,775. The *Steinberg* (Restaurant), on which is a War Monument commemorating the campaigns of 1870-71, commands a fine view of the Iser and Giant Mts. — 18½ M. *Langenöls*.

22½ M. **Greiffenberg** (*Kriegel's Hotel*), a town of 2974 inhab., at one time actively engaged in the linen-trade. About 1½ M. to the S. rises the ruin of *Greiffenstein* (1390 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.

Railway from Greiffenberg, in 1/2 hr., viâ *Neundorf* and *Birkicht* to (5 1/2 M.) the small town of *Friedeberg* (Adler), on the *Queis*. Diligences ply hence (thrice daily in summer, in 1 1/4 hr.) to (5 M.) —

Flinsberg (1725 ft.; *Neues Brunnenhaus; Grosser's Gasthof*, R. 5-27 m. weekly; *Deutscher Kaiser;* also lodgings; visitors' tax 21 m.), a long village in the *Queisthal*, with mineral baths and a bath-house built in 1839. The oldest spring, discovered in 1572, is called the 'Heilige Brunnen'. The *Geierstein* (2830 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., is a fine point of view. To the S. the **Iserkamm**, of which the highest points are the *Heufuder* (3772 ft.) and the *Tafelfichte* (3778 ft.), reached in 2 1/2 and 3 hrs. respectively from Flinsberg. At the foot of the latter lies *Bad Schwarzbach*, 1 hr. from Flinsberg. The *Hochstein* (p. 276) may be reached hence in 4 hrs. by ascending the wooded Queisthal, with a guide. — A footpath leads from Flinsberg to the W. in 3 1/2 hrs. to the small baths of *Liebwerda* (see above).

A view of the Giant Mts. to the right is gradually disclosed. 30 M. *Rabishau*; 35 M. *Alt-Kemnitz*. From (39 M.) *Reibnitz* an omnibus and a diligence run several times daily in summer to *Warmbrunn*, 4 M. (see p. 274); 3 M. off are the baths of *Berthelsdorf* (Deutscher Kaiser), pleasantly situated in the *Kremnitz-Thal*. — The *Bober* is crossed twice, and a succession of views is enjoyed.

46 M. **Hirschberg**, see p. 273. Omnibuses several times daily to *Warmbrunn* (p. 274); railway to *Schmiedeberg* (p. 274).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between Hirschberg and Merzdorf, beyond which the views are concealed from the railway traveller (seats should be taken to the right). 49 M. *Schildau*, with a château of Prince Albert of Prussia; 51 M. *Jannowitz* (Kindler's Inn), a summer-resort (direct route to the Bolzenschloss, 1 1/2 hr., see p. 274). 58 M. *Merzdorf*.

From Merzdorf a diligence plies daily in 1 3/4 hr. to (8 M.) the interesting mountain-town of **Bolgenhain**, with its arcaded streets. Adjacent is the ruined *Bolkoburg*, built about 1292 and destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. About 2 M. farther on is the ruin of *Schweinhaus*, an interesting building of the early Renaissance.

Beyond Merzdorf the *Bober* is crossed several times. — 63 M. **Ruhbank**, the junction for the line to Liebau and Königgrätz (R. 41). Our line ascends the valley of the *Lässig*.

66 M. *Wittgendorf;* 71 M. *Gottesberg* (1758 ft.), the highest point of the railway. — 72 M. **Fellhammer**; passengers for Salzbrunn or Schlesisch-Friedland (p. 289) change carriages here. — Tunnel.

75 M. **Dittersbach** *(Burg)*, junction for the line to Waldenburg, Altwasser, and Sorgau (p. 286). Fine view from the station. To *Görbersdorf* (p. 289), viâ *Langwaltersdorf*, a drive of 1 1/2 hr.

A pleasant Walk leads through the woods of the *Schwarze Grund* (to the left the *Ochsenkopf*, 1/2 M. to the right the ruin of *Neuhaus*) in 1 1/2-2 hrs. to *Charlottenbrunn* (see below), viâ *Nesselgrund*, *Lehmwasser* (inn), and the *Karlshain*.

The train then passes the ruin of *Neuhaus*, penetrates the *Ochsenkopf* by a tunnel 1 M. long, and traverses the N. slope of the *Schwarze Berg*.

79 M. **Charlottenbrunn** *(Curhaus; Deutsches Haus; Friedenshoffnung; Grundhof; Preussische Krone;* visitors' tax 15 m., each additional pers. 5 m.), a watering-place situated 1 1/2 M. from the

K.=Korallensteine. Th.=Thurmstein. SS.=Schwarze Schneegrube. Md.=Mädelstein. S.=Semmel

HIRSCHBERG
Kupferberg
Warmbrunn
Schmiedeberg
Schneekoppe
Schwarzenthal
Freiheit
Schatzlar
Forstkam
Landskron
Ziegenrücken
Aupa
Mittagstein. H.=Hasenbaude. Sl.=Seifenlehne. KP.=Koppenplan. Mt.=Martins-B. Rr.=Renner-B.

R.S.=Richter (Spindler)-B. Sch=Scharfen-B. Ri.=Riesen-B.

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes. Leipzig

station (omn. 30 pf.), in a depression of the *Weistritzthal*, with two weak alkaline springs. The *Karlshain*, *Bismarck-Anlagen*, and *Engel'sche Anlagen* are well-kept promenades. Excursion to *Kynau* and the *Schlesierthal*, see p. 294.

The train now passes through the *Reimsbacher Tunnel*, and reaches (81 1/2 M.) *Wüste-Giersdorf* (Sonne), a long village in the valley of the Weistritz.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Nieder-Wüste-Giersdorf to *Ober-Tannhausen* and *Donnerau*, and through the depression between the *Langenberg* (wide panorama from the trigonometrical survey station) and the *Hornberg* to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Hornschloss*, a robbers' keep, destroyed in 1497, whence an extensive view is enjoyed.

82 M. *Ober-Wüste-Giersdorf*; 84 1/2 M. *Königswalde*. The train threads a tunnel, skirts the E. slope of the *Spitzberg*, and crosses the *Hausdorfer* and the *Galgengrund Viaduct*. 89 M. *Ludwigsdorf*.

93 M. **Neurode** *(Deutsches Haus; Wildenhof)*, a small town with 6900 inhab., in the valley of the *Walditz*, partly burned down in 1884. Coal-mines in the vicinity. The *St. Anna Capelle* (2000 ft.; Restaurant), on a hill to the S. of the town, commands a beautiful view. At *Scharfeneck*, 4 M. farther on, the Walditz falls into the *Steine*.

The train follows the valley of the Walditz. 98 M. *Mittelsteine*, on the bank of the Steine. 102 M. *Möhlten*. The train now traverses the Steinethal. To Wünscheburg and the Heuscheuer, see p. 290. Beyond (102 M.) *Möhlten* and (104 M.) *Birgwitz* the train crosses the *Glatzer Neisse*, and reaches (107 M.) **Glatz**, see p. 291.

39. The Giant Mountains.

(Riesengebirge.)

Plan. The most interesting points among the Giant Mts. may be visited in five or six days. *Hirschberg* (see p. 273) is the most convenient starting-point. 1st Day. Hirschberg and environs (Cavalierberg, Kreuzberg, Helikon, etc.) 4 hrs.; train in the afternoon to Erdmannsdorf in 1/2 hr., walk by the Heinrichsburg and Weihrichsberg to Warmbrunn 2 1/2 hrs., in all 7 hrs. — 2nd Day. Hermsdorf 3/4 hr., Kynast 3/4, across the Herdberg to Agnetendorf 1, to Bismarck-Höhe 3/4 hr., and thence either to Petersdorf 3/4 hr., Schreiberhau (with digression to the Kochelfall), and Josephinenhütte 3 1/2 hrs.; or direct to Schreiberhau (with digression to Kochelfall) and Josephinenhütte 3 hrs., in all 7 1/2 or 6 1/4 hrs. — 3rd Day. Zackelfall and Neue Schlesische Baude 1 3/4, Elbfall 1 1/2, Schneegrubenbaude 3/4, Peterbaude 1 1/2, Riesenbaude 3, Koppe 1/2 hr., in all about 9 hrs. This third day's walk, however, should not be attempted except by tried pedestrians, and even they would do well to endeavour to reach Hermsdorf on the first day, and the Neue Schlesische Baude or even the Elbfall on the second. Those whose time permits should devote two days to this part of the journey, spending the night in the Peterbaude. — 4th or 5th Day. Descend to the Hampelbaude 1 1/2, Kirche Wang 1 1/2, Kräbersteine 1, Arnsdorf 1/2, Schmiedeberg 1 hr. — 5th or 6th Day. Friesensteine 1 1/2, Fischbach 1, Falkenstein or Forstberg 1, Jannowitz 1 hr. — The Bohemian side may be included by the following arrangement: 3rd Day. From the Neue Schlesische Baude direct to the Schneegrubenbaude 1 1/2, descend thence to the Elbfall 3/4, along the Elbseifen to Spindelmühl 2, and ascend either to the Peterbaude 1 1/2, or by the Leierbaude to the Spindlerbaude 1 1/2 hr. — 4th Day. To the Koppe

3¾ or 3¼ hrs.; descend in the afternoon through the Riesengrund and the Aupathal to Johannisbad 5 hrs. (carriages may be hired at Petzerkretscham). — 5th Day. Return to the Kreuzschenke and ascend the valley of the Kleine Aupa to Kleinaupa (carriage in 2 hrs.), Grenzbauden 1½, and Kirche Wang 1 hr. — 6th Day. Viâ Arnsdorf to Schmiedeberg 2½, to Jannowitz (see above) 4½ hrs. — A visit from Schmiedeberg to the Adersbach and Weckelsdorf rocks (see p. 282) may be combined with the above tours.

Inns generally good, except at the smaller villages. Those among the mountains, called 'Bauden', are constructed of wood. Charges at the best inns: R., L., & A. 2½ m. and more, B. 75 pf., D. 2-2½ m. At the inferior: R., L., & A. 1-1½ m., B. 50-60 pf. In the height of summer, when crowded, charges are raised. Wine on the Austrian side generally good, on the Prussian inferior and dearer. — The habit of playing wretched music, and sometimes of dancing well into the night, which prevails at most of the 'Bauden', does not conduce to the comfort or repose of travellers.

Guides are found at all the principal starting-places, and although seldom absolutely necessary, are often found useful in the stormy or foggy weather which is frequently encountered among the Giant Mts. Their charge is 5 m. per day and 2½ m. per half-day, not exceeding 6 hours, for which fees they are bound to provide their own food, though it is usual for travellers to pay also for their humble fare. — Chair-Porters, 6 m. per day.

Carriages. With one horse, half-day 5, whole day 10 m.; with two horses, half-day 8, whole day 15 m. — Horses (to be obtained at Schmiedeberg, Seidorf, Hermsdorf, Josephinenhütte, etc.) with attendant, 9 m. per day and fee, with allowance for return journey if dismissed at a distance from home.

The Paths are constantly undergoing repair or improvement, so that most of them are more like garden-walks than mountain-tracks. The '*Riesengebirgsverein*', which maintains enquiry stations at the principal villages, has provided the paths on both the Bohemian and Prussian sides of the mountains with finger-posts.

The Waterfalls are often disappointingly scanty in dry seasons, but this natural deficiency is in most cases overcome by temporarily damming the water. A fee of 15 pf. is demanded for opening the sluices. The same charge, however, is also made even when nature requires no such artificial embellishment, and, in general, the similar demands on the purse of the traveller are so numerous that he will do well to provide himself at the outset with a considerable supply of small coins. It is sometimes difficult to obtain change at the 'Bauden'. German money circulates freely on the Austrian side.

The **Giant Mountains** form part of the great mountain-chain called the *Sudeten*, which extends from the sources of the Oder and the Carpathians towards the N.W. for a distance of 140 M. The *Riesenkamm*, or Giant Range, strictly so called, which rises somewhat abruptly on the Silesian, and gradually on the Bohemian side, stretching from the sources of the Bober on the E. to those of the Queis and Zacken on the W., is 23 M. in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal heights are the *Schneekoppe* (5262 ft.), the *Brunnberg* (5118 ft.), the *Hohe Rad* (4941 ft.), the *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4731 and 4672 ft.), the *Schwarze Koppe* (4629 ft.), the *Kesselkoppe* (4705 ft.), the *Krkonosch* (4623 ft.), and the *Reifträger* (4458 ft.). The geological formation of the Giant Mts. consists mainly of granite, but in the S. part of the range gneiss and slate enter largely into its composition. The lower slopes are clothed with silver firs, pines, larches, and beeches, but at a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone of the Giant Mts. terminates, and the region of the dwarf pine (pinus pumilio) begins. This in its turn soon gives place to gentians, hawkweed (hieracium), Icelandic moss, 'devil's beard' (anemone alpina), violet-moss (byssus jolithus), and other Alpine plants. Alpine roses and Edelweiss have been planted on the Schneekoppe, and promise to flourish in their new habitat. None of the other mountainous regions in Germany are so Alpine in character as the Riesen-

gebirge. — Several places in the Riesengebirge are much frequented as summer-resorts, such as *Fischbach*, *Hermsdorf*, *Spindelmühl*, *St. Peter*, *Salzbrunn*, *Warmbrunn*, *Schmiedeberg*, etc.

a. *Hirschberg, Schmiedeberg, and Warmbrunn.*

Distances. From Hirschberg to Schmiedeberg 9 M., Hirschberg to Warmbrunn 4 M., Warmbrunn to Hermsdorf 2¼ M., ascent of the Kynast ¾ hr., Hermsdorf to the Josephinenhütte 12 M., Hermsdorf to Schmiedeberg 9 M., Warmbrunn to Schmiedeberg 9 M.

Hirschberg. — **Hotels.** *Preussischer Hof, Thamm's Hotel, both in the Anlagen; *Drei Berge, in the Haupt-Str., R., L., & A. 2¼, B. ½ m.; Weisses Ross, Deutsches Haus, in the market-place; Heerde's, in the Anlagen; *Deutscher Hof, at the station; Bellevue, between the station and town; Goldenes Schwert, in the market-place; Schwan, near the station, unpretending. — *Heerde's Concert Garden; Schura's Bierhalle*, Bahnhof-Str.

Hirschberg (1122 ft.), a station on the 'Schlesische Gebirgs-Bahn' (p. 268), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Zacken*, is an old town with 14,388 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls, and the principal commercial place in the Silesian Mts. Near the station is the *Protestant Church*, covered with a large dome, one of the six churches for which Charles XII. of Sweden stipulated with Emp. Joseph I. at the Altranstädt Convention in 1707; it enjoys a reputation for its admirable acoustic properties. The *Roman Catholic Church* dates from the 14th century. The *Ring*, or market, is enclosed by arcades. To the S. of the town are pretty *Anlagen*, or promenades, extending to the **Cavalierberg* (Felsenkeller; Waldschlösschen).

To the N.W. of the town, at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacken, rises the **Hausberg* (Restaurant), a fine point of view. At the foot of it is the *Railway Viaduct* over the Bober. To the N. of the Hausberg rises the **Helikon* (view), crowned with a small Doric temple. — The *Kreuzberg*, 1½ M. to the S.E., with the country-seat and *Park of Hr. R. Kramsta of Freiburg, affords an extensive view.

A walk up the wild **Boberthal**, or *Sattler Ravine*, on the left bank, will repay the traveller. In the first part of the valley are a number of new factories. After 1½ M. a path ascends to the left to the Helikon. The 'Mirakelbrunnen' is next passed. The finest point, about 3 M. from Hirschberg, is styled *Der Welt Ende*, where the path is compelled to quit the stream and ascend to the left. On the opposite bank are the *Raubschloss* and the *Thurmstein*, a huge mass of rock. We may now return by the Mirakelbrunnen and the Helikon (see above).

From Hirschberg to Schmiedeberg, 9 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 20, 90, 60 pf.). The first station is (4 M.) *Lomnitz*, beyond which we obtain magnificent views of the mountains. — 6 M. *Mittel-Zillerthal* (*Hotel zum Zillerthal), forming with the neighbouring *Hohen-* and *Nieder-Zillerthal* a single community, was founded in 1837 by Protestant emigrants from the Zillerthal in Tyrol. It contains large flax-spinning works belonging to government.

Mittel-Zillerthal is the station for **Erdmannsdorf** (1263 ft.; **Zum Schweizerhaus; Schmidt; Deutsche Reichshalle*), a village 1 M. to the N., with a royal château and park, formerly belonging to General Gneisenau.

In the park is the Russian Pavilion from the Vienna Exhibition, brought hither in 1875. Church designed by Schinkel.

The direct route from Erdmannsdorf to Schmiedeberg leads to the S.E. viâ Buchwald (see below). A detour may, however, be made by the long village of (3 M.) **Fischbach** (**Zur Forelle; Hübner*), with a fine old château, founded in the 14th cent., completed in the 16th, and subsequently restored and embellished by Prince William of Prussia (d. 1851). The interior contains some objects of art, and several family pictures (fee 1 m.). Hence to Schmiedeberg 1½ hr.

To the N. of Fischbach rise the **Falkenberge**, of which both the most southerly, the *Falkenstein* (2126 ft.; reached in 1 hr. from Fischbach), and the slightly higher *Forstberg*, to the N. (first made accessible in 1884), are excellent points of view. To the S.E. of Fischbach rises the (1½ hr.) **Mariannenfels**, a huge group of rocks on the summit of the Fischbacher Gebirge, commanding a fine panorama. On the S. side of the rocks is a gigantic lion in iron, after Rauch.

From Fischbach a road leads viâ *Niederrohrbach* and *Neu-Jannowitz* (or direct from the Mariannenfels) to the **Bolzenschloss* (Inn at the forester's); the imposing ruins of the old castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1643, command an admirable *View of the Katzbach Mts., Jannowitz (p. 270), and the little town of Kupferberg, picturesquely perched on the top of a hill.

9 M. **Schmiedeberg** (1470 ft.; **Preussischer Hof*, with garden commanding a fine view, R., L., & A. 1¾ m., B. 60 pf.; **Goldner Stern; Schwarzes Ross; Goldener Löwe; Deutsches Reich*, unpretending), an old town with 4347 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance up the steep valley of the *Eglitz*. Down to the 16th cent. it was an important mining place, and it was afterwards the centre of the Silesian linen manufacture. Mining for magnetic iron-ore has recently been again carried on, and there are manufactories of carpets, wax-cloth, and other articles. Picturesque environs, with a number of villas and châteaux. Sleighs may be obtained here at the Preussischer Hof for the favourite winter-pastime of sleighing to and from the Grenzbauden (ascent 2 hrs., descent 10-20 min.), a species of 'tobogganing' or 'coasting' on a large scale.

At *Buchwald* (Brewery), 2 M. to the N., on the road from Schmiedeberg, or from Erdmannsdorf, to Fischbach, there is a château with a beautiful park; the 'Warte' commands a fine view (key kept by gardener).

An admirable prospect is obtained from the '*Buche*' (Restaurant), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Schmiedeberg, on the old road to Landeshut. A path diverging to the left from this road, ¾ M. farther on, leads to (2½ M. the **Friesensteine** (3261 ft.), which also command a fine view. On the second group of rocks is a circular hollow, once perhaps used for pagan sacrificial rites.

From Hirschberg to Warmbrunn, 4 M.; omnibus, starting from the station and the market-place, almost hourly in summer (40 pf.; to Hermsdorf 70 pf.). The road on the right bank of the *Zacken* ascends the industrious *Hirschberg Valley*, inhabited chiefly by weavers, and passes through *Kunersdorf* and *Herischdorf*.

Warmbrunn. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de Prusse; *Schwarzer Adler; Schneekoppe, D. 1 m. 25 pf.; Breslauer Hof; Schwarzes Ross; Rosengarten; Victoria; Stadt London; *Preussische Krone (hôtel garni). Also numerous *Lodging Houses* (*Langes Haus, R. 9-24 m. per week; Fortuna, R. from 5 m.). *Private Lodgings* 6-30 m. per week and upwards.

Restaurants (beer). *Kursaal*, table-d'hôte 1 m. 75 pf.; *Rosengarten*,

in the Schloss-Platz; *Warmbrunner Brauerei*, on the road to Hermsdorf. — **Café** at the confectioner's in the Kursaal, with reading-room.

Carriages: To Agnetendorf, with one horse 5, with two 6 m.; to Buchwald, 6 or 9 m.; Erdmannsdorf, 4 or 6 m.; Fischbach, 6 or 9 m.; Hermsdorf 2½-3½ m.; Hirschberg Rail. Stat., 3 or 5 m.; Josephinen-Hütte, 6 or 9 m.; Krummhübel 6 or 9; Stonsdorf 3 or 5; Seidorf 4 or 6; Schreiberhau 4½ or 6; Schmiedeberg 6 or 9 m.; somewhat more if any stay is made.

Warmbrunn (1128 ft.), a pleasant watering-place, visited by 2000 patients annually, lies in a fertile district on both banks of the Zacken, near the N. slopes of the Giant Mts. The thermal springs (86-104° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin disease, have been known since the end of the 12th century. Since 1401 the place has been the property of the Counts Schaffgotsch, whose handsome *Schloss* was erected in 1784-89. The *Probstei* contains their library of 60,000 vols. and a fine collection of coins, weapons, and minerals (open daily, except Sun., 9-11 and 3-5). The *Schloss-Park* is open on Tues. and Frid., 2-7 o'clock. The beautiful *Promenades* extend as far as Herischdorf, ⅓ M. distant, and are flanked with the *Theatre*, the *Cursaal*, the '*Gallerie*', and numerous shops, in which cut glass and polished stones are the most attractive wares. The *Weihrichsberg* (1161 ft.), ¼ hr. to the S.W., and the **Scholzenberg* (1356 ft.), ¼ hr. to the E., are two of the finest points of view (Restaurants).

To Reibnitz (p. 270) post-omnibus twice daily in ¾ hr.

From Warmbrunn the omnibus usually goes on to (2 M.) —

Hermsdorf. — **Hotels.** *Tietze's Hotel, R., L., & A. 2½ m., B; 70 pf.; *Verein, whence the omnibuses start, R. 1½ m.; Deutsche Krone-Weisser Löwe; Zum Kynast; *Goldener Stern, unpretending; Schnabel's; Peschke's; all generally crowded in the height of summer. — Private apartments also to be had.

Guide to the Kynast 1½ m., to the Bismarckshöhe 2½ m.; for a chair, each porter 2 m. and 3 m.

Hermsdorf (1312 ft.), 2 M. to the S.W. of Warmbrunn, a beautifully-situated village with a château of Count Schaffgotsch, is an admirable starting-point for excursions. On a wooded height above it rises the well-preserved ruin of ***Kynast** (2028 ft.), founded in 1292, and destroyed by lightning in 1675. A legend attaching to the castle forms the subject of a ballad of Körner. The beautiful but heartless Kunigunde vowed to marry none but the knight who should first ride round the parapet of the castle. Many made the attempt, but were precipitated into the abyss below. At last one with whom she herself fell in love succeeded in his daring feat, but instead of claiming his prize, he administered a stern reproof and departed. Beautiful view of the Hirschberg valley from the tower (10 pf.). As the carriage-road (1 hr.) is destitute of shade, the ascent to the castle is best made by the path which leads to the left from the upper part of the village and mounts on the N. side of the hill (¾ hr.; guide unnecessary; Restaurant at the inner gate of the castle). We descend to the *Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from the *Heerdberg* (2165 ft.; ascent ¾ hr.) towards the S. A plea-

sant path leads through the woods round the Heerdberg to *Agnetendorf* (see below) in 3/4 hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Zum freundlichen Hain), 3¾ M. to the W. of Warmbrunn, and 3 M. from Hermsdorf, are the **Biebersteine**, an imposing group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosse Biberstein* (125 ft.; evening-light best). Guide from Petersdorf (see below) to the Bibersteine 1½ m.

From **Agnetendorf** (**Deutscher Kaiser; Beyer*), situated in a pleasant valley, 2¼ M. to the S. of Hermsdorf, the ***Bismarckshöhe** (2231 ft.; Inn), an excellent point of view, may be reached in 3/4 hr., or from Hermsdorf direct in 1¼ hr. — Near it is the *Säbrich*, another fine point. — The *Schneegruben*, *Thurmstein*, *Peterbaude*, etc., see p. 278. — From the Bismarckshöhe a good road (the beginning of which we must have pointed out to us) leads in 2 hrs. to *Schreiberhau* (see below). After about 3¾ M. a path diverges on the right at a finger-post to (1½ M.) the *Kochelfall* (see below), whence we may either return by the same way or strike the (½ M.) high-road between Petersdorf and Schreiberhau and follow it (see below).

A path leaving Petersdorf (see below) at the Kochelfall Inn leads N.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Moltkefelsen* (1800 ft.; Restaurant), which command a beautiful view in the direction of Hermsdorf.

From Hermsdorf the post-road (diligence twice daily) ascends the picturesque valley of the Zacken to (2½ M.) **Petersdorf** (*Kronprinz; Preussler's; Wittwer's; *Goldener Stern*, with a garden and baths; **Zum Kochelfall*, at the end of the village), with glass-polishing and glass-staining works. At the 'Trinkhalle', 1 M. above the Kochelfall Inn, a path to the left leads through a pretty, wooded valley to the (10 min.) *Kochelfall*, a cascade 39 ft. in height (comp. p. 272; a walk of 2 hrs. from Hermsdorf). The road then leads through the straggling village of **Schreiberhau**, the 3600 inhab. of which maintain themselves by linen-weaving and glass-polishing. Numerous inns and lodging-houses on the road-side: among them the *Gasthof zum Zackelfall* (2050 ft.), with post-office; the *Marienthal Inn;* beyond it, **König's Hotel*, the *Weissbachhof* (with baths), and the *Gasthof zum Waldschlösschen*, with a pretty view, on the way to the Hochstein (see below). The *Gasthaus zur Josephinenhütte* (2428 ft.), on the road, 3/4 M. beyond König's Hotel and about 12 M. from Hermsdorf, is the headquarters of guides and porters for the Koppe. The Josephinenhütte, the largest of the glass-houses of Schreiberhau, belongs to Count Schaffgotsch (open 9-12 and 3-6). Near it rises the *Rabenstein*, a lofty rock.

The **Zackelfall*, a fall of the *Zackerle*, 80 ft. in height, framed in beautiful forest scenery, 3/4 M. to the S. of the Josephinenhütte, is reached by a good road. The best view of the fall, which is one of the finest in the Giant Mts., is obtained from beneath (Restaurant, with beds). Route to the Neue Schlesische Baude, see p. 277.

To the N.W. of the Josephinenhütte rises the **Hochstein** (3543 ft.), ascended in 1 hr., an excellent point of view (rustic inn). Guide 2 m.; chair, for each porter 3½ m. — Ascent from Hermsdorf direct, 4 hrs.

The road beyond the Josephinenhütte ascends to a height of 2460 ft., crosses the Austrian frontier, and leads by *Neuwelt* (8 M. from Schreiberhau; Gasthof Rübezahl), and (10 M.) *Tannwald* to (15½ M.) *Reichenberg* (p. 284). — A pleasant walk through wood leads from Neuwelt to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Elbfallbaude* (p. 278) viâ the *Mummel* and *Pantsche Falls* (p. 278).

Stonsdorf (1247 ft.), $2^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. of Warmbrunn, a village with a château and brewery of Prince Reuss, lies at the base of the granite *Prudelberg* (1535 ft.), which may be ascended in 20 minutes. On the *Stangenberg* (1591 ft.), a pine-clad hill, $^3/_4$ hr. to the S.W. of Stonsdorf, rises the **Heinrichsburg*, a tower commanding an admirable view. At the foot of the Stangenberg on the W. lies the hamlet of *Merzdorf*, 3 M. from Warmbrunn.

Near Merzdorf, to the S.W., lies **Giersdorf** (*Zum Hohlen Stein*, in the upper part of the village; **Rüffer*, *Ramsch*, *Brewery*, in the lower), 2 M. from Warmbrunn; and almost adjoining it is the straggling village of *Hain*. The picturesque **Hainfall* in the valley of the *Mittelwasser* is $1^1/_2$ M. above Hain. Near it a fine point of view and a restaurant. Higher up are some remarkable rock-formations, called the *Semmeljunge* (view), the *Thumpsahütte*, etc.

Seidorf (1197 ft.; **Zur Schneekoppe; Brewery*), where the roads from Warmbrunn and Hermsdorf unite, $3^3/_4$ M. from each of these places, and $5^1/_4$ M. from Schmiedeberg, lies to the S. of Merzdorf, and is one of the starting-points for the Koppe (p. 279; guide to the Anna-Capelle $1^1/_2$ m., to Kirche Wang 3 m.). From Seidorf we reach the *Anna-Capelle* (2083 ft.), built in 1481, in $^1/_2$ hr. (service on the Sun. after St. Ann's Day, July 26th); near it are a *Curhaus* for consumptives, erected in 1884, and a forester's house affording refreshments. Just beyond the latter is a narrow forest-path, leading to the (1 M.) **Kräbersteine*, on the N.W. slope of the *Kräberberg;* the last rock, the top of which is made accessible by steps, commands a picturesque view.

From Seidorf the road leads to the E. to *Arnsdorf* (Ende's Gasthof; Scholtz's Restaurant; Brewery), with a ruined castle and a château of the 17th cent., prettily situated on the *Lomnitz;* then to *Steinseiffen* and to *Schmiedeberg*, see p. 274.

b. *The Hochgebirge.*

Distances. From the Josephinenhütte to the Schneegrubenbaude 3 hrs., Riesenbaude $4^1/_2$ hrs., Koppe $^3/_4$ hr.; from Agnetendorf to the Schneegrubenbaude 4 hrs.; from Seidorf to the Riesenbaude 6 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg to Krummhübel $1^1/_2$ hr., thence to the Riesenbaude 3 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg direct to the Koppe 4 hrs.; from Johannisbad to the Koppe 6-7 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Koppe $7^1/_2$-8 hrs.; from the Josephinenhütte to Hohenelbe $6^1/_2$-7 hrs.

From the Josephinenhütte to the Koppe, 9 hours. The path ascends by the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Zackelfall* (p. 276), crosses a bridge (2336 ft.), and ascends the new and excellent path to the (1 hr.) *Neue Schlesische Baude* (3976 ft.; a small inn, poor). From the *Pferdekopfsteine*, $^3/_4$ M. farther on (easy path), a good view is obtained. Leaving the *Reifträger* (4459 ft.) to the left, the path then ascends past some curious groups of rock, called the (25 min.) *Sausteine* (right), and (10 min.) *Kässteine* or *Quarksteine* (left), crosses the path from the Alt-Schlesische Baude to Ober-Rochlitz, and then

skirts the S. side of the *Spitzberg*. After 25 min. more (finger-post) we may quit the straight path leading to the right of the *Veilchenkoppe* (also called *Veilchenspitze* or *Veigelstein*) to the (1/2 hr.) Schneegrubenbaude, and diverge to the right to the (1/4 hr.) *Elbbrunnen*, one of the sources of the Elbe, and thence towards the S. to the (1/4 hr.) **Elbfall*, 145 ft. in height (good accommodation in the Elbfallbaude). About 1/4 hr. farther is the *Pantsche Fall*, which descends in several leaps from a height of 800 ft., and 2 hrs. beyond it Spindelmühl, see p. 281.

From the Elbbrunnen we may proceed direct, with a guide, to the *Pantsche Fall*, and thence to the Elbfall. By this route we come suddenly upon a striking view of the 'Sieben Gründe' (p. 281), which by the other route are disclosed gradually.

From the Elbfall we ascend the left bank of the brook by an excellent new path (the older path is shorter but very bad) to the (35 min.) **Schneegrubenbaude* (4888 ft.; a fair inn), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gullies upwards of 1000 ft. in depth. View of the Hirschberg Valley, beyond the abyss, and of Silesia as far as the Zobten near Breslau; still finer view from *Rübezahl's Kanzel* ('Number Nip's Pulpit'), a lofty rock close behind the Baude.

From the Schneegrubenbaude we proceed to the left, passing the Grosse Schneegrube, to the (20 min.) *Hohe Rad* (4941 ft.), commanding a fine *View. Steep descent on the E. side by a good new path in 20 min. (ascent 1/2 hr.). The path then follows the crest of the mountains, leaving the *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4672 ft.) on the left, and passing the *Mannstein*, the *Mädelsteine*, and the *Vogelsteine*, and in 1 1/2 hr. reaches the **Peterbaude* (4100 ft.; telegraph-office), a mountain-inn, commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. (Descent from the Peterbaude to the left to Agnetendorf, or to the right to Spindelmühl, 1 1/2 hr.) It then descends to the left into the *Mädelwiese*, a marshy hollow, and reaches the (25 min.; ascent 40 min.) **Spindlerbaude* (3937 ft.), an inn (good Hungarian wine) on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4731 ft.). [Descent hence to Spindelmühl 1 1/4 hr.]. The path on the N. side of the latter leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Mittagstein*, a granite rock about 40 ft. in height, on the N. slope of the *Lähnberg*, or *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), commanding a fine view towards Silesia. We next pass the deeply imbedded *Grosse Teich*, and the *Kleine Teich*, in which trout abound (leaving the *Wiesenbaude* to the right), and traverse the *Koppenplan*, clothed with the dwarf pine, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Riesenbaude* (4563 ft.), a small inn (bed 1 m., shakedown 50 pf.) at the foot of the barren summit of the Koppe. A new path, protected by walls, at the beginning of which a magnificent view is obtained of the Melzergrund to the left and the Riesengrund (p. 281) to the right, ascends hence in numerous windings to the summit (1/2 hr., descent 20 min.).

From Agnetendorf (p. 276) to the Koppe, 5-6 hours. We may either follow the telegraph-wires to (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Peterbaude* and take the path

ascending thence (see above); or, at a point ½ hr. beyond Agnetendorf, where the just-named path ascends to the right, we keep straight on through the woods to (2 hrs.) *Hain* (p. 277), take a guide thence to the *Brotbaude*, and then ascend by *Kirche Wang* and *Schlingelbaude*, skirting the right side of the *Grosse Teich* (2½ hrs.). — Another picturesque, but longer and more fatiguing route (8-9 hrs.) ascends the *Tiefe Graben*, the wooded valley of a brook rising in the Agnetendorfer Schneegrube, passes the *Thurmstein* (2165 ft.), and then the (2 hrs.) *Korallensteine* (2756 ft.), a wild group of rocks on the N. slope of the Kleine Sturmhaube. The *Agnetendorfer*, or *Schwarze Schneegrube* is next passed, and in 1½ hr. the above-described path to the Riesenkamm is reached. Thence to the Koppe, see above.

From Seidorf (p. 277) to the Koppe, 6 hours. To the Anna-Capelle and the Kräbersteine (p. 277), ¾ hr. From the latter we return to the finger-post, and then skirt the hill-side till we reach the main path, which ascends direct from the chapel. In ¾ hr. more we reach the *Brotbaude* (refreshments), at the junction of the paths from Arnsdorf and from Schmiedeberg by Krummhübel. The path then leads to the right to (10 min.) **Kirche Wang* (2903 ft.), the parish-church of the straggling village of *Brückenberg* (*Zum Deutschen Kaiser, near the parsonage, R., L., & A. 1 m.), a good example of the curious Norwegian 'Stavekirken', or timber-churches, purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844, and transferred hither from its original site in Thelemarken in Norway (sacristan 50 pf.). Tower, school, and parsonage new. The churchyard, the inn, and the *Katzenstein*, ¼ M. above Wang, afford fine views.

By the entrance to the parsonage the path ascends in 40 min., past *Rübezahl's Kegelbahn* ('Number Nip's Skittle Alley'), where it joins the direct path from Seidorf, to the *Schlingelbaude* (3478 ft.), another small inn (poor). A little to the right are the *Drei Steine*, rocky pinnacles on the top of the mountain. Then (10 min.) two bridges over the outlets of the Grosse and Kleine Teich, whence the (½ hr.) *Hampelbaude* (4117 ft.; well spoken of) is visible on its green plateau.

From the Hampelbaude we ascend for 25 min. on the *Stirndl* to the *Koppenplan*, on which, 25 min. farther, is the *Riesenbaude*, at the base of the Koppe (see p. 280).

From Schmiedeberg (p. 274) to the Koppe by *Krummhübel*, 5 hours. A broad road leads from Schmiedeberg to the S.W. by *Steinseiffen* in 1½ hr. to *Krummhübel* (*Zum Goldenen Frieden; Zur Schneekoppe; Gerichtskretscham; *Zum Waldhaus, on the road to Kirche Wang), a favourite summer-resort, formerly the principal seat of the 'Laboranten', or herb and medicine vendors of the Giant Mts., who trace their descent from two fugitive medical students from Prague. ('Pudel' is an aromatic liqueur manufactured here.) In a ravine below the village is the **Alexandrinen-Bad.* Excursions may be made from Krummhübel to the romantic Melzergrund (there and back 4 hrs.), the Anna-Capelle and the Kräbersteine (2½-3 hrs.), Kirche Wang (2 hrs.), and the Eulengrund (2½-3 hrs.). — The Koppe may be ascended from Krummhübel in 3-3½ hrs., by the *Gehänge* (somewhat steep) and the Hampelbaude (see above); or by the

Eulengrund and the *Schwarze Koppe* (3½ hrs.); or by *Wolfshau* (Gasthaus Mariensruh) to the *Forstbauden* (refreshments) and the **Tabaksweg* (4 hrs.); or, lastly, by *Wang* and the *Schlingelbaude* (see above), in 3½ hrs. (guide unnecessary; numerous finger-posts).

From Schmiedeberg direct to the Koppe by the Schmiedeberger Kamm, with guide, 4 hours. (The construction of a mountain railway is contemplated.) The path ascends to *Ober-Schmiedeberg* and *Arnsberg*, passes the Anna-Capelle (p. 277) on a hill to the right, then turns to the right, and ascends the *Mordhöhe* and the slopes of the *Forstkamm*, chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the *Grenzbauden* (3432 ft.; *Hübner; *Göder), 2 hrs. below the summit (good Hungarian wine). The vegetation becomes scantier as the summit is approached. Steep ascent to the *Schwarze Koppe* (4629 ft.), then an almost level stretch for ½ hr., and finally another steep ascent of ¼ hr. to the summit.

From Johannisbad (p. 285) to the summit we have a choice of two routes. By the first (6-7 hrs.) we ascend the N. slope of the valley, past the finger-post, to the Waldhaus (p. 285), and then follow the valley of the *Aupa* to (4 M.) *Marschendorf* (Zum Platz; Schremmer's Restaurant), the first houses of which almost adjoin Freiheit (p. 285). Count Aichelburg possesses a château here. Post-conveyance from Freiheit to Marschendorf daily. The valley contracts, and at the entrance to the village of (1½ M.) *Dunkelthal* (Brauhof) forks, the right branch leading to *Albendorf* and the *Grenzbauden*. Our road leads to the left, passing a large glass-house, and enters a more sombre part of the valley (to the S. the *Aichelburg*, a small tower built in 1861). 1½ M. *Kreuzschenke* (route to Klein-Aupa, see below). The road to the left is continued to *Gross-Aupa* (*Post), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hill-side. In ½ hr. more we reach *Petzer*, the highest part of Gross-Aupa, where the road terminates (carr. to this point 4-5 m.). Refreshments and chair-porters at the Petzerkretscham. (A little above diverges the road leading across the Geiergucke to Spindelmühl; see p. 281). Then a steep ascent leads to the right through the grand **Riesengrund*, or *Aupagrund* (Gasthof zur Bergschmiede, at the foot of the hill), which descends abruptly from the Schneekoppe. The path passes between the remains of two large landslips caused by a rain-spout on July 17th, 1882. The Aupa, pouring over the cliff to the N. in divided and scanty runlets, here forms the so-called Aupa Fall. In 2 hrs. from Petzer we reach the *Riesenbaude* (4568 ft.); thence to the Koppe, see p. 279.

[At the Kreuzschenke (see above) a road diverges to the right and leads through the pretty valley of the Kleine Aupa to *Klein-Aupa* (Zur Mohrenmühle, unpretending; carr. to this point in 2 hrs., 5 m. and fee) and (1¼ hr.) the Grenzbauden (see above).]

The second route (7 hrs.) ascends the (2½ hrs.) **Schwarze Berg* (4130 ft.) with the *Schwarzschlagbaude*, commanding fine views of the mountains and the Bohemian plain. We then descend to the *Bohnenwiesbaude*, pass the *Töpferbaude* and the *Fuchsbaude*, and follow the long ridge of the *Fuchsberg*, which affords an admirable view of the Riesengrund and the precipitous S.W. side of the Koppe. Thence by the **Geiergucke* (descent through the *Lange Grund* to *Spindelmühl*, see p. 281) and the *Brunnenberg* to the *Wiesenbaude* and the *Riesenbaude* (4 hrs.); thence to the top, see p. 279.

The **Schneekoppe**, or **Riesenkoppe** (5262 ft.), the highest mountain in N. or Central Germany, is a blunted cone of granite, covered with fragments of gneiss and mica-slate. The chapel on the summit, erected at the end of the 17th cent., stands on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia. Divine service performed here once a year

(10th Aug.). Close to the chapel is the **Koppenhaus* (bed 2, shake-down 1 m.; travellers are awakened to view the sunrise, which, however, is seldom clear), with post and telegraph office; a second *Inn*, built on the Bohemian side of the Koppe, belongs to the same landlord.

View extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire Hirschberg Valley; E. Schweidnitz, Zobten, Breslau, Eule, Silberberg, Schneeberg, Heuscheuer; S.W. the Weisse Berg near Prague; W. the Milleschauer near Teplitz; N.W. the Landskrone near Görlitz. To the S.W. we obtain a most imposing view of the *Aupagrund* or *Riesengrund*, descending 2000 ft. almost perpendicularly (see above); to the N. the *Melzergrund*. Fields of snow are often seen on the mountain in spring.

From the Josephinenhütte by Spindelmühl to the Wiesenbaude 6 hrs., and to Hohenelbe 7 hrs. (from Spindelmühl to Hohenelbe route practicable for carriages). — To the *Elbfall* 3 hrs., see p. 278. A good new path leads to the right from the Elbfallbaude along the slope of the *Krkonosch* (4623 ft.) into the **Elbgrund;* on the right rises the *Kesselkoppe* (4705 ft.). It then turns to the left, skirting the Riesenkamm, which is rent and fissured by the *Sieben Gründe*, and follows the course of the *Elbseiffen*. Near the confluence of this stream with the *Weisswasser*, a brook descending from the Sieben Gründe, the path unites with that coming from the Peterbaude (p. 278) and turns towards the S.W. At (3/4 M.) the *Mädelstegbaude* is a toll-gate (each pers. 4 pf.); then 3/4 M. farther —

Spindelmühl (2657 ft.; **Richter's Inn*, near the church, fine view; *Zur Spindelmühle*, with baths, same proprietor; *Villa Marienwarte*, with garden, below; *Ellerbach's Inn; Wiesenhaus; Deutscher Kaiser, Sonne, Harrachscher Gasthof*, the last three on the right bank of the Elbe), a favourite summer-resort. At the S. end of the village the Elbe is joined by the *St. Peterseiffen*, on which, 3/4 M. farther up, lies the village of *St. Peter*. The route now ascends the S. slope of the *Ziegenrücken*, to the right of the *Heuschober*, and affords a picturesque view of the W. valleys of the *Brunnberg* (5118 ft.). After 3 hrs. we reach the *Wiesenbaude* (4510 ft.; Inn), whence we follow the stakes to the (1/4 hr.) path on the mountain crest leading in 1/4 hr. more to the *Riesenbaude* (see p. 280). — Another route from Spindelmühl ascends by the Elbe to the point where the united waters of the Sieben Gründe force their way through the ridge, crosses the bridge to the right, and follows the right bank of the *Weisswasser*. A few hundred feet above us, 3/4 hr. from Spindelmühl, is the lonely but magnificently situated *Leierbaude* (good accommodation at moderate charges); steep ascent hence in 1 hr. to the Spindlerbaude (see p. 278.) After 1/2 hr. we ascend steeply to the left to the *Teufelswiese*, above which we obtain the finest view of the surrounding mountains, and proceed thence viâ the *Scharfenbaude* to the *Riesenbaude* (4 hrs.). Practised walkers taking the above-mentioned path to the left may proceed by a fatiguing but interesting route along the bank of the *Weisswasser* to the *Wiesenbaude*.

Those who wish to go direct from Spindelmühl to the Aupa-Thal (5 hrs.) follow the road that diverges above Richter's Inn and leads to *St. Peter*. Beyond this village the route gently ascends the wild and romantic *Lange Grund* to the (2 hrs.) crest of the N. spur of the *Brunnberg* (see above), which forms the watershed between the Aupa and the tributaries of the Elbe. The *Geiergucke*, at the top, commands a charming view of the Aupa-Thal. The *Zehgrund* now remains on the right, while the path follows the slopes on the left to the *Richterbauden*, the (1 1/2 hr.) *Petzerkretscham*, and (1/2 hr.) the Post Inn at *Gross-Aupa* (p. 280).

By following the course of the Elbe to the S. from Spindelmühl we reach *Hackelsdorf*, *Oberhohenelbe*, and (3 hrs.) *Hohenelbe* (p. 285).

c. *Rocks of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf.*

From Schmiedeberg (p. 274), carriage and pair in 6-7 hrs. (15 m. and fee). A good new road leads viâ the *Landeshuter Kamm* (fine retrospects) to (10 M) *Landeshut* (p. 286); thence to (1 hr.) *Grüssau* (p. 286) and (1 hr. more) *Schömberg* (Deutscher Kaiser; Brewery, in the market-place), where the road from Liebau (see below) joins our route. Crossing the Bohemian frontier, we next reach (3/4 hr.) *Liebenau.* (Pedestrians save an hour by taking the path to the right beside the tavern at the beginning of the village.) Beyond the (3/4 hr.) straggling village of *Merkelsdorf* the road divides, the right branch leading to (3/4 hr.) *Adersbach*, the left to *Buchwaldsdorf* and (3/4 hr.) *Weckelsdorf.* Adersbach is 3 M. from Weckelsdorf, which lies 1 1/2 M. from the station of the same name. Diligence, see below.

From Liebau (p. 286) to *Schömberg*, 1 1/2 M., diligence twice daily in 1 1/4 hr.; from Schömberg on, see above.

From Friedland (p. 289). The road crosses the Bohemian frontier immediately beyond the town, and unites with that from Schömberg at (3 1/2 M.) *Merkelsdorf* (see above).

From Trautenau (p. 285), diligence once daily in 5 1/4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr.) by (6 1/2 M.) *Qualisch* and *Adersbach* to (15 M.) *Weckelsdorf* and (16 1/2 M.) the station of that name (p. 290).

***Adersbach Rocks.** — Zur Felsenstadt, at the entrance to the rocks, tolerable, R., L., & A. 1 1/2 m., B. 35 pf.; Kasper's Hotel. — Admission 1 m. or 50 kr. each person; guide, without whom no one is permitted to enter, 50 kr. for one person, parties in proportion. Several small fees are expected at various points among the rocks, so that the traveller should be provided with 10 and 20 pf. pieces. — The temperature among the rocks is much lower than outside.

The *Adersbach Rocks*, resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very curious. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the action of water, leaving the more indestructible portions standing. These rocks, thousands in number, several of them 180 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance (sugar-loaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). The path is often so narrow that visitors must walk in single file. A silvery brook traverses this labyrinth, issuing in a waterfall 40 ft. high from a little lake, to which a flight of steps ascends. Part of the exploration, which occupies about 2 hrs. in all, is carried out by boat. At the egress an echo is awakened by triumpet-blasts and shots (1 m. or 60 pf.). — Near *Radowenz*, 7 M. to the S.W. of Adersbach, is a 'Fossil Forest' discovered by Prof. Göppert of Breslau.

The ***Weckelsdorf Rocks** (*Zum Eisenhammer*, fair, R., L., & A. 1 1/2 m.; *Zur Felsenstadt*, well spoken of), adjoining those of Adersbach on the E. (2 1/4 M. from the Adersbach inn), are still more imposing. Fees for admission, etc., the same as at the Adersbach Rocks. Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names (cathedral, burial-vault, etc.). The finest point is the grand 'Cathedral', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the Neue Felsenstadt, with the 'Amphitheatre', the 'Valley of Jehoshaphat' (or 'Annathal'), and 'Siberia'. A visit to these rocks occupies 2-2 1/2 hrs. — Weckelsdorf has a

ZITTAU
FRIEDLAND
REICHENBERG
KRATZAU
GROTTAU
GABEL
WARNSDORF
Reichenau
Reibersdorf
Türchau
Mergthal
Schönbach
Seifersdorf
Kriesdorf
Christofsgrund
Ringelshain
Pankratz
Weisskirchen
Oybin
Lückendorf
Hochwald
Jeschken
Einsiedel
Raspenau
Dittersbach
Neundf.
Kunnersdorf
Lindenau
Spitzcunnersdorf
L A U S I T Z E R
I S E R G E B.
G E B.
1: 250.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles

station (Restaurant) on the Chotzen, Nachod, and Braunau railway (p. 290), 2½ M. distant (omn.).

The *Heuscheuer*, see p. 290; carriage from Weckelsdorf to the foot of the Maria Stern in 2-2½ hrs., fare 8-10 m.; carriage from Adersbach to Carlsberg (p. 290) in 6-7 hrs., fare 20 m.

40. From Zittau to Trautenau by Reichenberg.

96 M. Railway. To *Reichenberg* in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 70, 2 m., 1 m. 30 pf.); from Reichenberg to *Alt-Paka* in 2¾ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 67, 2 fl. 75, 1 fl. 83 kr.); thence to *Trautenau-Parschnitz* in 1¾ hr. (fares 2 fl. 89, 2 fl. 16, 1 fl. 45 kr., Austrian currency).

Zittau. — **Hotels.** *Sonne, R. 1½ m., A. 40 pf., D. 1¾ m.; *Engel, both in the market-place; *Sächsischer Hof; Hütter's Hotel, near the station; Weintraube, Bahnhof-Str.

Restaurants. *Rathskeller*, in the Rathhaus (wine); *Brauhaus*, Bahnhof-Str., with garden.

Cab from the station to the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m.; box 20 pf. — One-horse carr. to the Oybin 5½ m. for ½ day; 8 m. for a whole day; two-horse carr. 9 or 12 m.; to the Oybin, Jonsdorf, and the Lausche 9 m. or 13½ m.

Zittau (800 ft.), a manufacturing town with 23,170 inhab., one of the principal cotton-spinning places in Saxony, is situated in a fertile district on the bank of the *Mandau*, near its confluence with the *Neisse*. In 1757, after the battle of Kollin, the town was occupied by the Prussians, and was almost entirely reduced to ashes in consequence of the bombardment by the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The large reservoir of the town water-works is conspicuous as we quit the station. Handsome *Rathhaus*, erected in 1844. The *Church of St. John*, near the market-place, was re-erected in 1834-37; view from the tower. Part of the church of *SS. Peter and Paul* (slender tower), restored in 1882, is fitted up as a *Museum of Antiquities* (adm. Wed. & Sat., 2-4). The *Joanneum*, with a good fresco by Dietrich, contains the gymnasium and the commercial school (adm. 30 pf., 2-5 pers. 50 pf., 6-10 pers. 1 m.). Opposite is the new *Post Office*, behind which is the *Stadtbad*. The *Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, affords a good survey of the Neisse Viaduct (see below).

About 6 M. to the S. of Zittau rises the Oybin (comp. Map, p. 329), the road to which traverses the long village of *Olbersdorf*, passing the *Wittigschenke*, a clean inn at its upper end. Beyond this point we may quit the road and follow a footpath to the right, which leads through the wood, passing the *Hungerbrunnen* and crossing the *Pferdeberg*, to the Oybin; or we may keep to the road for a short distance farther, and turn to the right into the cool and picturesque *Hausgrund*, whence easy paths with steps lead up to the Oybin. Fine view of the hill as we approach. The **Oybin** (1680 ft.) is a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a bee-hive, and crowned with the highly-picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1545 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire in 1577 and 1681. A small *Museum* of Oybin antiquities occupies the former hall of the castle, to the left, a little below the summit (open daily 9-7, Sun. 8-7.30; 25 pf.). The church of 1384, with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful

tracery, is the best preserved part of the monastery. The tower affords a picturesque view. Ancient tombstones in the churchyard. *Inn* adjacent. At the base of the hill is the scattered village of *Oybin* (Kretscham; Dürrling), with a number of villas of Zittau manufacturers.

Opposite the Oybin, to the E., rises the (3/4 hr.) *Töpfer* (1870 ft.; Bär's Restaurant, rustic), another height with grotesque sandstone rocks. The direct route to it from Zittau diverges from the road to the left, 1/2 hr. before the Oybin is reached.

The *Lausche (2595 ft), 2 hrs. to the W. of the Oybin, 3 hrs. from Zittau (guide advisable, 1-1 1/2 m.), is the highest point of the range of hills which separates Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect, embracing the whole of Lusatia and the Saxon Switzerland, the Teplitz and Bohemian Mts. (as far as Prague), the Iserkamm, the Tafelfichte, and the Giant Mts. The *Inn at the top stands half in Saxony, half in Bohemia.

The **Hochwald** (2455 ft), 1 hr. to the S. of the Oybin, a height easily ascended, is another good point of view (*Inn at the top; guide 1-1 1/2 m.). A picturesque path leads from the Hochwald through the *Nonnenklunzen* (refreshments), a labyrinth of rocks, to the Lausche.

Böhmisch-Friedland, 14 M. to the E. of Zittau (diligence daily), see p. 269.

Branch-railway from Zittau to the manufacturing villages of 7 1/2 M.) *Reichenau* and (8 M.) *Markersdorf*.

Passengers' luggage is examined by Austrian custom-house officers at Zittau. The train now crosses the great **Neisse Viaduct*, 1/2 M. in length, supported by 34 arches, 72 ft. above the stream. The pleasant valley of the Neisse is then ascended. 4 M. *Grottau;* 10 M. *Kratzau;* to the right a view of the *Jeschken* (3173 ft.).

17 M. **Reichenberg** *(Rail. Restaurant; *Goldener Löwe; Union)*, the largest town in Bohemia after Prague, is a cloth-making place, with 28,090 inhabitants. The *Kreuzkirche* contains an old altar-piece, Mary and the Child (Dürer?). *Schloss* and *Rathhaus* of the 16th century. New *Protestant Church*. A new *German Theatre* was opened here in 1883. *Excursion to the Jeschken (see above) and back, half-a-day. — Railway to *Görlitz*, see R. 37.

The line ascends in windings, and at stat. *Langenbruck* reaches the watershed between the Neisse and *Iser*. It then turns to the W. and descends to (27 M.) *Reichenau* (p. 285) and (31 M.) *Liebenau*, two glass-making places. It next descends the *Mohelka Thal* and crosses it, affording picturesque glimpses of **Schloss Sichrow*, the seat of Prince Rohan, built in the English Gothic style, and surrounded by extensive grounds. Beyond stat. *Sichrow* is a tunnel 690 yds. long.

39 M. **Turnau** *(Rail. Restaurant; Sparcassa; Krone*, in the town), a town with 4900 inhab., lies on an eminence on the left bank of the Iser, 1/2 M. from the railway. The modern *Marienkirche* is a fine Gothic edifice. The hydropathic establishment of *Wartenberg* lies 1 1/2 M. to the S.; about 3 M. to the S.E. are situated the ruin of *Waldstein*, the ancestral seat of the celebrated Wallenstein, and the mediæval château of *Gross-Skal* (view from the tower). Farther distant is the ruin of *Trosky*, on two conspicuous rocks. — From Turnau to Prague, 4 hrs., see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

The scenery between Turnau and Eisenbrod is the finest on the line. The train intersects beautiful rock and forest landscapes, at the foot of which flows the impetuous Iser. From stat. *Klein-Skal*, which is grandly situated, an interesting route leads past the castle of that name (among the ruins of which there is a 'Rock Pantheon', with reminiscences of Austrian celebrities), by the ruin of *Friedstein*, and the *Kopainberg* (2161 ft.; *View), direct to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see p. 284). To the left is the château of *Dalimeric*, with its double tower.

The train continues to follow the picturesque valley of the Iser. 49 M. *Eisenbrod*, beyond which four tunnels are traversed; 53 M. *Semil*, with an old château of Prince Rohan, now occupied by the district-authorities. — 63 M. **Alt-Paka** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, a junction, where passengers for Trautenau change carriages. The line to the S.W. leads to *Josefstadt* (p. 287).

75 M. *Starkenbach*, a small manufacturing town with an old Schloss. The church contains a font of 1545. 80½ M. *Pelsdorf*.

Branch Railway from Pelsdorf in 14 min. to **Hohenelbe** (1477 ft.; *Hôtel Bosener; Schwan; Mohr*), a small town pleasantly situated on both banks of the Elbe, on the spurs of the Giant Mts. The small houses with their lofty gables are flanked with arcades borne by wooden columns. The Schloss is surrounded by a fine park. Linen is the staple commodity here. The *Heidelberg* (3120 ft.), which rises above the town, commands a fine view. From Hohenelbe to the Schneekoppe, see p. 281.

86 M. *Arnau;* 88 M. *Kottwitz;* 91 M. *Pilnikau*.

96 M. **Trautenau** *(Union*, at the station; * *Weisses Ross*, in the market-place, R., L., & A. 80 kr.*; Hôtel Stark)*, a town with 9536 inhab., on the *Aupa*, almost entirely rebuilt after the great fire of 1861, is the centre of the Bohemian linen industry. The handsome church, founded in 1283, was rebuilt in the middle of last century. New Synagogue. The Prussians gained a victory over the Austrians in the vicinity in 1866. Several monuments to the slain have been erected on the *Johannisberg*, or *Capellenberg*, ¾ M. to the S. of the town, where the battle raged most fiercely; fine view towards the Giant Mts. The *Gablenzhöhe*, ½ M. distant, is crowned with an iron obelisk.

From Trautenau to *Adersbach* and *Weckelsdorf*, see p. 282.

From Trautenau to Johannisbad. Railway to *Freiheit* (9 M.; fares 55, 41, 28 kr.), ascending the populous and industrious valley of the *Aupa*. Diligence thence to (1½ M.) the pleasant little **Johannisbad** (2065 ft.; **Curhaus; Preussischer Hof; Johannisbad*, R., L., & A. 2 fl.; *Deutsches Haus*, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Stadt Breslau; Goldener Stern;* numerous lodging-houses; *Freundschaftssaal Restaurant*), which is visited by about 2000 guests annually. The alkaline chalybeate spring is beneficial in cases of rheumatism and nervous complaints. The *Ladig*, the *Schubertsmühle*, the wild ravine of the *Klause*, the *Waldhaus*, and the *Blaustein* are the prettiest points in the pleasant environs, all within an hour's walk; while the Giant Mts. afford opportunities for longer excursions (comp. esp. p. 80).

From Trautenau to (3 M.) Parschnitz (p. 287), 3 M., railway in 10 minutes.

41. From Breslau to Liebau and Königgrätz.

122 M. Railway to *Altwasser* in 2¼ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.); from Altwasser to *Liebau* in 1¾ hrs. (fares 3 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 80 pf.); from Liebau to *Königgrätz* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 4 fl., 3 fl., 2 fl.). — Route viâ *Salzbrunn*, 118 M., see R. 42.

From Breslau to (30 M.) *Königszelt* and (41 M.) *Sorgau*, see R. 42.

43½ M. **Altwasser** (1190 ft.; *Villa Nova; Seifert's*), with 8087 inhab., possesses extensive brown-coal mines, porcelain and mirror manufactories, and engine-works. The chalybeate springs, which once made it a popular resort, have been almost entirely exhausted by the mining operations. — Route by Wilhelmshöhe to Salzbrunn, 1½ hr., see p. 289. — The train now passes above the scattered village of *Hermsdorf* by means of a viaduct, and reaches —

46½ M. **Waldenburg** (1385 ft.; **Schwarzes Ross; Gelber Löwe*), a manufacturing town with 12,063 inhab., situated on the *Polsnitz*, the centre of a coal-mining district in the principality of Schweidnitz. Near the station is a large porcelain-manufactory; there are also considerable flax-mills and linen-factories in the vicinity. Excursion to Salzbrunn (p. 288) viâ the *Wetterthurm*, 1 hr. — The line now ascends in a wide curve.

At (49 M.) *Dittersbach* (p. 270) our line joins the Kohlfurt and Glatz railway (R. 38), with which it coincides as far as (61½ M.) *Ruhbank* (p. 270). It then turns to the S. and ascends the valley of the *Bober*, which it repeatedly crosses.

65 M. **Landeshut** *(*Rabe; Drei Berge*, both in the Ring; *Drei Kronen)*, with 6700 inhab., who are occupied in flax-spinning and weaving, lies on the *Bober*. The Protestant church is one of the six 'Gnadenkirchen' (p. 273). In the Ring rises a statue of *Count Stolberg* (d. 1872), once Governor of Silesia, by Pfuhl. In 1760 a body of 10,000 Prussians under Fouqué were defeated here by 31,000 Austrians under Laudon. — Route to *Schmiedeberg*, see p. 282; to *Adersbach*, see p. 282.

At **Grüssau**, 3 M. to the S.E., are the extensive buildings of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1290, suppressed in 1810, and now used as a parsonage and school. The large *Marienkirche*, completed in 1727-35 in the style of the period, contains some interesting ceiling-paintings (especially in the dome), fine carved choir-stalls, and an organ by Engel of Breslau (1737). The Fürstencapelle, behind the high-altar, contains the tombs of Bolko I (founder of the abbey) and Bolko II. of Schweidnitz. The smaller *Church of St. Joseph*, near the Marienkirche, is also worth a visit.

71 M. **Liebau** *(Schmidt's Hotel; Kyffhäuser; Göhler; *Rail. Restaurant)*, with the Austrian custom-house, is a town of 4911 inhab., engaged in weaving and spinning. — From Liebau to Adersbach, see p. 282.

The line follows a defile through which the Prussian army invaded the Austrian dominions in 1866, and soon enters Bohemia. It ascends slightly, crossing the watershed between the Oder and the Elbe, and then descends. 74 M. *Königshan* (branch to *Schatzlar*).

81½ M. *Parschnitz* (*Rail. Restaurant), on the Aupa, the junction for Trautenau, Reichenberg, and Zittau (R. 40). — The train passes through a long tunnel. 89 M. *Schwadowitz*.

99½ M. *Starkotsch* (branch-line to *Wenzelsberg*, 2 M. distant, on the Halbstadt-Chotzen line, p. 290). The line traverses the battle-field of *Nachod*, where the Austrians under Ramming and Archduke Leopold were defeated in several engagements by the Prussians under Steinmetz in 1866. Numerous monuments have been erected to the fallen. The contest was terminated by the capture of (103 M.) *Skalitz*, the station of which was bravely defended by Austrian riflemen.

111 M. **Josefstadt** *(Wessely's Hotel)*, a town and fortress on the Elbe, erected in 1781-87, ¾ M. from the station.

122 M. **Königgrätz** *(Lamm; Ross)*, a fortress on the Elbe, rendered famous by the battle of 3rd July, 1866, which was fought to the W. of the town (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

42. From Breslau to Braunau and Chotzen by Salzbrunn.

118 M. Railway. To *Halbstadt* in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 8 m., 6 m., 4 m.; express 8 m. 70, 6 m. 70, 4 m. 70 pf.); from Halbstadt to *Chotzen* in 2¾-4 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 41, 3 fl. 31, 2 fl. 21 kr.). — As far as Friedland the finest views are generally to the left, beyond it to the right.

Breslau, see p. 258. — 7 M. *Schmolz;* 12½ M. *Canth*. At *Kryblowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., there is a monument to Field-Marshal Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77.

18½ M. *Mettkau*, the station for the *Zobten*, which has for some time been visible on the left. To the right the château of *Borganie*, seat of Count Pinto.

From Mettkau diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. to (8 M.) *Zobten am Berge* (Hirsch), at the base of the Zobten. Near it are *Gorkau* (Inn), prettily situated, with granite quarries, and the small **Rosalienthal* (Inn). A road destitute of shade, and a pleasant, shady, but somewhat steep path lead from Zobten to the (1½ hr.) summit of the **Zobten** (2215 ft.), the finest point of view in Silesia, with a few fragments of an old castle, destroyed in 1471. Down to 1810 the hill belonged to an Augustine monastery founded here in 1108, of which the chapel still remains. Best view from an open space about 300 paces from the chapel.

Stations *Ingramsdorf* and *Saarau*.

30 M. **Königszelt** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction for the *Liegnitz-Frankenstein* railway (R. 44), derives its name (king's tent) from the fact that Frederick the Great occupied a fortified camp near it, at *Bunzelwitz*, in 1761, during the Seven Years' War.

35 M. **Freiburg** (906 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler; *Burg; Schwarzer Bär*), a small town (8348 inhab.) with several linen factories, is prettily situated on the hill-side. On the opposite bank of the *Polsnitz* lies the straggling village of *Polsnitz*. Comp. the *Map*, p. 270.

Pleasant *Excursion to Schloss Fürstenstein. We follow the road through *Polsnitz* and past the (2 M.) *Conradmühle*, and ½ M. farther on, at the cross-roads, ascend to the left to the (20 min.) Schloss. Another route leads by the above-mentioned village of Polsnitz and its prolong-

ations *Hellabach* and *Salzabach* to the (3 M.) *Inn zur Neuen Schweizerei*, a few hundred paces beyond which is the **Alte Schweizerei Restaurant*, both close to the Schloss. — (From *Sorgau* to Fürstenstein, see below.)

***Schloss Fürstenstein**, the residence of the Prince of Pless, charmingly situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellabach* or *Polsnitz*, and surrounded by extensive grounds, is one of the most attractive spots in Silesia. The château, erected in the Renaissance style in the 17th cent., has been entirely altered and sumptuously fitted up by the present proprietor (adm. by application at the superintendent's office in Waldenburg). The tower commands a fine view.

A *Walk through the valley and a visit to the two castles may be accomplished in 2-3 hrs. as follows (or in the reverse direction, starting from the Schweizerei). Beyond the above-named cross-roads we turn to the left (S.), on coming in sight of the Schloss, and then take the first footpath to the right, which leads to the *Schützensitz* (view of Salzbrunn), whence a digression may be made to the right to the (5 min.) *Riesengrab* (*View). We then return to the road and follow a track indicated by stone way-posts, which leads to the **Luisenplatz*, where a beautiful view of the château, the Alte Burg, and the wooded **Fürstensteiner Grund** is enjoyed. Descend hence into the valley, 300 ft. in depth, cross the Hellabach, and ascend to the **Alte Burg**, a small imitation of a mediæval castle. A kind of tournament was held here in 1800 in honour of Frederick William III., on which occasion the prizes were distributed by Queen Louise (castellan 1 m.). Return by the same route into the beautiful valley, and descend the left bank of the Hellabach to (50 min.) the Alte and Neue Schweizerei, or to (20 min.) Nieder-Salzbrunn (see below) and (20 min. more) the station of Sorgau (see below).

The line ascends in a wide circuit. 41 M. *Sorgau*; hence to Altwasser, etc., see R. 41.

The route from Sorgau to Schloss Fürstenstein is slightly shorter than that from Freiburg. The Waldenburg road is followed to (1½ M.) the Fürstensteiner Grund, and then the route above described is traversed in the reverse direction. — Halfway between Sorgau and the Fürstensteiner Grund opens the *Salzgrund*, a parallel valley.

The Schneekoppe is visible to the right in clear weather. The train is carried over Nieder-Salzbrunn by a viaduct; Ober-Salzbrunn lies to the left. Fine view.

43½ M. **Bad Salzbrunn.** — **Hotels.** Preussische Krone, table d'hôte 1½-2 m., less to subscribers; Elisenhof; Sonne; Curhaus; Adler; all with restaurants. Numerous *Lodging Houses*.

Baths 60 pf. - 1 m. — *Visitors' Tax* 21 m., members of a family cheaper. — The station is 1 M. from the Bad (omn. 30 pf.).

Salzbrunn (1270 ft.) consists of a number of villages stretching along the valley of the *Salzbach* for nearly 4½ M. Bad Salzbrunn, the watering-place proper, lies quite at the upper end, about 3 M. from the first house. Its saline-alkaline waters were famed as early as 1316 for their efficacy in pulmonary and bowel complaints, but fell into disuse during the wars of the following centuries. Their virtues were again brought into notice about sixty years ago, and Salzbrunn is now the most fashionable watering-place in Silesia (3000 patients annually). The principal drinking-spring is the *Oberbrunnen*, which is enclosed by the *Elisenhalle*, in the pretty promenades of *Ober-Salzbrunn* (1400 ft.; 250,000 bottles exported annually). A few paces lower down rises the *Mühlbrunnen*, another drinking-spring, while the *Baths* are supplied by the *Heilbrunnen* and *Wiesenbrunnen*. The *Annenthurm* and the **Richthofenhöhe* both

in the promenades, afford pleasant views of the environs. The (1 M.) *Schweizerei* (Restaurant), the (1½ M.) *Friedrichsruhe* (Café), and the (2½ M.) *Antonscapelle* are fine points in the vicinity.

At the upper end of Salzbrunn, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to Altwasser diverges to the left (E.). Pedestrians are recommended to take the route by the **Wilhelmshöhe* (1690 ft.), to which an avenue ascends from the promenades in ½ hour. Inn at the top commanding a fine view. — Descent on the E. side to Altwasser (p. 286) in 20 minutes.

The **Zeiskenschloss**, or *Czeschhaus*, 1½ hr. to the N.W. of Salzbrunn, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Zeis*. The road to it leads through the estate and village of *Adelsbach*. — The summit of the **Sattelwald** (2552 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the Silesian Mts., may be reached in 3 hrs. The ascent of the *Hochwald* (2736 ft.) is fatiguing.

The continuation of the line affords numerous beautiful views. Beyond (47 M.) *Conradsthal* it describes a curve which brings it back to the vicinity of *Ober-Salzbrunn*.

52 M. **Fellhammer** is the junction for the railway from Kohlfurt to Glatz (R. 38), the first station on which, Gottesberg (p. 270), is visible on the right. — Farther on, the line commands a succession of splendid views. Tunnel.

58 M. **Schlesisch-Friedland** *(Weisses Ross)*, a well-built little town on the *Steine*, with weaving and other factories. To *Adersbach*, see p. 253.

Diligence hence twice daily (in ¾ hr.; 60 pf.) to (3 M.) **Görbersdorf** (1740 ft.; *Preussische Krone*), situated in a sheltered valley, and frequented by consumptive patients (*Dr. Brehmer's Establishment*, 'pension' from 36 m. per week; *Dr. Römpler's*, 34-49 m. per week).

The Austrian frontier is now crossed. At (62 M.) **Halbstadt** *(*Rail. Restaurant)* baggage is examined by the custom-house officers.

Branch Railway from Halbstadt to Braunau in 25-40 min. (fares 44, 33, 22 kr.) — 3½ M. *Hermsdorf-Oehlberg*. 5½ M. **Braunau** *(*Jarosch's; *Oesterreich. Adler; *Traube)*, a small town in an open valley, with a handsome Benedictine abbey. The church, built in 1683 and dedicated to St. Adalbert, contains numerous frescoes and a few good altar-pieces. Near it is a small museum of natural history.

About 1½ M. to the W. are the **Weckersdorf Rocks**, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf, and much visited from Bad Charlottenbrunn (p. 270), 12 M. to the N. A visit (with guide) to this labyrinth occupies nearly 2 hrs.; fine view from the *Elisabethhöhe*, the highest of the hills. In ½ hr. more we reach the Marien-Capelle on the *Stern*, another fine point of view with a chapel and an *Inn. The Heuscheuer is often visited from Weckersdorf, the route leading from the Stern viâ *Gross-Ladney* (20 min.), *Dörrengrund* (¼ hr.), *Bilay* (¾ hr.), *Melden* (¼ hr.), *Nausenei* (½ hr.), *Passendorf* (½ hr.), and the Schweizerhaus (see below; ½ hr.), in all 3 hrs.; or better from Nausenei to (1 hr.) *Carlsberg* (see below).

From Braunau to Nachod, a drive of 6 hrs. (carriage with one horse to Carlsberg about 12, to Cudowa about 18 m.; carriages are not always to be had at Carlsberg). The road passes *Märzdorf* and *Barzdorf*, crosses

the Prussian frontier near *Scheibau*, and soon reaches Wünschelburg *(Schwarzer Adler; Nitzsche)*, a small town with 2044 inhab. on the *Kaltwasser*, near *Albendorf*, a resort of pilgrims. [Diliegence from Wünschelburg twice daily in 1¼ hr. to (5½ M.) *Mittelsteine* (p. 271), passing *Rothen*, with a château belonging to Herr von Johnston.] The road to the Heuscheuer turns off to the W. near Wünschelburg, skirts the mountain to the right (extensive view to the left), and gradually ascends to (2 hrs.) *Carlsberg* (Stiebler; Hauck), on the S. side of the Grosse Heuschener (thence to the top ½-¾ hr.). Pedestrians effect a considerable saving of time by following the 'Gebirgvereinsweg', a footpath diverging to the right from the high-road, some distance before Carlsberg.

The *Heuscheuer (*Schweizerhaus;* comp. Map, p. 262) rises about 500 ft. above the lofty plain of the *Leierberg*. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, without whom visitors are not allowed to enter, ½-1 hr.; fee, 1st hour 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-20 pers. 1 m.; each additional hr. or fraction of an hr. 50 pf. more; 35 lbs. of luggage 50 pf., more 1 m.; chaise-à-porteurs about 4½ m.). The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl* (2920 ft.), a seat hollowed out in a small rocking stone. The *View commanded from this somewhat insecure point of vantage is enjoyed more comfortably and quite as perfectly from the adjacent belvedere.

[The *Wilde Löcher*, a wild labyrinth of rocks hollowed out by the action of water, near the village of *Bukowine* (Inn), 3 M. from Carlsberg, are reached from the latter by a picturesque path (guide from Carlsberg necessary).]

Beyond Carlsberg the road descends rapidly to (7½ M.) **Cudowa** (1273 ft.; *Cur-Hôtel*, 'pens.' 5-10 m.; *Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 2 m.; *Goldener Stern;* visitors' tax 6 m. per week, less for a long stay and other members of the family), a pretty and well-equipped little Spa (1500 visitors), with strong alkaline springs, used principally for bathing ('champagne baths') but also for drinking. There are several good points of view in the vicinity. Longer excursions may be made to the *Heuscheuer* (see above; carr. in 2 hrs.) or *Reinerz* (p. 293; carr. with one horse, in 2 hrs., 6 m. and fee; diligence twice daily in summer). To *Skalitz* (p. 207), omnibus in 3 hours.

There is frequent communication in summer between Cudowa and (4½ M.) *Nachod* (see below). The road joins that from Glatz to Nachod (p. 293) at (¾ M.) the village of *Sackisch*.

The first station beyond Halbstadt on the railway to Chotzen is (67½ M.) **Weckelsdorf** *(*Rail. Restaurant)*, 2½ M. from the little town of that name (omn.; see p. 283). 73 M. *Politz* (Schwan); route hence viâ Machau, Melden, and Nausenei to (3 hrs.) Carlsberg, see above. 77 M. *Hronow*.

81 M. **Nachod** *(Lamm)*, with a château of the Wallenstein family, commanding a fine view. From Nachod to *Lewin*, *Reinerz*, and *Glatz*, see p. 293; to *Cudowa*, see above; to *Skalitz*, see above.

85 M. *Wenzelsberg;* the Wenzelcapelle near the station contains an Austrian military monument (branch-line to Starkotsch, see p. 287). 88 M. *Neustadt an der Mettau;* 90½ M. *Bohuslavitz*; 94 M. *Opotschno*, with a château of Count Colloredo-Mansfeld; fine view of the Schneekoppe. 104 M. *Tynist*, where several railways intersect; 108½ M. *Borohradek*.

118 M. **Chotzen** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

43. From Breslau to Glatz and Mittelwalde.

Railway to *Glatz*, 58 M., in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 m. 60, 5 m. 70, 3 m. 80 pf.); to *Mittelwalde*, 81 M., in 3¾ hrs. (10 m. 40, 7 m. 80, 5 m. 20 pf.).

Breslau, see p. 258. Country at first fertile, but uninteresting. On the right rises the Zobten (p. 287). 9 M. *Rothsürben;* 13 M. *Wangern;* 16 M. *Wäldchen;* 23 M. *Strehlen*, with 7261 inhab., on the *Ohlau* (branch-line to *Nimptsch*). The train then ascends by this stream to (27 M.) *Steinkirche*, (32 M.) *Heinrichau*, and (35 M.) *Münsterberg*.

45 M. **Camenz** *(Adler)*, on the Neisse, the junction for the line to Königszelt and Neisse (R. 44). Camenz once possessed a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1249, and suppressed in 1810. An inscription in the choir of the church records that Frederick the Great escaped being captured by the hostile Croatians here in 1745 by assuming the garb of a monk.

On the neighbouring *Hartaberg* rises the imposing modern Gothic château of Prince Albert of Prussia; in the park behind it fountains play on Sun. and Thurs. from 3 to 6 p.m. — A picturesque road leads from Camenz to (7 M.) *Reichenstein*, with its arsenic mines, and (12 M.) *Landeck* (see below). Pedestrians should choose the route through the *Schlackenthal* and past the *Rosenkranz Chapel* (Tavern), a walk of 5 hrs.

51 M. **Wartha** *(Löwe)*, a small town. A steep path ascends to the Chapel of St. Anna on the *Warthaberg* (1838 ft.), which attracts 40,000 pilgrims annually (*View). Other good points of view are the *Königshainer Spitzberg*, the *Bergsturz*, and the *Grafensitz*. Near the town the Neisse forces its passage through a rocky pass, formed by the spurs of the Schneeberg and Eulen-Gebirge. Tunnel.

58 M. **Glatz** *(Stadt Rom*, R., L., & A. 1¾, B. ½ m., D. 1 m. 80 pf., unpretending; *Weisses Lamm*, well spoken of; *Neu-Breslau; Weisses Ross);* a strongly-fortified town on the Neisse, with 13,307 inhab., is commanded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle, 300 ft. above it (tickets of admission at the commandant's office, in the Ring, 50 pf.; small fee to soldier who acts as guide), opposite to which is the modern fortress. Pleasant walks to the *Königshainer Spitzberg* (see above), the *Rothe Berg*, and the *Sophienfels*. — Excursion in the Glatzer Gebirge, see below. — From Glatz to Kohlfurt, see R. 38.

63 M. *Rengersdorf*. Good points of view in the neighbourhood are the *Bittnerkoppe*, the *Hutstein*, and the *Pilz*.

70 M. **Habelschwerdt** (**Drei Karpfen; Deutsches Haus*, with restaurant), a district-town with 5550 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Neisse. The *Chapel of St. Florian*, ¾ M. distant, affords a fine *View; another admirable point of view is the **Dohlenberg*, 4 M. to the W., beyond the *Weistritz* and the (2½ M.) *Wüstung* (Inn).

A good road runs from Habelschwerdt to (13½ M.) *Reinerz* (p. 293) viâ *Alt-Lomnitz* and *Alt-Heide* (p. 293), where it joins the road from Glatz to Nachod (p. 293). Walkers should follow the pleasanter route by the *Brand*, *Langenbrück*, *Kronstadt* (Inn), *Kaiserswalde*, *Hohe Mense* (p. 293), and the *Seefelder*, a high-lying moor (2470 ft.), the streams draining which descend to the Elbe and the Oder.

74 M. *Langenau*, 3/4 M. from the pleasant little **Bad Langenau** (1171 ft.; *Curhaus; Annahof; Jägerhof*), with chalybeate and mud baths. There are several good points of view in the neighbourhood.

Next stat. *Ebersdorf*. Then (81 M.) **Mittelwalde** (1312 ft.; *Stern; Sterngarten Restaurant*), the Prussian frontier-station, picturesquely situated. The Austrian N.W. Railway runs hence to (56 M.; in 4 hrs.) *Königgrätz*, etc. Pleasant excursions may be taken to **Burg Littitz*, *Pottenstein*, *Grulich*, the *Schwedenschanze*, etc.

The Glatzer Gebirge.

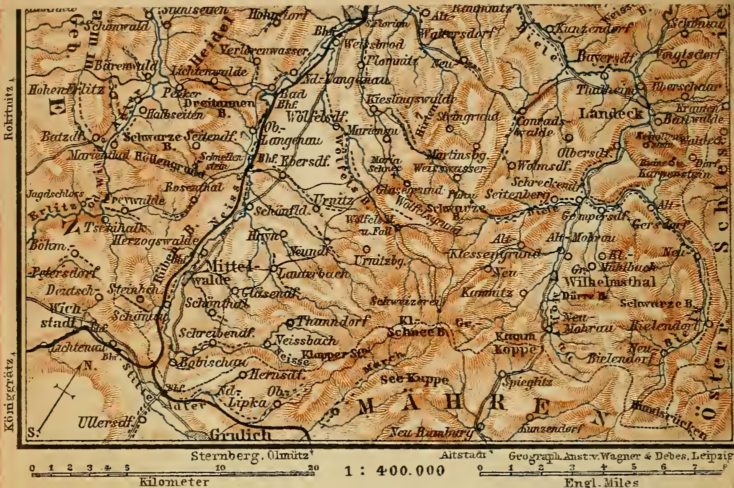
The finest points among the Glatzer Gebirge, or Glatz Mts., may all be visited from Glatz within two days. 1st Day. By diligence or carriage to *Landeck* and *Seitenberg;* walk through the *Klessengrund* and ascend the *Schneeberg*, spending the night at the Schweizerei. 2nd Day. Walk to the *Wölfelsfall*, ascend the *Spitziger Berg*, and walk thence viâ *Wölfelsdorf* to *Habelschwerdt* or *Bad Langenau*. — Diligence from Glatz to *Bad Landeck* 6 times daily in summer in 3 1/2 hrs.; from Landeck to *Seitenberg* twice daily in 1 hr. Carriage and pair from Glatz to *Bad Landeck* about 7, to *Seitenberg* about 10 m. — Guides may be dispensed with. Porter 3-4 m. per day, or 2 m. and food.

Information upon all points connected with the Glatzer Gebirge is courteously afforded to travellers by *Herr Schirmer*, printer in Glatz (in the Rathhaus) and by *Herr Hirche*, druggist, in Landeck.

The road is at first uninteresting. — 10 M. *Ullersdorf* (inn), with a château of Count Magnis and a large flax-spinning factory. Beside the road is a cast-iron obelisk, 82 ft. high, erected to Queen Louise in 1802. — 12 1/2 M. *Kunzendorf* (Inn; Brewery), with a handsome château. — 17 1/2 M. **Landeck** (1482 ft.; *Blauer Hirsch*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a small town on the *Biele*. About 1/2 M. to the N. is the hydropathic establishment of *Thalheim*, and about the same distance to the S.E. lie the **Baths of Landeck** (1532 ft.; *Schlössel; Düppler Hof; Mercur; Weisser Löwe; Luisenhof*), with warm sulphureous springs (68-84°), known as early as the 13th cent., and used both internally and externally. The baths are visited by about 3000 patients yearly, besides tourists (visitors' tax 9 m. per week, patients more). Beautiful shady grounds.

Among the walks may be mentioned the *Waldtempel* (10 min.), amidst beautiful pines (Restaurant); 1/2 hr. to the S. the *Schollenstein;* farther off, the *Hohenzoller* (1 hr.), with fine view; still more extensive from the *Dreiecker* (1 1/4 hr.), stretching to the Lusatian Mts.; the ruin of *Karpenstein*, not far distant; view of Landeck from the *Galgenberg* (1/4 hr.), and still finer from the *Ueberschaar*, a basaltic rock, 1 hr. to the N.E. A pleasant drive from Landeck by *Seitenberg* and the *Puhu* on the *Schwarzenberg* to the *Wölfelsgrund* (see below) in 4 hrs. (carr. with two horses 15 m.), with fine view from the pass.

The road ascends the *Biele Valley* to (3 M.) *Seitenberg* (Nassauer Hof), with a fish-breeding establishment (visitors admitted). We then walk to (1/2 hr.) the marble-quarries on the *Kreuzberg*, descend into the (1/2 hr.) *Klessengrund*, traverse the straggling village of that name to the forester's house (no refreshm.), and ascend through magnificent pine-forests to (2 hrs.) a finger-post, 1/4 hr. beyond which we reach the chalet (*Inn) near the top of the —


Landeck
Mittelwalde
Wilhelmsthal
Grulich
M Ä H R E N
See Kappe
Schnee B.
Bad Langenau
Wölfelsdf.
Neu Rumburg
Königgrätz
Rokitnitz
Sternberg, Olmütz
Altstadt
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1 : 400.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles

Gottesberg
Freiburg
Nachod
Schömberg
Bertelsdf.
Albendf.
Schömberger Geb.
Gürtelsdf.
Kl. Wildbg.
Hermsdorf
Altwasser
Vogel-Kippe
Seifersdf.
Waldenburg
Fellhammer
Dittersbach
Hoh-Giersdf.
Trautheberdf.
Vogels B.
Lang-Waltersdf.
Steine
Neuhayn
Steingrund
Reussendorf
Golden W.
Friedland
Görbersdf.
Lehmwasser
Charlottenbrunn
Wäldchen
Preudenbg.
Bapsdf.
Mühlbach
Adersbach
Merkelsdf.
Regenrücken
Reimswaldau
Lange B.
Sand
Adersbch.-Felsen
Buch B.
Wiesen
Donnerau
Tannhsn.
Jauernick
Michelsdorf
Weckelsdf.
Buchwaldsdf.
Deutsch
Wernersdf.
Rupperdf.
Grund
Zeidlitzheide
Jibka
Katzenstein
Wapenka
Löchau
Dittersbach
Hermsdf.
Giersdorf
B Ö H M E N
Hutberg
Hauptmannsdf.
Johannesbg.
Rudolphswaldau
Starkstadt
Ustas B.
Stern K.
Weckersdf.
Königswalde
Falkenberg
Hohe Eule
Stein-Kunzendf.
Polic
Braunau
Rosenthal
Königswalder Spitz B.
Dörrengrund
Zbeznik
Bösig
Grossdf.
Schönau
Ludwigsdorf
Hronow
Bielay
Märzdorf
Ottendf.
Kraisdf.
Sonnen K.
Poritsch
Machow
Warzdf.
Tantschendf.
Haindf.
Waldits
Kunzendf.
Straussenei
Tscherbenei
Reichenforst
Neurode
Leierdörfel
Wünschelbg.
Scharfeck
Volpersdf.
Sakisch
Georgsdf.
Karlsbg.
Siebenhufen
Ratten
Steine
Altherzogen
Ebersdorf
Gellenau
Schlegel
Wolfs B.
Neudorf
Raschdf.
Dornekau
Johannisthal
Friedersdf.
Albendorf
Silberbg.
Lewin
Ratschenbg.
Friedrichsgrund
Seifersdorf
Leppelt
Rothe
Waltersdf.
Jauernik
Roms
Stolzenau
Steine
Eckersdf.
Herzogswalde
Giesshübel
Reinerz
Kunzendf.
Schwenz
Klasdorf
Kohlau
Rückerts
Reichenau
Mühlen
Wiesau
Gabersdorf
Sattel
Polom
Bad
Hartau
Kamnitz
Hohe Mense
Biebersdf.
Wallisfurt
Pischkowitz
Birgwitz
Briesnitz
Grünwald
Heyde
Roschwitz
Giersdf.
Vogel B.
Schwedeldf.
Hollenau
Stewitz
Politau
Deschney
Nesselgrund
Wilmsdf.
Halbendf.
Friedrichs
Wartha
Deschneyer Koppe
Falkenhain
Glatz
Schäfer B.
Eichau
Königshain
Soritsch
Spitz B.
Luisenthal
Neu-Batzdorf
Alt-
Neulindel
Neu-Hannsdf.
Gierichsw.
Friedrichswld.
Kaiserswalde
Bünde
Rengersdf.
Neudeck
Heinrichswalde
Sauerbrunn
Lomnitz
Hannsdorf
Kronstadt
Langenbrück
Grafenort
Eisersdf.
Merzdf.
Voigtsdorf
Spatenwalde
Melling
Vogels B.
Schwarzwasser
Weisstritz
Krottenpfuhl
Ullersdf.
Brand
Habelschwert
Neudorf
Heintzendorf
Jauerst B.

Schneeberg (carriage-road to this point through the Wölfelsgrund, see below). The summit (4658 ft.; 656 ft. above the chalet), which is attained in 1/2 hr., presents no comprehensive point of view; we must therefore walk round the margin of the bleak tableland, in order to survey successively the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the Altvater-Gebirge (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the S.

The rugged paths descending to the S. and S.W. to the sources of the March and the Neisse, present no attractions.

From the above-mentioned finger-post we descend in 1/2 hr. to the W. to the upper **Wölfelsgrund**; 1/2 hr. farther down, the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N.; 1 1/2 hr. (from the chalet) the picturesque **Wölfelsfall* (*Inn zur guten Laune, with steps descending to the fall; Zum Wölfelsfall, opposite the fall), which is precipitated from a height of 80 ft. into a narrow rocky basin, whence it escapes through a deep gorge into the plain.

We may now drive in 1 1/2 hr. by *Wölfelsdorf* to Habelschwerdt (p. 291); pedestrians, however, should make a short circuit to the N., in order to visit the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of **Maria Schnee*, or 'Spitziger Berg' (2460 ft.; Inn), situated on a sharp ridge, and commanding a magnificent prospect. Extensive panorama from the 'Belvedere' above the chapel (key kept at the chapel). From the chapel to Habelschwerdt 2 1/2 hrs., to Langenau (p. 292) 3 hrs.; the keeper of the chapel acts as guide if desired.

From Glatz to Nachod (28 1/2 M.). Diligence from Glatz railway-station to (16 M.) *Stadt Reinerz* twice daily, to (17 1/2 M.) *Bad Reinerz* in summer 6 times daily, in 3 1/4 hrs. (also omnibus); to (21 M.) *Lewin* twice daily in summer in 4 1/2 hrs.; from Lewin to (7 1/2 M.) *Nachod* once daily in 1 1/2 hr. — The road runs past *Schwedeldorf*, *Alt-Heide* (Badehaus; Grüner Wald), a small watering-place with chalybeate springs, and *Rückers*, to —

16 M. **Reinerz** (*Schwarzer Bär*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 3326 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic church contains a curious pulpit, representing the whale that swallowed Jonah. Reinerz is connected by an avenue as well as by the road with —

17 1/2 M. **Bad Reinerz** (1823 ft.; *Bade-Hôtel Germania*, D. 2 m; numerous lodging-houses; Restaurants, *Badehaus*, *Victoria*, *Daheim*; Café at the *Villa Drescher*, in the avenue), a favourite watering-place (3000 visitors), with alkaline springs, which are efficacious in nervous disorders, poverty of blood, and the like. Visitors' tax 25 m., 3 m. for each additional patient in a family; visitors, not patients, 12 m. after the first week. Charming environs. The *Hohe Mense* (2868 ft.), 2 1/2 hrs. to the S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia.

From Stadt Reinerz we go on to (21 M.) *Lewin* (1331 ft.; Schmidt's Hotel; Deutscher Adler), the Prussian frontier-town. Farther on we cross the Austrian border and reach —

28 1/2 M. **Nachod**, see p. 290.

44. From Liegnitz to Königszelt, Neisse, and Cosel.

136 M. Railway in 6-8 hrs. (fares 17 m. 60, 13 m. 20, 8 m. 80 pf.).

Liegnitz, see p. 257. The line crosses the Katzbach, and between (4 M.) *Neudorf* and (10 M.) *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on 26th Aug., 1813, Blücher signally

defeated the French under Macdonald and took 100 pieces of cannon and 18,000 prisoners. A monument in memory of the victory has been erected 2½ M. to the N.W. of Brechelshof. Near this spot Duke Henry of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, on which the monastery of *Wahlstatt*, now a military school, was afterwards founded. 14 M. *Jauer*, noted for its sausages. 19 M. *Grossrosen*. 25 M. *Striegau*, famous for the victory gained by Frederick the Great over the united armies of the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, in 1745; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedberg*, where the Austrians were stationed. A tower to commemorate the victory has been erected on the 'Siegeshöhe', whence an extensive view is obtained.

29 M. **Königszelt,** see p. 287. The train skirts the village of *Bunzelwitz* (p. 287) and crosses a long viaduct.

35 M. **Schweidnitz** (*Krone*, *Scepter*, both in the market-place; *Stadt Berlin; Goldner Löwe; *Deutsches Haus*, second class; *Birke*, at the station), a town with 23,775 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality of the name (1283-1368 independent, 1368-1741 Bohemian, since 1741 Prussian), is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weistritz*. In the Wilhelms-Platz, near the station, are the handsome new *Law Courts*. *Rathhaus* in the market-place, with tower 170 ft. high. The lofty tower (328 ft.) of the *Roman Catholic Church* commands an admirable prospect. The old fortifications were removed in 1862 and partly converted into handsome promenades. The beer of the place (**Bierhalle*, with garden, in the Wilhelms-Platz) is famous, especially the 'Schwarze Schöps' (in autumn only), which was largely exported in the 16th century.

A pleasant excursion may be taken from Schweidnitz to Jacobsdorf (see below), and then by the high-road to *Weistritz* and (6½ M.) *Breitenhain*. Pedestrians should now quit the road, which leads on to (1½ M.) *Kynau*, cross the bridge to the left, and follow the pleasant wooded valley of the *Weistritz*, here called the **Schlesierthal*. At the *Thalmühle*, about 1 M. from the bridge, the *Mühlbachthal*, another picturesque dale, opens to the left, while the 'Karetenweg' ascends to the right to the extensive and well-preserved ruin of *Kynsburg*, near *Kynau*. From Kynau to *Charlottenbrunn* (p. 270), 5 M., high-road.

37 M. *Jacobsdorf*. To the left rise the hills of the *Peile*. The red chapel close to the railway, among the foliage, is the last resting-place of the wife of Field-Marshal Moltke, who owns the château of *Kreisau* beyond it. 42 M. *Faulbrück*.

47 M. **Reichenbach** *(Schwarzer Adler; Krone)*, a town of 7255 inhab., is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by Frederick the Great over Laudon in 1762. The Convention of Reichenbach in 1790, guaranteeing the subsistence of the Turkish Empire, and a treaty between the Allies and Austria, which was ratified at Prague in 1813, were also concluded here.

The **Eulengebirge**, a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by omnibus to (3 M.) *Peterswaldau* (Zimmer's

Restaurant), with a château of Count Stolberg; walk to (1½ M.) *Steinseifersdorf* (Inn zur Ulbrichshöhe), and through the *Schmiedegrund* to (4½ M.) the *Gasthof zu den sieben Kurfürsten*, at the highest point (2460 ft.) of the road. We then follow a clearly marked path to the left, past the *Hohe Eule* (3325 ft.), the culminating point of the group, to the trigonometrical survey station on the *Kleine Eule* (3188 ft; *View), and descend in ½ hr. to the manufacturing village of *Wüste-Waltersdorf* (Malzer's Inn), 3½ M. from *Wüste-Giersdorf* (p. 271; high-road or forest-path).

For NEURODE we proceed by *Peterswaldau* (see above) to (2 M.) *Steinkunzendorf* (*Inn), and (with guide, 1 m.) to the *Kreuz*, *Reimskoppe*, *Sonnenkoppe*, *Ascherkoppe*, and the forester's house in the *Tränkegrund*. Thence to *Neurode* (p. 271) in 1¼ hr.

The road from Reichenbach to SILBERBERG (omnibus 4 times daily in 1¼ hr.) passes (3 M.) *Langenbielau* (Preussischer Hof; Schwert), the largest village in Silesia (13,539 inhab.).

The train next passes (55 M.) *Gnadenfrei*, a Moravian colony.

61 M. **Frankenstein** *(Scholz; Kehr)*, a small town with 7861 inhab., situated in the most fertile district in Silesia, was rebuilt after a fire in 1858. The *Schlossberg*, which is crowned with an extensive ruin, commands a beautiful view of the Eulengebirge and Silberberg.

From Frankenstein a diligence runs twice daily, in 1¾ hr., to (7½ M.) **Silberberg** (**Prinz von Preussen; Schwarzer Adler*), a small town fortified by Frederick the Great. The works are partly hewn in the solid rock. Fine view from the keep. — From Silberberg to *Reichenbach*, see above.

66 M. **Camenz,** the junction for the Breslau and Glatz railway (R. 43). — The train follows the course of the *Neisse*, and crosses it near (73 M.) *Patschkau*. 79 M. *Ottmachau;* 84 M. *Giessmannsdorf*.

89 M. **Neisse** *(Liebig's Hotel; Kaiserhof; Urban's Hotel*, well spoken of; *Stern)*, a pleasant town and fortress on the *Neisse* with 20,507 inhab., in a pretty district. In the Ring, or market-place, rise the Gothic *Rathhaus*, with a tower 240 ft. in height, and the new *Stadthaus*. The Roman Catholic *Parish Church*, completed in 1430, was restored after a fire in 1542. The *Kreuzkirche*, distinguished by its two towers and ornamented with frescoes, dates from 1715. The poet *Joseph von Eichendorff* died here in 1857 (house in the Eichendorff-Platz, with a tablet), and is buried in the Jerusalemer Kirchhof. Pleasant promenades, particularly the Neissedamm, with the Military Academy, and the Rochus-Allee, where there are several public gardens. On the Capellenberg is a *Monument* in memory of the events of 1813, and on the road to Ottmachau is another, commemorating the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. Near the latter, 1½ M. to the W. of the town, is the **Sellerie*, affording a picturesque view of the Mährische Gesenke (see below). — Branch-line to *Brieg* (29 M., in 1¼ hr.), see R. 45.

97 M. *Deutsch-Wette*, where a branch-line diverges to *Ziegenhals* (for Jägerndorf, Troppau, and Olmütz; see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

103½ M. *Schnellewalde.* — 107 M. *Neustadt*, a manufacturing town with 14,292 inhab., destroyed by the Austrians in 1779 and rebuilt by Frederick the Great. — 116 M. *Deutsch-Rasselwitz*.

From Deutsch-Rasselwitz to Leobschütz, 9½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (1 m. 30, 1 m., 70 pf.). The only intermediate station is *Steubendorf*. — **Leobschütz** *(Deutsches Haus; Post; Weisses Ross)*, an industrial town with 12,018 inhab., was originally a Slavonic settlement and was colonised by the Germans in the 13th century. It passed from Bohemia to Prussia in 1741. The Gothic parish-church dates from the 13th century. — From Leobschütz to *Ratibor*, see p. 297; to *Jägerndorf*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

The train crosses the *Hotzenplotz* near (121 M.) **Ober-Glogau** *(Grüner Kranz)*, a town of 5138 inhab., with the château of Count Oppersdorff, built in the 13th cent. and containing interesting works of art and antiquities. — 126½ M. *Twardawa*.

133 M. **Cosel** *(Kronprinz)*, a town with 5030 inhab., on the left bank of the Oder, formerly the capital of a duchy and fortified down to 1874. Monument in memory of the defence of the town against the French in 1807. Government stud. Promenades on the site of the old fortifications.

We now cross the Oder. — 136 M. *Cosel-Kandrzin*. the junction of the Breslau and Oderberg railway (see p. 266).

On Austrian teritory, 19 M. to the S. of Neisse, in the *Mährische Gesenke*, a district of the Sudetengebirge, is situated **Gräfenberg**, with a celebrated hydropathic establishment founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system. Excursions may also be made to *Ziegenhals* (see below) with the Holzberg, to *Zuckmantel*, a resort of pilgrims, and the *Bischofskoppe*, and to the small baths of *Karlsbrunn* at the foot of the Altvater, all situated in the same district.

The line goes on to *Ziegenhals*, where it joins the Troppau-Olmütz line (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany and Austria*).

45. From Breslau to Oderberg *(Vienna)*.

112 M. Railway. To Oderberg in 3¾-5 hrs. (fares 14 m. 70, 11 m. 10, 7 m. 40 pf.; express 16 m. 50, 12 m. 30, 8 m. 60 pf.), to Vienna in 10 hrs. (fares 45 m., 33 m. 60 pf.).

Breslau, p. 258. The first part of the journey is uninteresting. 6 M. *Kattern;* 11½ *Leisewitz*. 16 M. *Ohlau* (Adler), a small town on the Oder, with extensive tobacco fields. To the right, near Brieg, rises the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

25½ M. **Brieg** *(Lamm; Kreuz; Deutsches Haus)*, the capital of a district, on the Oder, with 17,508 inhabitants. The old *Schloss* of the princes of Brieg was begun under Duke Frederick II. in 1547, and completed by Italian workmen in the most tasteful Renaissance style. The finest part of the building is the portal, constructed in sandstone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The carriage-approach and the court-yard are highly interesting in point of architecture, in spite of their sad dilapidation. The plain yet picturesque *Rathhaus* and the *Gymnasium* also date from the 16th century. The most noteworthy churches are the Prot. *Nicolaikirche*, and the Roman Catholic *Hedwigskirche*. Monument in memory of the battle of Mollwitz. — Branch-line to *Neisse* (p. 295).

31½ M. *Lossen;* 35 M. *Löwen;* 43 M. *Dambrau*. The Oder is crossed at (51 M.) **Oppeln** *(Form's Hotel; Schwarzer Adler)*, the

seat of government for Upper Silesia, with 14,447 inhabitants. The only relic of the old *Château* of the Dukes of Silesia is a tower incorporated with the gymnasium. The *New Château*, on an island in the Oder, was founded in the 14th cent., and is now a magazine. The *Adalbertcapelle* is said to have been founded by Adalbert, Bishop of Prague. We are now in Polish-speaking territory. — Branch-line to *Vossowska* (see below; 1 hr.) and *Beuthen* (see below: 2½ hrs.).

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a celebrated pilgrimage-church). 52 M. *Groschowitz;* 63 M. *Gogolin;* 70 M. *Leschnitz.*

76 M. **Cosel-Kandrzin** (**Restaurant*), the junction of the Cosel and Liegnitz line (R. 44).

From Cosel-Kandrzin to Cracow, 100 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 23 M. **Gleiwitz** (*Deutsches Haus*), an old town with 15,077 inhab., and a fine church. A busy mining and manufacturing district is now traversed. 32 M. *Morgenroth* is the junction for *Tarnowitz*, and *Kattowitz* (Welt's Hotel) the junction for *Nendza*. Beyond *Myslowitz* the train enters a district which was formerly the free state of Cracow (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

The Vienna train continues its route towards the S. — 80 M. *Birawa.* 87 M. *Hammer* stands at the head of the navigable portion of the Oder. Alluvial deposits have here raised the bed of the river so considerably that inundations are of very frequent occurrence. — 90½ M. *Nendza;* railway to Kattowitz, see above. — The train crosses to the left bank of the Oder.

96 M. **Ratibor** (**Wedekindt's Hotel*, R., L., & A. 3 m., B. 60 pf.: *Prinz von Preussen; Deutsches Haus*), with 18,373 inhab., possesses a handsome court-house by Schinkel, a beautifully-situated château, and a modern Gothic church. Pleasant walk to the (4 M.) *Stadtwald* (view). Branch-line to *Leobschütz* (p. 296).

102 M. *Tworkau;* 104 M. *Kreuzenort.* From (109 M.) *Annaberg* a diligence runs in 2 hrs. to (10 M.) *Königsdorff-Jastrzemb* (Curhaus, D. 1½ m.; Königsdorff; Sanssouci), a watering-place with baths containing iodine and bromine.

The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg*, the seat of the Austrian custom-house authorities. — From Oderberg to *Vienna*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria.*

From Breslau to Beuthen, 116 M., by the *Rechte-Oderuferbahn*, or Railway of the Right Bank of the Oder, in 4¾-5¾ hrs. (fares 10 m. 40, 7 m. 80, 5 m. 20 pf.). — 8½ M. *Sibyllenort* with a fine château and park of the King of Saxony. — 17 M. **Oels** (*Goldener Adler*), a pleasant town (pop. 10,157), on the *Oelsa*, once the capital of a principality, which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Brunswick and passed to Prussia in 1884. On a height is a Schloss of 1558, with an extensive park. Branch-line to Gnesen (p. 255). — 33½ M. *Namslau*, near which is *Minkowsky*, where General Seidlitz died in 1773. From (56 M.) *Kreuzburg* a loop-line diverges to *Rosenberg* and *Lublinitz*, rejoining the main line at Tarnowitz (see below). — 79 M. *Vossowska*, the junction for Oppeln (see above). 107 M. *Tarnowitz*, the headquarters of the important Silesian mining-district. — 116 M. **Beuthen** (*Prinz von Preussen; Sanssouci*), the capital of a district, with 22,811 inhabitants. The line runs on to Warsaw, Cracow, and Vienna.

46. From Breslau to Dresden.

164 M. Railway. Express in 5¾ hrs. (fares 25 m. 20, 18 m. 80 pf.).

From Breslau to (84 M.) *Kohlfurt*, see R. 35. — 93 M. *Penzig*; 100 M. *Moys* (p. 268). Then (102 M.) **Görlitz**, see p. 266. To the left rises the *Landskrone* (p. 268).

108 M. *Reichenbach* is the last Prussian town; 110 M. *Zoblitz*.

114 M. **Löbau** (860 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Wettiner Hof*; *Stadt Leipzig*; *Goldnes Schiff*), the oldest of the six allied towns of Upper Lusatia (see p. 266), which entered into a league here in 1346, is a busy place with 7372 German inhabitants. The neighbouring country is peopled with Wends, a Slavonic race differing from their German neighbours in language, customs, and dress, and numbering about 130,000 in Upper Lusatia. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1420 ft.; Inn and view at the top, 658 ft. above the town, and ½ hr. from the station).

From Löbau to Zittau, 21 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 m. 80, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40 pf.). — 6 M. *Ober-Cunnersdorf*; the *Cottmar* (1780 ft.), ½ hr. to the S., commands a view. — 10 M. **Herrnhut** (**Gemeinde-Logis*), a pleasant village with 1119 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the Moravian brotherhood ('Herrnhüter'), and had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf (d. 1760), the proprietor. The Moravian meeting-house contains an ethnographical museum. — At (13 M.) *Oberoderwitz* (p. 299) our line joins that from Bischofswerda and Ebersbach (p. 299). — 17½ M. *Scheibe*. — 21 M. *Zittau*, see p. 288.

From Löbau to *Ebersbach*, see p. 299.

About ¾ M. to the S. of (122 M.) *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (14th Oct. 1758).

Marshal Keith, Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith, and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite, and obliged to quit the country. He afterwards entered the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and attained the rank of field-marshal. Having resigned his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great nominated him a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1759.

A favourite point of view is the **Czerneboh* (*i.e.* black God; 1761 ft.), a summit in the range which stretches to the S. of Hochkirch, 4½ M. to the S.W. of Pommritz (carr. to *Wuischke*, then on foot in ¾ hr.). At the top are a tower and inn. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends. The prospect is very fine, embracing the vast and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia; E. the Landskrone, near Görlitz, and the Giant Mts.; S. the Bohemian Mts.; S.W. those of Saxon Switzerland, among which the Lilienstein and Königstein are most conspicuous.

125 M. *Kubschütz*. — 129 M. **Bautzen** (*Goldne Weintraube*; **Goldne Krone*; *Weisses Ross*; *Stern*; *Lamm*; *Rathskeller Restaurant*, in the Gewandhaus; *Restaurant Thiermann*, by the Lauenthurm, fine view), the handsome and busy capital of Saxon Upper Lusatia (17,509 inhab.), formerly one of the six allied towns, and still surrounded by picturesque walls and watch-towers, is situated on

a height above the *Spree*. The *Church of St. Peter*, in the Fleischmarkt, founded in 1213, has been used since 1635 by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in common. In front of the church is a monument to *Elector John George I.* *Schloss Ortenburg* (1635), situated on an eminence on the Spree at the W. end of the town, now contains government-offices. On the tower is a life-sized figure of Matthew Corvinus of Hungary, commemorating the restoration of the castle by that monarch in 1483. The chamber of the District Court is embellished with a fine stucco ceiling, with scenes from Lusatian history. On the slope of the Schlossberg are the ruins of the old *Mönchskirche*. The *Rathhaus*, containing portraits of the burgomasters of the last 400 years, the *Gymnasium*, the *Barracks*, the *Wendish Church*, the *Military Church*, and the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Estates, may also be noticed. The handsome new *Gewandhaus*, or Clothmakers' Hall, in the market-place (entrance from the Innere Lauen-Str.), contains the *Public Library*, the *Loan Office*, and the *Stieber Museum*, with antiquities and pictures (Wed. 2-4, 20 pf.; at other times on application at Weller's, the bookseller; catalogue 20 pf.). The stone head on the *Nicolaipforte* is said to be a portrait of a town-clerk who tried to betray the town to the Hussites in 1429 and was condemned to be drawn and quartered. By the *Reichenthurm* is the *Monument of Emp. Rudolf II.*, erected in 1611. On the left bank of the Spree lies the *Protschenberg*, a good point of view, where a popular festival is celebrated at Easter. On 20th and 21st May, 1813, the Russians and Prussians under Blücher were repulsed by Napoleon in this neighbourhood. — From Bautzen to *Schandau*, see p. 332.

The valley of the Spree is now crossed by a long viaduct, which affords a fine retrospect of Bautzen. 142 M. *Bischofswerda*. About 3 M. to the N. lies *Rammenau*, the birthplace of *J. G. Fichte* (in 1762), with a monument to his memory.

From Bischofswerda to Zittau, 40 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (by another route 46½ M. in 3 hrs.). — 5½ M. *Niederneukirch*, 8 M. *Oberneukirch*, 12 M. *Wilthen*, all on the Schandau and Bautzen railway (p. 332). From (24 M.) *Ebersbach* the Bohemian N. Railway goes on to *Rumburg*, *Schönlinde*, and (11½ M.) *Kreibitz*, the junction of the line from *Tetschen*, (p. 328); while a branch-line diverges to *Dürrhennersdorf* and (9 M.) *Löbau* (p. 298). — 26 M. *Gersdorf*. At (28½ M.) *Eibau* the shorter and longer routes to Zittau separate. The former leads by *Oberdorf*, (32 M.) *Oberoderwitz*, also on the Löbau and Zittau line, *Mittelo derwitz*, and (36 M.) *Scheibe* to (40 M.) *Zittau*. The latter runs viâ *Leutersdorf*, *Seifhennersdorf*, *Altwarnsdorf*, *Warnsdorf* (junction of the line from Bodenbach, p. 329), *Gross-Schönau* (with silk and damask factories), and *Hainewalde*, and unites with the first-mentioned at (42½ M.) *Scheibe*. — 46½ M. *Zittau*, see p. 283.

151 M. *Arnsdorf*.

From Arnsdorf to Lübbenau, 59 M., railway in 4 hr. (fares 7 m. 80, 5 m. 90, 3 m. 90 pf.). — 5 M. *Grossröhrsdorf*; 8 M. *Pulsnitz*, birthplace of Rietschel, the sculptor. — 15½ M. **Kamenz** (*Goldner Hirsch*), with 6812 inhab., was the birthplace of Lessing (in 1729), to whom a colossal bust was erected near the Wendish church in 1863. The house of his parents is denoted by an inscription. View from the tower on the *Huthberg*, ¾ M. from the town. About 6 M. to the S.E. of Kamenz is the Cistercian monastery of

Marienstern, founded in 1264, with late-Gothic cloisters and old stained glass. — From Kamenz the train runs on to *Hohenbocka*, *Senftenberg*, *Kalau*, and (59 M.) *Lübbenau* (p. 265).

From Arnsdorf to Pirna, 13 M., railway in 40 min. (fares 1 m. 70, 1 m. 30, 90 pf.). Stations *Dittersbach*, *Dürrröhrsdorf* (branch to Neustadt, p. 332), *Lohmen*, and *Pirna* (p. 327).

154 M. *Radeberg*, a small town with an old château, and iron and glass-works, 1½ M. to the N. of which, in the midst of fragrant pine-woods, lies the small *Augustusbad*, with a chalybeate spring.

164 M. *Dresden*, see p. 301.

47. From Berlin to Dresden.

a. Direct.

108 M. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 15 m. 70, 11 m. 70, 8 m. 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 4 hrs. (fares 14, 10½, 7 m.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — Unimportant stations. 20 M. *Zossen*, whence a short branch-line runs to the artillery-ranges. 46½ M. *Uckro*, the station for *Luckau*, 4½ M. to the E. (omn.), the chief place in Lower Lusatia, with 4684 inhab., and a pretty Gothic brick church of the 14th cent., frequently restored. — At (64 M.) *Kirchhain-Dobrilugk*, the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 361), and at (76 M.) *Elsterwerda* the Kohlfurt-Rosslau line (p. 361). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to Riesa (p. 345). — 88 M. *Grossenhain*, with important cloth-factories, the junction for Frankfort on the Oder (p. 252), and Priestewitz (p. 345). — 108 M. **Dresden** (p. 301), Friedrichsstadt station; the trains then go on to the Bohemian station, corresponding with the trains to Bodenbach (R. 49).

b. By Jüterbog-Röderau.

116 M. Express in 3¼ hrs. (fares 15 m. 70, 11 m. 70, 8 m. 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares 14, 10½, 7 m.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — At (5½ M.) *Lichterfelde*, the extensive red buildings of the Cadet School (p. 77) are conspicuous to the right. 11 M. *Gross-Beeren*, where, on 23rd Aug. 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps, consisting principally of Saxons, under Oudinot. A small church and an iron monument mark the battle-field.

15½ M. *Ludwigsfelde*; 21 M. *Trebbin*; 31 M. *Luckenwalde*, with 14,706 inhabitants, on the *Nuthe*; 36½ M. *Grüna*.

39 M. **Jüterbog** *(Simon; Stolle)*, a district-town with 6955 inhabitants. The *Church of St. Nicholas* dates from the end of the 14th cent., the pretty New Sacristy from 1417, and the towers, which are connected near the top, were finished in the 16th century. In the interior is still shown one of the indulgences of Tetzel, who was carrying on his infamous trade here, when Luther denounced him at Wittenberg. The Old Sacristy is adorned with ceiling-paintings. The *Rathhaus*, completed in 1506, contains a room with handsome star-vaulting. The *Abbot's House*, which formerly be-

ELBE

Schwimm-Bad

Fähr-Boot

Winterhafen

Güterbahnhof

Bachhof

Hafenbahn

Str a-

D

Leipz

Siechhaus

Kohlenbahnhof

Florus

Rosenthal

Rosen

Fährhaus

Centralgüterbahnhof

Böhmischer Bahnhof

Stegehlener Strasse

Bismarck Pl.

Lindenau

Kaiserstr.

Kaiserstr.

Bahnhof

Elsterbach Strasse

Mississippi K.

Amerik. K.

Georgi

Wolfnitz

Str.

Hafen

Hafen

Hafen

Dampfschiff-Wartehaus
Autons-Bad
Stadtbad
Schwimm-Bad
Dampfsch. Station
ELBE
Wasserstrasse
Kurfürsten-Pl.
Albertbrücke
Friedr.-B.
Amalien-Bad
Jäger-Kas.
Sachsen-Pl.
Blumenstrasse
Pfotenhauer-str.
Elsasser Str.
Elisenstrasse
Wintergartenstr.
Camelienstr.
Stephanienstr.
Carolahaus
Blasewitzer Strasse
Elias-Pl.
Elias-Kirchhof
Holbeinplatz
Dürerstrasse
Holbeinstrasse
Gerichts-Gebäude
Johannes-K.
Marschnerstr.
Elisenstrasse
Wintergartenstrasse
Striessener Pl.
Striessener Str.
Stephanienstrasse
Seidnitzer Pl.
Kaulbachstr.
Blochmannstr.
Elias strasse
Pirnaische Chaussee
Restauration
Blasewitz
Striessen
2
3
4
5
6

longed to the abbey of Zinna, the *Tetzel Chapel*, now a Roman Catholic oratory, and the three old gates of the town also merit inspection. The line to Halle and Leipsic diverges here (p. 356).

The Cistercian abbey of **Zinna**, 3 M. to the N.W. of Jüterbog (carr. with two horses 3, with one horse 2 m.), was founded in 1170 and secularised in 1547. The church, a handsome granite edifice dating from about 1216, contains brick vaulting of the 15th cent., a beautiful tabernacle in sandstone of the end of the 14th, stained glass of the end of the 15th, and the remains of choir-stalls of the beginning of the 15th century. The circular apses of the choir and the four chapels at the E. end of the transept are polygonal on the exterior. The secular buildings of the abbey are also interesting; the larger dates from the 15th, the smaller from the 14th century. The town of *Zinna*, containing 1680 inhab., was founded in 1764-77 by Frederick the Great, whose statue adorns the market-place.

Dennewitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of Jüterbog, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians under Bülow, on 6th Sept., 1813, over Ney and Oudinot, who lost 15,000 men and 80 cannon. Berlin itself was thus saved from imminent danger. Monument in memory of the victory.

44 M. *Oehna;* 46 M. *Linda.* Beyond (54 M.) *Holzdorf* the train crosses the *Schwarze Elster.* 63 M. *Herzberg*; 69½ M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben line (p. 361). 78 M. *Burxdorf;* 84 M. *Jacobsthal.*

88 M. *Röderau* (line to Riesa, see p. 345); 90½ M. *Langenberg*, the junction of this line with the Leipsic and Dresden Railway (p. 345). The train stops at (116 M.) *Neustadt-Dresden*, 1 M. from the hotels of the Altstadt; see below.

48. Dresden.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are handed to travellers on their arrival, as at Berlin (p. 1). *Cab* into the town from any of the stations, for 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90 pf., 4 pers. 1 m.; small articles free; box 20 pf. (if exceeding 56 lbs., 40 pf.); at night double fares (see next page).

There are four railway-stations at Dresden: 1. Bohemian Station (Pl. D, 7), for the trains to the Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague, and for Tharandt, Freiberg, and Chemnitz; 2. Berlin Station (Pl. A, 3) for the direct trains to Berlin; 3. Leipsic Station (Pl. E, 1), for Leipsic and Berlin; 4. Silesian Station (Pl. E, F, 1), for Görlitz and Breslau. The first two are in the Altstadt, the last two in the Neustadt. Some of the trains stop at the Leipsic station in the Neustadt and also at the Bohemian station in the Altstadt. — Fares on the loop-line crossing the Marienbrücke and uniting the different stations, 60, 40, 30 pf.; comp. the 'Dresdener Anzeiger', a daily paper.

Hotels. In the *Altstadt:* *Bellevue, beautifully situated near the bridge (Pl. E, 3), R. from 3 m., D. 4 m., B. 1 m. 25 pf.; *Victoria, Waisenhaus-Str. and Johannes-Allee (Pl. E, 5), R. from 3 m., L. 1 m. 20, A. 80, B. 1 m. 25 pf., D. 4 m.; *Hôtel de Saxe, Neumarkt 9 (Pl. E, F, 4), B. 1 m. 25 pf., D. at 4.30 p.m. 3 m.; *Grand Union Hotel, Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, E, 7), at the Bohemian station, R. from 3 m., L. 80, A. 60 pf., B. 1 m.; all these are of the first class. — *Weber's, Ostra-Allee, near the Zwinger (Pl. D, 4), R. 2, L. ½, B. ¾, D. 3 m.; *Stadt Berlin, R. & L. 3 m., A. ¾, B. 1¼ m., and *Rome, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 m., both in the Neumarkt (Pl. E, F, 4); *Bucher, Sidonien-Str. 3, near the Bohemian station, R. from 1½ m., L. 40 pf., B. 1, D. 3 m.; Hôtel du Nord, Mosczinsky-Str. 1b, well spoken of; *Rheinischer Hof, See-Strasse 15 (Pl. E, 5), no table d'hôte; *Stadt Gotha, Schloss-Strasse 8 (Pl. E, 4); Stadt Moskau, Christian-Str. 5 (Pl. E, 6), well spoken of, R. & A. 3 m.; Rössiger, Waisenhaus-Str. 35 (Pl. E, 5), R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 80 pf., well spoken of; Hôtel de France, Wilsdruffer-Str. 10, 11 (Pl. E, 4, 5), R. 2 m., A. 50,

L. 80 pf., D. 2½ m.; Goldner Engel, Wilsdruffer-Str. 4-6 (Pl. E, 4, 5), R. from 1½ m., L. 80 pf., A. 60 pf., B. 1, D. 2½ m., well spoken of; Deutsches Haus, R. & A. 2 m., L. 60, B. 80 pf., well spoken of; Preussischer Hof, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 2 m.; Kleines Rauchhaus, unpretending, these three in the Scheffel-Str. (Pl. E, 5); British Hotel, Landhaus-Str. 22 (Pl. F, 4, 5); Stadt Weimar, Pfarrgasse 2 (Pl. E, 5), and Zwei Schwarze Adler, Zahnsgasse 1 (Pl. E, 5), both unpretending, R. 1½, D. 1½ m.; Braun's Hotel, Pirnaische-Str. 16 (Pl. F, G, 5); Cureländer Haus, Dippoldiswaldaer Platz 6 (Pl. D, E, 5), R. & A. 1½-2, D. 1½ m., B. 85, L. 50 pf., well spoken of; Trompeterschlösschen, in the same square, unpretending, R., L., & A. 2 m.; Ritterhof, Breite-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 5), R., L., & A. 1-1½ m., B. 35 pf.

In the *Neustadt:* *Kronprinz, Haupt-Str. 5 (Pl. F, 2, 3), first-class; Kaiserhof & Stadt Wien, by the bridge (Pl. F, 3), R., L., & A. 2¾, B. 1 m. — *Stadt London, Grosse Meissner-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 3); Hôtel Royal, Anton-Str. 15, near the Silesian station (Pl. F, 1); *Vier Jahreszeiten and Werthmann's, both in the market-place (Pl. F, 3); Stadt Coburg, Kaiser-Str. 1(Pl. E, 2), near the Leipsic station, R. 2 m.; Drei Palmzweige, by the Japanese Palace (Pl. E, 2); Stadt Prag, Gr. Meissner-Str. 24 (Pl. E, 3), and Stadt Görlitz, Rhänitzgasse 21 (Pl. F, 2, 3), unpretending.

Furnished Apartments may also be obtained at many of the houses in the English Quarter (See-Vorstadt, on the S.E. side of town), with or without board. Charges generally high. These houses are not always in the best hands, but the following may be safely recommended: *Pension Schönberg*, Prager-Str. 17 c, with baths, 'pens' 5-8 m.; *Frau Pastor Görnemann*, Struve-Str. 9; *Frl. von Lüderitz*, Sidonien-Str. 13; *Frau Colberg*, Reichs-Str. 27, 'pens'. 5-6 m.; *Frau von Oertzen*, Reichs-Str. 12; *Mrs. Todd*, Mosczinsky-Str. 1c; *Frau von Mach*, Lüttichau-Str. 23; *Frl. Bretschneider*, Struve-Str. 31; *Frau Rüdiger*, Reichs-Str. 6, 'pens'. 5 m. per day; *Frau Gründling*, Räcknitz-Str. 6; *Frau Moritz*, Bismarck-Platz 6; *Mrs. Freeman-Gori*, Bismarck-Platz 10, 'pens'. from 5 m. per day; *Fräulein von Germar*, Bürgerwiese 24, 'pens.' 6 m. per day, 165 m. per month; *Fräulein Kretzschmar*, Räcknitz-Str. 8; *Frau Vuillaume*, Struve-Str. 10; *Frau von Biedermann*, Lüttichau-Str. 15; *Frl. Schmalz*, Lüttichau-Str. 22; *A. von Meichsner*, Lüttichau-Str. 8, 'pens.' 30-40 m. per week; *Frau Donath*, Lüttichau-Str. 8, first floor, 'pens.' 3-5 m.; *Frau Weidmann*, Reichs-Str. 1; *Frau Becker*, Reichs-Str. 24.

Restaurants. *Englischer Garten*, Waisenhaus-Str. 14, D. 1¾-2¼ m.; *Belvedere*, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 275), concerts in the evening; *Kneist*, Grosse Brüdergasse 34; *Drei Raben*, Marien-Str. 22, with garden; *Aussendorf*, Grosse Brüdergasse 13; *Hôtel de France*, see above, D. at 1.15 p. m. 2½ m.; *Helbig*, by the bridge, with view; *Kögel*, Frauen-Str. 2; *Hôtel am Zwinger*, opposite the S. end of the Zwinger; *Kanzleihof*, Schlössergasse 17. — In the Neustadt, *Wetzel*, Bautzener-Str. 59, with garden; *Wiener Garten*, at the Kaiserhof (see above), with evening concerts.

Wine and Luncheon Rooms. *Seulen*, Wall-Str. 16; *Gerlach*, Moritz-Str. 22; *Victoria-Keller*, See-Str.; *Höpfner*, Landhaus-Str. 4; *Tiedemand & Grahl*, See-Str. 5.

Cafés and Confectioners: *Café Reale*, *Belvedere* (see above), on the Brühl Terrace; *Lässig*, Prager-Str. 50; *Wiener Café*, Johannes-Allee 7; *Café Passage*, Johannes-Str. 10; *Café Central*, Schloss-Str. 33; *Trepp*, Altmarkt and Scheffel-Str. 1; *Zwingerschlösschen*, at the Zwingerteich. — In the Neustadt: *Pollender*, Haupt-Str. 14; *Parsival*, Kurfürsten-Str. 76.

Cabs. One-horse (*'Droschke'*), per drive within the inner town, with or without crossing the river 50, 60, 80, 90 pf. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; from the inner town to the suburbs, without crossing the river, 60, 70, 90 pf., 1 m.; if the river be crossed, 90 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 20, or 1 m. 40 pf. — By time: for 20 min. 60, 70, 90 pf., 1 m.; ½ hr. 90, 1 m., 1 m. 20, 1 m. 40 pf.; ¾ hr. 1 m. 20, 1 m. 40, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 80; 1 hr. 1 m. 60, 1 m. 80, 2 m., 2 m. 20 pf.; at night (10½-7, in winter 10½-8) double fares. Small articles free; each box 20 pf., if exceeding 56 lbs., 40 pf. — Bridge Toll (paid by the hirer) 10 pf. per horse.

'Fiacres', or carriages with two horses, per drive within the town and

suburbs, 1-4 pers. 2 m., 5 pers. 2½ m.; to Blasewitz 3-5 m.; to Plauen 4 m.; to the Felsenkeller in the Plauensche Grund, Räcknitz, or the Albrechtsburg 5 m. — By time: for ½ hr. 2 m. for 4 pers., 2½ m. for 5 pers., each additional ½ hr. 1½ m. — It is advisable, particularly for the longer excursions, to make a bargain with the driver beforehand. — *Carriage* for the day, about 18-20 m. and a fee to the driver.

Omnibuses from the *Wald-Schlösschen* to the *Weisse Hirsch* several times a day, 30 pf.

Tramways. 1. From the *Bohemian Station* (Pl. D, 7) through the Prager-Str., Waisenhaus-Str., and Pirna suburb to *Blasewitz* (p. 295). — 2. From the *Bohemian Station* by the Rossplatz, Albert-Theater, and Königsbrücker-Str. (Pl. F, G, 1) to the *Arsenal*. — 3. From the *Postplatz* (Pl. D, 4) to *Plauen* (comp. Pl. A, 8). — 4. From the *Postplatz* to the Albert-Theater and the *Waldschlösschen* (p. 295). — 5. From the Postplatz to *Löbtau*. — 6. From the Postplatz to *Pieschen*. — 7. From the *Georgplatz* (Pl. F, 5, 6) to the *Leipzig* and *Silesian Stations* (p. 271). — 8. From the *Georgplatz* by the Altmarkt to the *Postplatz*. — 9. From the *Reichs-Str.* (Pl. D, 8) by the Prager-Str., Georgplatz, and Albertbrücke to the *Markgrafen-Str.* (Pl. G, H, 1, 2), — 10. From the *Neumarkt* (Pl. E, F, 4) to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 294) and *Strehlen*. Fare 15 pf., to Blasewitz and Strehlen 20 pf., after 10 p.m. and on Sundays 5 pf. more.

Steamboats. 1. Up the River, starting from the foot of the Brühl Terrace (Pl. F, 4) in the Altstadt and from the Carl-Str. (Pl. H, J, 2) in the Neustadt. In summer to *Loschwitz* and *Blasewitz* 28 times daily; to *Pirna*, *Wehlen* (for the Bastei), *Rathen*, *Königstein*, and *Schandau* 5 times daily; to *Tetschen* and *Aussig*, twice daily (comp. pp. 295, 296 and R. 50). — 2. Down the River to *Meissen* (p. 314) four times daily, starting from a pier near the Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. E, 3).

Post Office, Postamt 1, in the Postplatz (Pl. D, 4), open from 7 (in winter 8) a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sundays and holidays 7-9, 12-1, and 5-7; there are also ten branch-offices. — **Telegraph Offices** at No. 2 Waisenhaus-Str. (open day and night) and the branch post-offices (open by day only).

Baths. **Dianabad* (with Turkish and vapour baths), An der Bürgerwiese 15a; *Prinz Friedrichs-Bad*, Reitbahn-Str. 18; *Bad zur Hoffnung*, Falken-Str., with swimming-bath. In the Neustadt: *Johannesbad*, Königs-Str. 11, with vapour baths. — *River Baths* above and below the old bridge.

Theatres. *Neues Hoftheater* (Pl. E, 4; see p. 277); performances daily, beginning at 7 p. m.; closed in June for dramas, in July for operas. There are two scales of charges, one for operettas, comedies, etc., the other for operas and classical dramas: best boxes 5 m. or 6 m., boxes in the first circle 4½, 5½ m., second boxes 3, 4, 4½, 5 m., parquet 3, 4 m., parquet-boxes 3½, 4½ m. — The *Albert-Theater* (Pl. G, 2) in the Neustadt, similar charges, is likewise a court theatre. Tickets for both obtainable at the hotels, at the Invalidendank (See-Str. 20), and at the box-offices of the theatres. 'Bestellkarten', which are obtainable at the offices daily, 10.30 to 1 o'clock (comp. p. 11) must be posted in time to reach their destination between 12 and 7 o'clock two days previous to the performance for which tickets are desired. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. G, 5), Circus-Str.

American Consul: *Mr. James T. Mason*, Wilsdruffer-Str. 1.

English Chargé d'Affaires: *Mr. George Strachey*, Bürgerwiese 18 (office-hour 12-1).

Anglo-American Club, Mosczinsky-Str. 1.

English Church *(All Saints)* in the Wiener-Strasse, near the Bohemian Station (p. 292); matins daily, services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Holy Communion on Sun. and Saints' Days at 8 a.m). Chaplain, *Rev. J. S. Gilderdale, M.A.*, Bismarck-Platz 10, 3rd floor. — **American Episcopal Church** *(St. John's)*, on the 'rondel' at the head of the Reichs-Str.; service at 11 a.m.; rector, *Rev. T. F. Caskey*, Reichs-Str. 8. — **Scottish Church**, Bernhard-Str. 18; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; pastor, *Rev. J. Davis Bowden*.

Collections (consult also the '*Dresdener Anzeiger*'). The royal collections are closed on Easter Day, Whitsunday, Good Friday, 24th Dec., Christmas, and on the two Saxon fast-days.

Antiquities in the Japanese Palace (p. 324), Sun. and holidays 11-1, gratis (in summer only); from 1st May to 31st Oct. on Wed. and Sat., 10-2, gratis; on other days and during the rest of the year, 50 pf.

Antiquities in the Lustschloss (p. 325), daily 8-12 and from 3 to dusk; 50 pf. — From 1st Nov. to 30th April application must be made to the Inspector, Moltke-Platz 1; 1-3 pers. 3 m.

Arms, Gallery of (p. 323), same days and hours as the Historical Museum (p. 322), from which it is entered.

**Casts, Collection of* (p. 320), Sun. and holidays 11-1, week-days (except Sat.) 10-2, free,

Coins, Cabinet of (p. 308), for scientific visitors, Tues. and Frid., 10-1.

Drawings and Engravings (p. 320), closed on Sundays, Mondays, and holidays; open on other days 10-3 (Tues., Thurs., and Frid. free; Wed. and Sat. 50 pf.).

**Grünes Gewölbe* (p. 307), from 1st June to 30th Sept., on Sun. and holidays 11-2, and week-days Sat. 9-2, 1 m.; in May and Oct. 10-2 on week-days; and during the winter-months on week-days 10-1, by card admitting 1-6 pers., 9 m., each additional pers. 1½ m.

Industrial Exhibition of modern productions, Prager-Str. 49, daily, except Sun., 9-7, 25 pf.

Kaufmann's Acoustic Cabinet (Pl. D, 3), Ostra-Allee 10, a collection of automatic instruments of music, daily 10-6.

Körner Museum (p. 325). on week-days 10-2, Sun. and holidays 9-5, 50 pf.

**Library* (p. 324), on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1; on Wed. and Sat. 9-11, 2-4 (each person 50 pf.). Apply at the office on the first floor. Closed in Whitsun-week.

Mathematical and Physical Instruments and *Models* (p. 321), Sun. 11-1, and Mon., Wed., and Frid. 9-12, gratis, from 1st May to 31st Oct.; on other days and during the rest of the year, 50 pf. Closed on Sun. in winter.

Museum, Historical (p. 322), in the Museum Johanneum, Sun. and holidays 11-2 (25 pf.); other days from 1st May to 31st Oct. 9-2, in winter (except Sat.) 10-2 (50 pf.). In winter 50 pf. extra is charged for admission to the Gallery of Arms.

Museum, Industrial (p. 321), daily, except Mon., 10-2, 25 pf.; on Sun. 11-2, gratis.

**Museum Johanneum* (p. 322), see the Historical Museum and the Collection of Porcelain.

Museum, Mineralogical and Prehistoric (p. 321), on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1, Wed. 2-4, gratis; closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

**Museum, Rietschel* (p. 325), from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Wed. and Sat., 3-6, gratis; on other days, except Sun. and holidays, 3-6, 25 pf.; in winter on application to the custodian, by card for 1-3 pers. 1½ m., each additional pers. 50 pf.

Museum, Zoological and Ethnographical (p. 320), on Sun., Mon., and Thurs. 11-1, Wed. and Sat. 1-3, gratis; closed on Tues. and Frid.

Palace, Royal (p. 307), in summer daily; by card procurable from the intendant in the principal court-yard to the left.

Panorama (p. 323), daily, from 8 (Sun. 11) a. m. till dusk, 1 m.

***Picture Gallery* (p. 310), on Sun. and holidays (with the exception of those already mentioned). 11-2, and on Tues., Thur., and Frid., 9-3 (in winter 10-3) gratis; on Wed. and Sat. 9-3 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.; on Mondays (cleaning-day) 9-1 (in winter 10-2), 1½ m. — During the latter half of April and of Oct., when the gallery is being cleaned, admission on week-days, 10-2, 1½ m. (no admission on the last two days of Oct.).

Porcelain, Collection of (p. 323), in the Museum Johanneum, same days, hours, and fees as the Historical Museum (see above).

Zoological Garden (p. 326), daily 75 pf., Sun. 50 pf.

Principal Attractions. Picture Gallery, Green Vault, Museum Johanneum. Walk along the Brühl Terrace, cross the old bridge, traverse the Neustadt, and return by the Marienbrücke; then past the Zwinger and through the Altstadt to the Grosse Garten (Rietschel Museum). Excursion to the Bastei (p. 330) recommended.

Rapid changes of temperature are not unfrequent at Dresden and in

the environs, especially in summer, when the evenings are often very cool. This remark also applies to Schandau and other places in the valley of the Elbe.

Dresden (370 ft.), the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, mentioned in history for the first time in 1206, and the residence of the sovereigns since 1485, was greatly extended and embellished by the splendour-loving Augustus II., the Strong (1694-1733), and has rapidly increased during the present century. Population 245,515. The city lies on both banks of the *Elbe*, which separates the Altstadt and Friedrichstadt (S. side) with their suburbs from the Neustadt and Antonstadt, which were re-erected after a fire in 1686, with their suburbs. The beautiful environs and the magnificent picture-gallery attract numerous visitors, and a considerable English community resides here.

Dresden will probably long retain the designation of the Cradle of Rococo Art, although the expression 'rococo' is now used in a somewhat narrower sense than it formerly was, and no longer applies to the whole of the art of the 18th cent., which embraces both the 'baroque' and the degraded styles. During the reign of Augustus the Strong Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a cradle of art, the foundation of the *Zwinger* and the *Invention of Porcelain* (by Böttger, a chemist, in 1707; see p. 348) being the two most important events in its art career. As Augustus the Strong bore some personal resemblance to Louis XIV., so the erection of the Zwinger recalls the palatial edifices built about that period as monuments befitting the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque of France. The era of Louis XIV. loved to be compared with the golden period of Roman culture; and so, too, the Zwinger, of which, however, a very small portion only (the anterior court) was completed, was intended to embrace all the handsomest and most useful features of Roman baths and palaces. The leading object of the rococo art, which to some extent finds an exponent in the style of the Zwinger, appears to have been to invest even the domestic life of monarchs with pomp and splendour, and to unveil to the eyes of the public the privacy of the princely boudoir and cabinet. Thus, in harmony with this tendency, the Zwinger would have afforded an admirable scene for the 'Merceries', or fairs, in the comedies and festivities of which the court would have acted a prominent part in transparent incognito. The porcelain manufacture was particularly well adapted for giving expression to the spirit of the style, as the material was equally suitable for being moulded into elegant, doll-like figures, or into flourishing and fantastic decorations. To this day, indeed, the rococo style may be regarded as the classical style for porcelain moulding. A characteristic of the style, however, was superficiality, and its reign at Dresden was accordingly but brief. About the middle of last century the city again lapsed into its former obscurity, unaffected to any material extent by the artistic labours of *Mengs* or the important archæological researches of *Winckelmann*.

At length, about the beginning of the present century, Dresden began to regain a share of its former reputation in the province of art, when the city became the headquarters of the 'Romanticists', who were more given to poetry of conception than technical excellence of execution. The result of their labours has been a series of respectable, but stiff works in somewhat questionable taste. The chief masters of this period were *Runge*, *Friedrich*, *Gerhard von Kügelgen*, and *Matthäi*. An attempt was made to stimulate the progress of native art by the invitation of eminent artists (*Bendemann*, *Hübner*, and *Schnorr*) from Düsseldorf and Munich; but the experiment was only partially successful, and Dresden continued to be inferior to the other chief cradles of art in the sphere of painting. During the last few decades, on the other hand, Dresden has made immense strides in the practice of the plastic art. Of this school *Rietschel*

(1804-61) was the founder, and he was worthily succeeded by *Johannes Schilling* (b. 1828), *Donndorf* (now at Stuttgart), and *Kietz*. *Ernst Haehnel* (b. 1811) is looked upon as the second head of the Dresden school; his best pupils are *Haertel*, *Henze*, and *Brossmann*. In the history of architecture Dresden has gradually attained a high reputation from having long been the headquarters of *Semper* (1804-1879), one of the greatest German architects of the present century.

The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of three stone bridges. The **Old** or **Augustus Bridge** (Pl. E, 3, 4), constructed in the 13th cent., restored in 1727-31, and partly blown up by Marshal Davoust on 19th March, 1813, is 1/4 M. in length, and rests on 16 arches. (Pedestrians as well as carriages are expected to keep to the *right* side of the bridge.) About 1/3 M. below it is the **Marienbrücke** (Pl. D, 2), 250 yds. in length, and borne by 12 arches, completed in 1852, and serving both for railway and ordinary traffic. The **Albertsbrücke** (Pl. H, 3), connecting the suburb of Pirna with the Neustadt, was opened for traffic in 1877. The turreted building near it, on the left bank, is the *Rifle Barracks* (Pl. H, 3). All the bridges command a pleasant view.

Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to the old bridge, on the left bank of the river. On our left as we approach from the Neustadt lies the Brühl Terrace, and opposite to us are the Royal Palace and the Roman Catholic Court Church; to the right are the Museum with the Zwinger, and the new Hoftheater.

The ***Brühl Terrace,** originally laid out as a garden in 1738 by Count Brühl, the minister of Augustus III., rising above the Elbe, and fully 1/2 M. in length, is a favourite promenade, but has latterly lost much of its interest owing to the embankment now interposed between it and the river. It is approached from the Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of steps adorned with gilded *Groups of Night, Morning, Noon, and Evening, in sandstone, by *Schilling*. The terrace is planted with trees, and the side next the town is bounded by the *Academy of Art* and the *Exhibition Buildings* (Pl. F, 4), both about to be rebuilt. To the left rises the *Rietschel Monument*, designed by Schilling. Farther on are the *Cafés* mentioned at p. 302. — Opposite the terrace to the E., on the other side of a depression which descends to the Elbe, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, G, 4), a Romanesque edifice erected by Semper in 1840.

Descending from the Terrace, and following the Zeughaus-Str. in a straight direction, we perceive to the right at the corner of the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. F, 4, 5), the **Maurice Monument** to the memory of the Elector of that name, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen in 1553 (p. 93), after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates. — In the Pillnitzer-Str., which runs E. from this point, stand the new *Law Courts*, with sculptures, and the *Church of St. John* (Pl. H, 5), a Gothic edifice with rich plastic ornamentation.

The Roman Catholic **Court Church** (Pl. E, 4), opposite the old bridge, erected in the 'baroque' style in 1737-56 from designs by *Chiaveri*, and adorned with 64 statues of saints on the parapets and at the entrances, by *Mattielli*, contains an altarpiece by *Ra-*

phael Mengs, representing the Ascension, formerly much overrated. The tower is 280 ft. high. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial-vaults. Church-music on festivals at 11 a.m.

The **Palace** (Pl. E, 4), founded in 1534, and frequently enlarged, chiefly by Augustus the Strong at the beginning of the 18th cent., is an extensive edifice of irregular form enclosing two quadrangles. The *Georgenthor*, 1534-37, which is much frequented as a thoroughfare to the Schloss-Strasse, and has a Gothic vaulting, is adorned on the outside with elegant Renaissance columns. Above the '*Grüne Thor*', in the façade towards the Court Church, rises a tower 331 ft. in height, the loftiest in Dresden. The Green Gate leads into the *Great Court*, with interesting, richly-decorated staircase, towers at the four corners, and a gallery over the gate, dating, according to the inscription, from 1549 and 1550. In the corner to the right is the Green Vault (see below).

The *Interior of the palace (admission, see p. 304) is embellished with beautiful frescoes by *Bendemann*, completed in 1845. In the Ball Room are scenes from Greek mythology: procession of Bacchus and allegorical figures of poetry, music, dancing, architecture, sculpture, and painting; Marriage of Alexander and Roxana, Nuptials of Thetis, Apollo in the chariot drawn by swans, the three Greek tribes, and Homer. — In the Throne Room, or Banquet Hall, the Four Estates are represented in scenes from the history of Emp. Henry I., who was of Saxon descent (d. 936): Battle of Merseburg (knights), Conversion of the Danish king (ecclesiastics), Foundation of cities (burghers), and Solicitude for the rural population (peasantry). On the frieze, the Occupations and Labours of Life. At the other end of the hall: Lawgivers; in the middle Saxonia; on the left Moses, David, Solomon, Zoroaster, Solon, Alexander, Numa; on the right Constantine, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, the emperors Henry I., Otho I., Conrad III., Frederick Barbarossa, Rudolph I., and Maximilian I. Above: Justice, Wisdom, Bravery, Moderation. — The Palace Chapel contains a number of good pictures by *Guido Reni*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Raphael Mengs*, and others.

The ***Green Vault** (*Grüne Gewölbe;* entrance see above; admission, see p. 304), on the groundfloor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, dating chiefly from the late-Renaissance and rococo eras, but also including numerous fine examples of an earlier period. The German goldsmith's work of the 16th and 17th cent., the enamels of Limoges, and the arts of ivory-carving and crystal-cutting are particularly well represented. Catalogue 1 m.

I. Room. *Bronzes.* Crucifix, *Giov. da Bologna;* Dog scratching itself, *P. Vischer;* models of equestrian statues of Charles II. of England, Louis XIV., and Augustus the Strong; the last, by *Wiedemann*, 1734, being the original model of the monument in the Neustadt market-place (p. 324). The tortoise-shell pedestals inlaid with brass are the work of *Charles André Boule* or *Buhl*, the court-cabinet-maker of Louis XIV. (1642-1732), who has bequeathed his name to this kind of work. — II. Room. *Ivory.* Two horses' heads attributed to *Michael Angelo*; Musicians fighting, attributed to *Dürer;* Crucifix with Madonna, *Peruzzi;* Dutch frigate, *Jac. Zeller;* Fall of the angels, in 92 figures carved out of a single mass of ivory about 16 inches in height; Contests of the Centaurs and Lapithæ; numerous goblets. — III. Room. *Enamels*, *Mosaics*, *Ostrich Eggs*, *Nautilus* (*No. 189), *Mother-of-Pearl*, *Amber*, *Coral.* Magnificent chimney-piece by *Neuber*, 1782. — IV. Room, the 'Green Vault', properly so called, owing to the colour

of its walls: *Vessels of Gold, Silver, and Crystal:* two large silver wine-flagons with coolers; communion chalice and cup, Italian work of the 16th cent.; jewel-casket by *Jamnitzer* (1508-1585), the greatest of the earlier goldsmiths. — V. Room. *Vessels in Stone and Crystal:* various objects in chalcedony, agate, lapis-lazuli, oriental jaspar, and onyx; cups with cameos; clock ('perpetuum mobile') representing the Tower of Babel, by *Schlottheim* of Augsburg; Mary Magdalene after Carlo Dolci by *Dinglinger* (beginning of 18th cent., the Benvenuto Cellini of Saxony), a large work in enamel. Objects in rock-crystal, including a mirror with frame in the style of *Benvenuto Cellini;* Saxon and Chinese vases in serpentine; earliest Dresden china. — VI. Room, adorned in the rococo style: *Fancy Articles* and *Trinkets* of gold, precious stones, and pearls (from the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 18th cent.). — VII. Room. *Articles in Wood, Wax, Cherry-stones,* etc., and the Polish regalia. — VIII. Room. *Jewels,* the most valuable part of the collection: green diamond, 5⅓ oz. in weight, set as a hat-clasp; valuable chains of different orders, clasps, buckles, studs; ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 662 diamonds; rings (two of Luther and one of Melanchthon); weapons arranged according to the precious stones with which they are decorated; an onyx 7 inches high; enamel master-pieces of *Dinglinger,* including the Court of the Grand Mogul Aurungzebe at Delhi, with 132 movable figures.

The **Cabinet of Coins,** entered by a door to the left in the passage, was begun by George II. (d. 1680) and considerably extended under Frederick Augustus (d. 1827). Admission, see p. 304.

The **Silberkammer,** containing the king's plate, is also on the ground-floor of the palace, and may be seen on application daily (Sat. and Sat. excepted) 9-1 and 4-6, fee 1½-3 m. Historical catalogue sold by the custodian.

The outside of the old '*Stallgebäude*' in the Augustus-Str., adjoining the palace on the E., was embellished by *Walther* in 1874 with a mounted procession of Saxon princes in 'sgraffito'.

In the Theater-Platz with its promenades, extending to the N.W. of the Palace, are situated the New Theatre (see below), the Court Church (p. 306), the *Hauptwache,* or *Guard House* (Pl. E, 4), erected from designs by *Schinkel* in 1831, with a vestibule borne by six Ionic columns, and the Museum (p. 309).

The new ***Hoftheater** (Pl. E, 3, 4), a magnificent Renaissance structure by *Gottfried Semper,* the architect of the old theatre that was burned down in 1869, was opened in 1878 and is one of the finest theatres in Europe. It covers an area of 5550 sq. yds. The front of the building, containing the ante-rooms and auditorium, projects in a semicircular form and faces the Roman Catholic church, while the part containing the stage rises at the back to the lofty height demanded by the scenic requirements of the modern opera. The principal entrance is in the 'Exedra', a castellated portico in front of the rotunda, surmounted by a quadriga in bronze by *Schilling,* representing Dionysus and Ariadne. The recess below the quadriga is decorated with ornamental paintings by *Kiessling,* including three large medallions of the Graces, Apollo, and Marsyas. The entrance is flanked with statues of Goethe and Schiller. The balustrades that crown the façade on both sides of the exedra bear statues, arranged in pairs, emblematical of the various conflicts represented in the drama (Jupiter and Prometheus, Creon and Antigone, etc.; at the end, Faust and Mephistopheles, Don

Juan and the Statue, Oberon and Titania). The interior can contain 2000 spectators; the dull green ground of the decorations and the dark drop-scene by *Keller* render the effect almost sombre. The ceiling-paintings, by *Marschall*, are too far from the eye to be thoroughly effective. The *Upper Vestibule and *Upper Foyer are gorgeously decorated with coloured columns of imitation-marble and with wall and ceiling-paintings by eminent artists.

Between the theatre and the museum rises the bronze *Statue of Weber* (d. 1826; Pl. E, 4), designed by *Rietschel*, and erected in 1860.

The ***Museum** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by *Semper*, begun in 1847, and completed in 1854, is considered one of the finest examples of modern architecture. On a substructure of blocks of free-stone rises the vast oblong building, consisting of two principal stories and a third of smaller dimensions, with a lofty carriage-approach in the centre, surmounted by a cupola (the latter being an addition to Semper's design). The sculptures on the exterior by *Rietschel* and *Hähnel* indicate the object of the building (mythical, religious, and historical subjects; those on the N. side from the ancient world, those on the S. from the age of Christianity and romance). In niches on the right and left sides of the principal portal towards the court are statues of Raphael and Michael Angelo, by *Hähnel*. The cornice is adorned with statues of Giotto, Holbein, Dürer, and Goethe by *Rietschel*, Dante and Cornelius by *Hähnel*, and others.

The Museum forms the N.E. wing of the ***Zwinger** (Pl. D, E, 4), a building erected by *Pöppelmann*, the architect of Augustus II., in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. It consists of six pavilions, connected by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. According to the still existing plans of the master, the present site of the museum was to have been occupied by a huge portal, which was to lead to an elevated plateau, flanked by two long palaces. These edifices were to have been connected by galleries, whence flights of steps would have descended to the Elbe. In some of its features the style of the Zwinger is 'rococo', but in the main it is a 'baroque' edifice, and is one of the most pleasing examples of that style. The enclosed space is now laid out as a pleasure-ground, embellished in summer with orange-trees. In the centre rises the *Statue of Frederick Augustus* (d. 1827) in bronze, by *Rietschel*, with figures of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency. Best survey of the building from the terrace on the side next the river. To the N.W. of the Zwinger is a fountain, which plays on Sun. and Wed., 11-1.

The Museum and the Zwinger contain the most important of the Dresden collections. In the *Museum* are the picture-gallery, engravings, drawings, and one room with casts. In the *Zwinger* are the casts, the Zoological and Mineralogical Museum, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The **Picture Gallery occupies the first and second floors of the Museum (adm., see p. 304). The entrance is in the thoroughfare, on the right when approached from the theatre. Director, *Prof. Woermann.* Catalogue, in English, French, or German, 2½ m.

The Dresden picture-gallery, which now ranks with the Louvre, Pitti, and Uffizi as one of the finest collections in the world, is chiefly indebted for its origin to Augustus III. (1733-63). Previously to his time a collection of pictures had already existed at Dresden, but it did not attain to a high place among the European galleries until 1745, when 100 valuable pictures, purchased from Duke Francis of Este (Modena gallery), were added to it. Numerous masterpieces were also purchased for it at various times about this period (Holbein's Madonna, from Venice, 1743; the Sistine Madonna from Piacenza, 1753; the Madonna of Bagnacavallo, from Bologna in 1755; numerous Dutch and Flemish cabinet-pieces, etc.), so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well-nigh attained to its present high rank.

In accordance with the taste prevalent at the time of its foundation, the gallery is somewhat sparingly provided with early works of the various schools. This is notably the case with the Italian Schools of the 14th and 15th centuries, where the following works are alone remarkable: a Madonna by *Mantegna* (No. 226), St. Sebastian by *Antonello da Messina* (No. 227), a Holy Family by *Piero di Cosimo* (No. 24; erroneously given by the catalogue to Signorelli), a characteristic example of *Lorenzo di Credi* (No. 39, ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci), several works by *Cima*, and three small pictures by *Jacopo de' Barbari* or *Jacob Walch* (Nos. 1875-77), who is interesting as a German member of the Venetian school and also on account of his influence on Dürer.

The great masters of the Golden Period of Italian art are, on the other hand, admirably represented. The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. Raphael's Florentine contemporaries are represented by *Andrea del Sarto's* large and brilliantly-coloured 'Sacrifice of Abraham' (No. 56) and by two companion-pieces of rare merit by *Francia Bigio* and *Ubertini* (53, 54). The gallery, however, possesses no example of Fra Bartolommeo. The most noteworthy of the later Florentine works is the portrait of the Duchess Eleanor by *Bronzino* (64).

Among the N. Italian schools that of Lombardy is almost unrepresented, the only important work being the Herodias (No. 40), a good example of the *School of Leonardo da Vinci.* — The Parmese School, on the contrary, in the works of its great master *Correggio*, is even more richly illustrated here than at Parma itself. The Madonna enthroned (No. 168) is of the master's earlier period, and

reveals in its strict composition and luminous colouring the influence of the earlier Ferrarese school. In the Madonna with St. Sebastian (169) and his Holy Night (171) the master of chiaroscuro is seen at his best, while the Madonna and St. George (172) charms by the beauty of its flower-like tinting. The famous little picture of the Magdalene (170) must, however, be pronounced nothing more than a masterly copy, while the so-called Physician of Correggio (173) is probably by a Venetian artist. — The School of Ferrara is represented by numerous works of *Dosso Dossi*, *Benvenuto Garofalo*, *Ortolano*, and others.

The pictures by the great Venetian Masters rank among the principal treasures of the gallery. Those ascribed to *Giorgione* are certainly unworthy of that artist, but *Titian* is studied here to great advantage. The Tribute Money (No. 248), a grand work of his early period, is one of the most nobly-conceived and admirably-executed paintings ever produced. The portrait of his daughter Lavinia (the 'Lady with the fan', No. 255) and that of an unknown personage, formerly supposed to be Aretino (No. 254), are good examples of his later style. *Palma Vecchio's* Venus and the Three Graces (Nos. 269, 268) are among the finest works of this masterly delineator of ripe Venetian beauty. No other gallery possesses so extensive a collection of the gorgeous masterpieces of *Paolo Veronese*. The close of the great epoch of Venetian art is illustrated by numerous good works by *Tintoretto* and the different members of the *Bassano* family, while the landscapes of *Canale* and his nephew *Bellotto* still reflect a favourable light on Venice at a time when Italian art generally had fallen into sad decadence (18th cent.). — The school of the Academicians and mannerists is represented only too fully for the general character of the collection. The Naturalists are represented by the Card-sharpers of *Caravaggio* (No. 193) and by a series of good works by *Ribera*, among which the St. Mary of Egypt (No. 678) boasts a charm very unusual in this master.

The only works of the Spanish School that demand notice are the fine portrait of an elderly man by *Velazquez* (No. 694), and the charming genre-like Madonna and Child of *Murillo* (No. 704), deservedly a popular favourite. — The French School of the 17th and 18th cent. is represented by a few good works of its leading masters, including two fine landscapes by *Claude Lorrain* (Nos. 725, 726), of magical atmospheric effect, two large pastoral scenes by *Watteau* (Nos. 759, 760), examples of *Nicolas Poussin* and *Gaspard Dughet*, and numerous characteristic portraits.

Netherlandish Schools. The masters of the 15th cent. are almost entirely unrepresented, but the gallery possesses one priceless gem of this period in the small altarpiece of *Jan van Eyck* (No. 1836). The masters of the 16th cent. are also represented either unfavourably or not at all. The culmination of art in the Netherlands during the 17th cent. is, on the other hand, illustrated

by numerous attractive works. *Peter Paul Rubens*, the great master of the Flemish School, may be studied here to great advantage. Some of the most popular of the works catalogued under his name, such as the Portraits of his Sons (No. 924), the Herodias (No. 910), and the Garden of Love (No. 918), are, indeed, merely admirable school-pieces, but there is no lack of authentic productions from his own hand. Thus the gallery possesses several paintings of his Italian period, including a fine St. Jerome (No. 909); and a series of admirable portraits which seem to be connected with each other. The Boar Hunt (No. 916) is a powerful, broadly-handled work of his early Netherlandish period, while his latest style is illustrated in the brilliantly-coloured Bathsheba (No. 912) and in the large 'Quos Ego' (No. 903), an improvisation of imposing dramatic effect, produced for the entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. Rubens's famous pupil, *Anthony van Dyck*, is represented by a series of admirable portraits, chiefly of his later English period, and by a St. Jerome (No. 1067), which surpasses, at least in picturesque treatment, that of his master. The well-known Danaë (No. 1066), however, is certainly by another hand, and the Children of Charles I. (No. 1072) is a school-replica. *Jacob Jordaens*, the most Flemish of all Flemish painters, can be studied here better than in any other collection. *Snyders* contributes numerous pieces of still-life. *David Teniers the Elder* and his more famous son are represented by several genuine though not striking works, which, however, yield in interest to the sketchy but powerful little works of *A. Brouwer*. The gallery also boasts of numerous works by the contemporary landscape-painters *Paul Bril*, *Momper*, *Van Uden*, and *Jan Brueghel*, with his followers *Pieter Gysels* and *Pieter Bout*.

Dutch School. The early masters are represented by a few moderate works only. *Frans Hals*, one of the great leaders of the school, also contributes only two or three insignificant portraits, but those by *Ravesteyn* and *Mierevelt* are more important. *Honthorst*, too, is represented, but not so well as the cognate master *Caesar van Everdingen* (No. 1505). The landscapes of *Van Goyen*, *Vlieger*, and *Molyn* also belong to this period. — *Rembrandt van Ryn*, the great master of chiaroscuro, is represented by several of his finest creations, such as the portrait of his wife Saskia of 1641 (No. 1315), the portrait of himself with his wife on his knee (No. 1321; an earlier work), Samson's Riddle (1313), Manoah's Sacrifice (1316), and the admirable portrait of an old man, dating from 1654 (No. 1319). Rembrandt's school is nowhere better illustrated. His earliest scholar *G. Dou* contributes sixteen pictures of the most varied styles and dates, and *Vermeer* or *Van der Meer* of Delft appears in a group of life-size half-figures of rare beauty of colouring (No. 1540) and in the charming Love-letter (No. 1541). Scarcely a single one of the masters of low-life pieces is absent: the most prominent is *Adrian van Ostade*, whose Studio and Village Tavern

(Nos. 1384, 1383) are unsurpassed of their kind. The conversation-pieces of *Terburg* and *Gabriel Metsu* are numerous and good, while *Frans van Mieris the Elder* contributes no fewer than fifteen works, several of which rank among his masterpieces. *Jacob van Ruysdael*, one of the greatest of Dutch landscape-painters, is particularly well and fully represented. The Hunt, the Monastery, and the Jewish Cemetery (Nos. 1546, 1553, 1547) are among the most famous works in the whole gallery, but his delicate management of light and space are perhaps seen to still greater advantage in the less pretentious Château Bentheim, the Heath, and the Forest Path (Nos. 1557, 1554, 1549). *Allart van Everdingen's* Norwegian Lake (No. 1506) is almost as poetical as the finest of Ruysdael's works, and surpasses them in vigour of colouring. *Jan Both*, *Cuyp*, and *Van der Neer*, the great renderers of sunny atmosphere, are neither so happily nor so numerously illustrated, but their followers *H. Sachtleven*, *Griffier*, and *J. Moucheron* are represented to excess. — The Dutch animal-painters may also be well studied at Dresden. *Paul Potter* contributes two works (Nos. 1529, 1530), *Adrian van de Velde* several masterpieces, and *Berchem* thirteen works, one of which (No. 1523) is a little gem. The gallery also contains nearly seventy examples of *Philip Wouverman*, the masterly delineator of cavaliers and battles, many of which are of the highest excellence. The masters of still-life and painters of poultry are almost all represented, as are also the somewhat affected and over-refined masters of the beginning of the 18th cent., such as the *Van der Werffs* and *W. Mieris*, who inaugurate the decline of the Dutch school into insipidity and conventionalism.

The German School is not so well illustrated in the Dresden Gallery as those of Italy and the Netherlands. The famous Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer (No. 1885), long ascribed to *Holbein*, has been shown by modern criticism to be only an admirable Netherlandish copy of the original at Darmstadt. On the other hand Holbein's Portrait of Morett, the English goldsmith (No. 1886), is unquestionably genuine, and of such masterly execution that it long passed as a portrait of the Milanese duke Lodovico Moro by Leonardo da Vinci. *Dürer's* priceless Crucifixion (No. 1857), a small picture, is purely German in conception, but shows the beneficial influence of the Venetian school in its execution. The winged altarpiece (No. 1860) shows Dürer under the spell of Mantegna, while the portrait of Bernhard von Ressen (No. 1859) was painted in 1521 during his tour in the Netherlands. The examples of the two *Cranachs* are numerous, but indifferent in quality. Two altarpieces assigned to Mabuse are in reality admirable works by *Jan Joest of Calcar*, a master whose merits have only of late been appreciated as they deserve, but who perhaps should be classed among the Netherlandish painters rather than among the Germans. — The masters of the 17th cent. are happily represented by three small

masterpieces of *Adam Elsheimer* and a vigorous group of family-portraits by *Knupfer*. — The portraits in chalks and the views of Dresden on the groundfloor possess little artistic merit, but they afford an instructive insight into the life and manners of last century.

The Entrance Hall (containing the cloak-room and the ticket-office) is adorned with a frieze of stucco, illustrative of the history of painting, on the right that of Italy by *Knauer*, on the left that of Germany and the Netherlands by *Schilling*. In a straight direction is the entrance to the *Collection of Drawings and Engravings* (p. 320), to the right that to the *Crayon Drawings*, *Dietrich's Paintings*, and the *Miniatures* (p. 320).

Ascending the staircase to the **First Floor** (Plan, see below), we traverse an Ante-Room hung with family-portraits (where on Mon., Wed., and Sat. tickets are given up, and where check-tickets are issued to those desirous of quitting the gallery and returning at a later hour), a corridor with a number of Netherlands masters of the 17th and 18th cent. (1122. *Fyt*, Boy and dog; 1370. *A. Cuyp*, Horse and hounds), the Cupola Saloon G, and the adjacent rooms, and proceed, with fresh and unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sistine Madonna in Room A.

Rooms A-F contain the *Large Italian Paintings*.

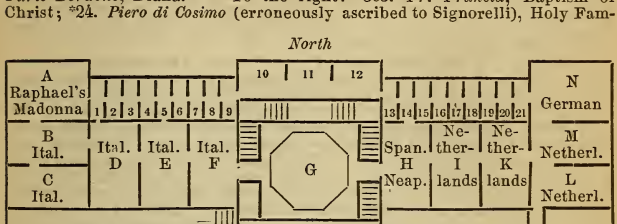
Hall A. **80. *Raphael*, Madonna di San Sisto, an altarpiece, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide (so called from the church of the Black Friars at Piacenza for whom the picture was painted), the Virgin and Child in clouds, with St. Sixtus on the right, St. Barbara on the left, and two cherubs beneath, indisputably a work of the great master's own hand throughout, painted probably about 1515 (purchased in 1753 for 9000 *l.*). — The composition most resembles that of the Madonna di Foligno. A curtain has just been drawn back and the Virgin issues as it were from the depth of Heaven, awe-inspiring, solemn, and serene, her large eyes embracing the world in their gaze. The idea of the sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery could not be more effectively expressed. The attention is usually concentrated upon the Madonna and the two cherubs below, pictures of naïve innocence. The saints, however, should not be overlooked. Contrasted in age and sex, expression and movement, they supplement each other with admirable effect. Both must be thought of in connection with the whole community of Christians; the reverent and pious Sixtus commends himself to the Virgin's mercy, the beaming face of St. Barbara represents the joyful enthusiasm of the redeemed (*'Raffael und Michelangelo', by Prof. Anton Springer*). — In the same room is a marble bust of Raphael, by *Hähnel*.

Hall B. To the left: 143. *Battoni*, Penitent Magdalene; 75. *C. Dolci*, St. Cecilia; *40. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Herodias; 49. *Rubens*, Copy of Michael Angelo's Leda and the swan (in the store-room of the National Gallery at London). — Exit Wall: *21. *M. Zoppo* (?), Annunciation. — To the right: *95. *Giulio Romano*, 'Madonna della scodella'.

Hall C. 365. *Alessandro Turchi*, David with the head of Goliath; *179. *Franc. Mazzuola*, surnamed *Parmeggianino*, Madonna enthroned, with saints. — A short passage leads from Hall C to a series of rooms containing a selection of the larger Italian pictures of the 17th and 18th cent., which, however, may be left unvisited. We now return through Halls C and B to —

Hall D. To the left: **168. *Correggio*, Madonna enthroned, with four saints, a youthful masterpiece, showing the influence of the Ferrara school; *169. *Correggio*, Madonna surrounded by angels, with SS. Sebastian, Geminian, and Rochus, much damaged; *227. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Se-

bastian, with a view of a Venetian canal in the distance, a work of great charm in spite of its damaged condition; 236. *Cima da Conegliano*, Christ blessing. *Correggio*, **171. Adoration of the Shepherds, the far-famed 'La Notte', his great masterpiece of chiaroscuro; *172. Madonna enthroned, with SS. George, Peter Martyr, John the Baptist, and Geminian, a work of his later period, distinguished by breadth of handling and by rich and luminous colouring. — Exit Wall: 239. *A. Previtali*, Madonna and Child; 281. *Paris Bordone*, Diana. — To the right: *505. *Fr. Francia*, Baptism of Christ; *24. *Piero di Cosimo* (erroneously ascribed to Signorelli), Holy Fam-



ily; 150. *Dosso Dossi*, The Fathers of The Church; *56. *And. del Sarto*, Abraham's Sacrifice; 161. *Garofalo*, Madonna and saints (1530); *330. *Paolo Veronese*, Finding of Moses, distinguished from the other masterpieces of Veronese in the gallery by its perfect preservation. — Entrance Wall: *97. *Bagnacavallo*, Madonna with saints; *313. *Tintoretto*, Man and youth.

Hall E. Entrance Wall: *249. *Titian*, Madonna with four saints, an early work; 316. *Tintoretto*, Fall of the angels; *340. *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait of Daniele Barbaro; *262. *Giorgione*, Venus. — To the left: *Paolo Veronese*, **326. The wedding at Cana; **325. Adoration of the Magi, two priceless companion-pieces from the gallery of Modena. — Exit Wall: *240. *Palma Vecchio*, Jacob and Rachel, erroneously assigned to Giorgione; *332. *Paolo Veronese*, The Good Samaritan, with a charming landscape; *292. *Hans von Calcar* (?), Portrait, erroneously assigned to Morone; *254. *Titian*, Portrait of a Venetian, formerly supposed to be Aretino, dated 1561; 256. *Titian*, Portrait of a lady in a green dress, resembling the Lavinia. — To the right: **269. *Palma Vecchio*, Venus resting, in a hilly landscape; *255. *Titian*, Portrait of his daughter Lavinia; 317. *Tintoretto*, Parnassus; **327. *P. Veronese*, Madonna adored by a Venetian family; *328. *P. Veronese*, Bearing of the Cross; *319. *Tintoretto*, The woman taken in adultery. — From Hall E a side-door leads to Rooms XLIV-XLVI, containing the French paintings, the best of which is the Realm of Flora by *Nicolas Poussin* (No. 717, in R. XLV).

Hall F. Entrance Wall: *199. *Lanfranco*, Peter's repentance; *550. *Domenichino*, Caritas. — To the left: *329. *P. Veronese*, Christ and the Centurion of Capernaum; *School of Caravaggio*, 195. Fortune-teller, 194. Card-players. — Exit Wall: *390. *Franc. Trevisani*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, in a genre-like style. — To the right: *Ann. Carracci*, 520. St. Rochus giving alms; *519. Madonna and saints, painted under Correggio's influence. *193. *Caravaggio*, The card-sharpers, a vigorous and masterly work.

Returning to Hall E., we next enter the Cabinets 1-5, containing the *Smaller Italian Pictures.*

1st Cabinet. To the right: *503. *Francesco Francia*, Adoration of the Magi. — End Wall: *Ercole Grandi*, *163. Christ led to be crucified, *164. Christ taken captive on the Mt. of Olives, two spirited compositions in the style of Mantegna; 54. *Francesco Ubertini*, surnamed *Bacchiacca*, Martyrdom of SS. Mark and Marcellinus (?); *53. *Francia Bigio*, Bathsheba at

the bath, dated 1523, in the style of his friend Andrea del Sarto; 145. *Mazzolino*, Christ before Pilate. — To the left: *39. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna, an early and highly-finished work, wrongly assigned to Da Vinci.

2nd Cab. To the left: *170. *Early Copy after Correggio*, Repentant Magdalene; 173. *Correggio* (?), The so-called Physician of Correggio, probably a Venetian work.

3rd Cab. To the right: 523. *Ann. Carracci*, Portrait of Giov. Gabrielle, the comedian. — End Wall: *565. *Franc. Albani*, Landscape with Venus, Vulcan, and Cupids. — To the left: 542, 543, *547. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; *64. *Angelo Bronzino*, Wife of Cosimo I., Grand Duke of Tuscany; *226. *Andrea Mantegna*, Holy Family.

4th Cab. To the right: **268. *Palma Vecchio*, The 'Graces', an early work. 'These three young women are grouped with pleasing variety and artifice in front of a very pretty landscape. There is hardly a single peculiarity in the master remaining unrepresented; his melting shapes, his fair, almost waxen, complexions, his fine chiselled features, small hands, brocades and slashes, his draperies without depth, flow, or winding contour' *(Crowe and Cavalcaselle)*. — *270. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Child with John the Baptist and St. Catherine, also an early work. 'There is so much loveliness in the serene rapture of St. Catherine, such sprightliness in the Child, nestling at its mother's throat, so much tender inquiry in the Virgin's eye, and a meaning so earnest in the glance of the Baptist, that we dwell with pleasurable sensation on each figure of the group and wonder at the harmony which it creates' *(C. & C.)*. — *271. *Bonifacio the Elder*, Madonna and saints in a landscape; ascribed by the catalogue to Palma. — **218. *Titian*, The tribute-money, painted about 1514. 'Simple as the subject is, the thought which it embodies is very subtle ... The contrast is sublime between the majestic calm and elevation, and what Quandt calls the 'Godlike beauty' of Christ, and the low cunning and coarse air of the Pharisee .... The form of Christ was never conceived by any of the Venetians of such ideal beauty as this. Nor has Titian ever done better .... Nothing can exceed the brightness and sheen or the transparent delicacy of the colours .... The most perfect easel-picture of which Venice ever witnessed the production, this is also the most polished work of Titian' *(C. & C.)*.

5th Cab. Late Venetian pictures, by *Sebastian Ricci*, *Nogari*, etc.

The next CABINET contains works of the *French School.*

6th Cab. To the right: *726. *Claude Lorrain*, Coast-scene with Acis and Galatea. — End Wall: *759, *760. *Watteau*, Fêtes champêtres, two works marked by gay colouring and easy touch; also other examples of the French pastoral-genre school of the 18th cent. (*Lancret*, *Pater*, etc.). — To the left: *728. *Millet*, Roman Campagna, a characteristic masterpiece, erroneously ascribed to Dughet; **725. *Claude*, Landscape, with the flight of the Holy Family, a masterpiece of atmospheric effect, in perfect preservation.

CABINETS 7-21 are devoted to the *Smaller Works of the Netherlandish and German Schools.*

7th Cab. End Wall: 1387. *Adrian van Ostade*, Tavern, dated 1679. — To the left: *1558. *Jacob v. Ruysdael*, Forest-scene, an early and vigorous work.

8th Cab. To the right: *1250. *Jan D. de Heem*, Fruit. *Wouverman*, 1455. Fishers; *1456. Smithy. — To the left: *Wouverman*, *1460. Starting for the chase; *1461. Return from the chase.

9th Cab. End Wall: *Wouverman*, *1478. Stag-hunt, a highly-finished work of a silvery tone; *1437. Stag-hunt, early work, in glowing evening-light; 1479. Camp. — To the left: *1476, 1458. *Wouverman*, Horse-pieces.

10th Cab. To the left: Old-fashioned landscapes by *Roelant Savery*. — End Wall: 1576, *1571. *K. du Jardin*, Landscapes with cattle; *1523. *N. Berchem*, Flock of sheep in a mountainous landscape. — To the right: *Allart van Everdingen*, *1508. Norwegian water-fall; **1506. Norwegian mountain-lake, with accessories by *Berchem*.

11th Cab. To the left: *Jac. v. Ruysdael*, **1557. The Château of Bentheim, an early masterpiece; *1546. The chase, with accessories by *A. van*

de Velde; *2365. Path by a brook. — End Wall: *Ruysdael*, *1549. Forest-path; *1554. The Heath. On the same wall are three good examples of *Aart van der Neer*, the best of which is *1379. Evening. — To the right: *Ruysdael*, *1547. The Jewish Cemetery, of imposing sombre effect; *1553. The monastery.

12th Cab. End Wall: *1514. *Berchem*, Rocky landscape; *1371. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape by evening-light; *1519. *Berchem*, Evening. — To the left: *Josse de Momper*, *980. Alpine scene, and several other pictures.

13th Cab. To the right: *1641. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins (1665); *1975. *N. Knupfer*, Family of the painter; several pleasing little works by *Cor. Poelenburg*. — End wall: *A. van de Velde*, 1643. Cattle (1659); *1640. Landscape with cattle. — To the left: *A. van de Velde*, *1639. Woman drinking (1661), in the style of Metsu; **1642. Scene on the ice (1665). *1268. *Jan Wynants*, Dutch landscape, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*, very delicate in workmanship; *1669. *Arie de Vois*, Shepherdess.

14th Cab. To the right: 1212-1214. *H. van Steenwyk*, Architectural interiors; 1056-64. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1136. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior. — End Wall: 1630. *Jan van der Heyde*, The monastery; 1340. *Terburg*, Music-lesson. — To the left: 1338. *Terburg*, The letter; 1601, *1602. *Duck*, Portraits, in the style of Frans Hals; *1529, *1530. *Paul Potter*, Cattle (1652); *1827. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; *1341. *Terburg*, Lady in a white satin dress, a study for the 'Paternal Admonition' at Berlin and Amsterdam; *1339. *Terburg*. Young lady washing her hands.

15th Cab. To the right: *994, *995. *Teniers the Younger*, Bleaching-green, Country-fair, the two best works of this master in the gallery, wrongly assigned to his father. — End Wall: *1108. *Gonzales Coques*, Family-group upon a terrace, a vigorous example of this rare master; *1675. *Berckheyde*, Town Hall at Amsterdam. — To the left: *997. *Teniers the Younger*, Village festival (1641), an early work.

16th Cab. To the right: *1525. *Romeyn*, Italian scene; *1013. *Teniers*, Country festival. — Back Wall: *Wouverman*, *1445. Leaving the inn (1649), *1436. John the Baptist preaching, works of his early period; *1463, *1462. Suttler's tent, *1472. Waterfall, *1464. Hunting-party, 1489. Stable, all characteristic examples of his best period. — To the left: **1413. *Gabriel Metsu*, The lace-maker, a highly-finished and fascinating work; *1409-11. *Metsu*, Game-dealers, carefully executed, but somewhat cold in colouring; *1655. *Slingeland*, The music-lesson interrupted. *Metsu*, *1412. By the fireside, a fine effect of light; **1408. Champagne luncheon (1661), after Rembrandt's famous masterpiece (No. 1321), and perhaps also portraits of the artist and his wife.

17th Cab. To the right: *1251. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; *1802. *Ochtervelt*, Lap-dog. — Back Wall: 1342 et seq. *Sachtleven*, Views of the Rhine, a series of charming little pictures. — To the left: Works by *A. van der Werff*, once considered worth their weight in gold, including such well-known masterpieces as the Expulsion of Hagar (1764), the Judgment of Paris (1760), and the Magdalene (1759).

18th Cab. To the right: *1676. *Berckheyde*, Interior of the principal church at Haarlem (1665); numerous mannerist works by *Pieter van der Werff*, *Willem Mieris*, and other followers of A. van der Werff. — Back Wall: Several small pictures by *Sachtleven*. Also *Wouverman*, *1466. Alms-giving at the monastery, an early masterpiece; **1467. The 'Milk-can'; *1468. Attack on a village, a highly-dramatic performance; *1449. The horse-fair. — To the left: *Frans Mieris the Elder*, **1593. The connoisseur's visit; **1592. The artist painting his wife. *1302, *1303. *Adr. Brouwer*, Caricature heads, two very clever sketches.

19th Cab. To the right: *A. van Ostade*, **1384. The painter's studio (1663); **1383. Peasants drinking (1663). *1390. *Isaac van Ostade*, Merry-making on the ice; 1020, 1021. *Fr. Hals the Elder*, Portraits. *A. van Ostade*, *1385. Peasants eating (1663); *1386. Peasants in an arbour (1664). — End Wall: *Wouverman*, **1471. Stable; *1470. Combat by the wind-mill; *1439. Landscape with horsemen. — To the left: *Gerard Dou*, 1239, 1242, 1243. Portraits, youthful works; *1235. Hermit; *1231. Girl at a window: *1232. The artist playing the violin (1665).

20th Cab. To the right: Several landscapes by **Jan Brueghel the Elder*, marked by flower-like colouring and delicate execution. — End Wall: *Wouverman*, *1495. Heron-hawking; 1493. Return from the chase; also several indifferent works of his later period. — To the left: *1652. *Caspar Netscher*, Woman spinning; *1651. *Netscher*, Lady at her toilette; *1305. *A. Brouwer*, The brawl, a masterpiece of colour. *Netscher*, *1645. Music-lesson (1660); 1648. Duet; *1647. The physician's visit (1664); *1646. The letter-writer (1665), of high finish. *1497. *C. Bega*, Peasants dancing; *1300. *Brouwer*, Brawl.

21st Cab. To the right: *1889. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas Godsalve and his brother John, an admirable work of the first period of Holbein's sojourn in England (1627); *1174. *A. Moro* (Sir A. More), Portrait — End Wall: *Elsheimer*, *1968. Joseph lowered into the pit by his brethren; *1969. Jupiter and Mercury at the house of Philemon. 1852. *Lucas van Leyden*, Temptation of St. Anthony. — To the left: *1846, 1848. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi (wrongly ascribed to Jan Mabuse); *1859. *A. Dürer*, Bernhard van Ressen, painted at Antwerp in 1521.

Halls N, M, L, K, and J contain the *Larger Netherlandish* and also a few *German Paintings*.

Hall N. *1885. Old Netherlandish copy (about 1600) of the picture at Darmstadt by *Holbein the Younger*, representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meyer, the burgomaster of Basel, and his family at their feet (regarded as genuine down to the Holbein Exhibition in 1871).

'The Virgin here appears, not in a vision as in the Sistine Madonna, but in bodily form and in her capacity as a mother, not only of the Holy Child, but of all who kneel at her feet. And therefore it is that she seems so near akin to us in spite of the golden crown shining on her long fair hair. The Child presses himself closely and affectionately to his mother, who on her part caresses him with a warmth and absorption that makes her quite forgetful of self. The donor and his family kneel below, fully conscious of the grace that has been vouchsafed them' (*'Holbein'*, by *Prof. Woltmann*).

**1886. *Holbein*, Thomas Morett, goldsmith of Henry VIII. of England, one of the most perfect of Holbein's works (see p. 313); on the adjacent wall, to the right, hangs the original drawing for this portrait (No. 1811). — **1836. *J. van Eyck*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Michael and the donor, a triptych. 'This picture is painted with a profusion of colour, is perfectly harmonious, and shows no trace of the hand . . . . Through a window behind St. Catherine is one of Van Eyck's marvellous miniature landscapes' (*C. & C.*). — **1857. *A. Dürer*, Crucifixion, with evening-light (1506), a small work of intense feeling and expression, showing the influence of Giov. Bellini. — *1860. *Dürer*, Large altarpiece, painted under the influence of Mantegna.

Hall M. To the left: *930. *Rubens*, Head of an old man, of his late period; *1078. *A. van Dyck*, 'Old Parr' at the age of 150 (?). — To the right: *1081, *1077. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 917. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris, a diminished replica of the work in the London National Gallery; 918. *School Copy after Rubens*, Garden of Love, original at Madrid; *919. *Rubens*, Mercury about to slay Argus, a work of his latest period; *935. *School of Rubens (J. B. Franken?)*, Portrait of a lady.

Hall L. To the left: *1418. *G. Flinck*, Old man (1639); *1193. *Heda*, Luncheon, one of his masterpieces (1631); *1505. *Caesar van Everdingen*, Flora and other divinities; **1541. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl reading a letter at a window, one of the largest and finest works of this rare follower of Rembrandt. — To the right: *1310. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Uilenburg, the artist's bride (1633); *Rembrandt*, 1317. Weighing gold; *1323. Portrait of an old man, a highly-finished work of his late period; 1311. Portrait (1633).

A short corridor leads hence to a series of rooms containing the less important works of the German and Flemish schools, many of which, however, are of considerable historical interest. — We now retrace our steps through Hall L to reach —

Hall K. Entrance Wall: *Rembrandt*, 1320. Entombment, a school-piece touched up by the master in 1655; 1322. Portrait of himself drawing (1657); 1327. Portrait (about 1656); 1328 (?), Mountainous landscape, probably by a pupil. *979. *Jan Wildens*, Huntsmen and hounds (1624). — To the left: **916. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt, a very spirited work (about 1614); *968-971. *Snyders*, Still-life; **1316. *Rembrandt*, Manoah's sacrifice, a finely-coloured masterpiece of the same period as the Night Watch (dated 1641); *1698. *A. v. Utrecht*, Still-life; *1313. *Rembrandt*, Samson's riddle (1638); *1363. *F. Bol*, Jacob's dream, a masterpiece, in the manner of his master Rembrandt. — To the right: *Rembrandt*, *1314. Sportsman and bittern (1639); *1324. Portrait of an old man (about 1645). *1362. *F. Bol*, Rest on the flight into Egypt; *1279. *B. v. der Helst*, Portrait of a woman. — Exit Wall: *1709. *Aart de Gelder*, 'Behold your King', the masterpiece of this pupil of Rembrandt (dated 1671). *Rembrandt*, **1315. Portrait of his wife Saskia (1641); *1321. Portrait of himself and Saskia (the 'Breakfast'; about 1637). *1540. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, The young connoisseur, an early and finely-coloured masterpiece (1312); 1312. *Rembrandt*, Ganymede carried off by Jupiter's eagle, a realistic work of his early period (1635).

Hall I. Entrance Wall: **927. *Rubens*, Mother and child, a masterpiece of his middle period; 1066. *Van Dyck* (?), Danae, more probably by a late Italian painter — To the left: *973. *Snyders*, Still-life, with figures by *Thulden;* *1041. *Jordaens*, Diogenes looking for a man, full of a somewhat coarse humour; *909. *Rubens*, St. Jerome, a highly-finished work of his Roman period; **1067. *Van Dyck*, St. Jerome, an early work of great breadth of handling and picturesque effect; 904. *Rubens*, Diana returning from the chase, a good school-piece after the original at Darmstadt; *1042. *Jordaens*, The Prodigal Son among the swine. — To the right: **1319. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man, an extraordinarily lifelike and vigorously-coloured work (1654); *Rubens*, *925, *928. Man and wife, *926. Portrait, three of the best portraits Rubens ever painted, all of his middle period; 920. Flight of Cloelia, apparently a school-piece, of his latest period; *912. Bathsheba, a luminous work in his latest manner. *Van Dyck*, 1070, 1071. Charles I. of England and his queen; 1072. Children of Charles I., a replica of the celebrated picture at Turin. *Rubens*, 924. His two sons, a good school-copy of the fine painting in the collection of Prince Liechtenstein; *908. 'Quos Ego', Neptune stilling the winds, painted for the triumphal entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. *1073, *1074. *Van Dyck*, Man and wife (about 1630). — Exit Wall: *694. *Velazquez*, Portrait of an elderly gentleman; 692. *Copy of Velazquez*, Duke of Olivarez; 908. *Rubens*, Crowning the victor, painted in Italy for the Duke of Mantua.

Hall H is devoted to works of the *Spanish School*, a few of which are also in Room I.

Hall H. Entrance Wall: *Murillo*, *704. Virgin and Child, of delicate colouring and charming simplicity. — To the left: 623. *Salvator Rosa*, Storm at sea; *678. *Ribera*, St. Mary of Egypt kneeling by her grave, a work of exceptional charm (1641). — To the right: 697. *Zurbaran*, St. Coelestinus declining the papal crown (?).

We now ascend to the Cupola Saloon (G), which is above the lofty portal (p. 309).

This small room contains twelve valuable pieces of Flemish **Tapestry*. Several of the six below are from cartoons by *Q. Massys* (admirable Crucifixion), those above from cartoons by *Raphael* (comp. p. 34).

A staircase ascends hence to the **Upper Floor**, which contains the modern pictures (to the right) and the less valuable ancient works.

On the Staircase (Room XXII): Portraits by *Graff* and *Angelica Kaufmann*, including the well-known Vestal Virgin by the latter (No. 2161); 780. *Gérard*, Napoleon I.; 2192, 2193. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Designs of stained-glass windows for St. Paul's in London; 2208. *Hübner*, Luther and Dr. Eck at Leipsic in 1519.

Rooms to the Left (Nos. XXXI-XXXVIII). *237. *Cima da Conegliano*, Purification of the Virgin, a work of naïve conception and great beauty of

colouring, which served as Titian's model for his famous picture in the Venice Academy; numerous works by *G. da Santa Croce*, of the early *Ferrara School* (Nos. 22, 23, 225; R. XXXII), and by *Ricci*, *Crespi*, *Castiglione*, *Solimena*, and other artists of the decadence of Italian painting. RR. XXXVII & XXXVIII contain views of Venice by *Canale*, and of Dresden and Warsaw by *Bellotto* (d. 1768).

Modern Pictures (to the right). — Room XXIII. 2201. *L. Richter*, Spring landscape with bridal procession; 2207. *Hübner*, The Golden Age; 2194. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Holy Family; 2303. *Venus*, St. Elisabeth; 2202. *Richter*, The Schreckenstein; 2260. *Wislicenus*, Superfluity and Want. — R. XXIV. 2244. *G. Hammer*, Wild boars; *Voltz*, Animals; *Kuntz*, Italian market-woman. — R. XXV. *O. Achenbach*, Capri; *Rasmussen*, Mountain lake in Norway; *Gebler*, The Seven Sleepers; *A. Achenbach*, Scheveningen. — R. XXVI. 2223. *Rud. Jordan*, Rescue from shipwreck; 2313. *F. A. Kaulbach*, Domestic happiness; 2262. *Leonhardi*, Forest scene; 2267. *O. Achenbach*, Festival of St. Anna in Ischia; 2311. *Weiser*, Monks levied as soldiers; 781. *Gudin*, Naval engagement. — R. XXVII. 2349. *Bokelmann*, Emigrants; 2295. *Ed. Kurzbauer*, Spinning-room in the Black Forest; 2292. *Gebler*, Dogs poaching; 2337. *Knaus*, Behind the scenes. — R. XXVIII. *2285. *Defregger*, Taking farewell of the Alpine herd-girl ('Sennerin'); 2240. *Lasch*, Children playing; 2235. *A. Achenbach*, Harbour of Flushing; 2293. *Vautier*, A breathing interval at a wedding-dance in Alsace; 2307. *Oehmichen*, The widow's tax; 2342. *Gebhardt*, Entombment. — R. XXIX. 2278. *Grosse*, Scene from Dante's Hell; 2333. *H. Hofmann*, Christ in the Temple; 2218. *Lessing*, Convent on fire; 2225. *Gurlitt*, Convent of Busaco, in Portugal. — R. XXX. 782. *Calame*, Giessbach; 2291. *Preller*, Landscape; *2344. *Hoff*, Bad news; 2330. *A. Achenbach*, Water-mill; *2340. *Defregger*, Scythe-forging for the Tyrolese insurgents.

The **Ground Floor** (p. 314) contains works of the 18th century.

Cabinets 39-41: Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carriera*, a few by *Raphael Mengs*, the best by *Liotard* in the *41st:* 17. Portrait of the painter in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 18. Count Maurice of Saxony; *19. The chocolate girl; 20. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'the beautiful Lyonnese'. — *42-44:* Small works by the Saxon court-painter *Dietrich* (d. 1774). — There is also a collection of miniatures on the groundfloor, open on the first Tuesday of every month only.

The ***Collection of Engravings**, which is also on the groundfloor of the New Museum (entrance, see p. 314; adm., see p. 304), founded by Augustus II. and afterwards gradually extended, now comprises 350,000 plates, from the earliest masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. About 700 of the finest are exhibited under glass. The others are kept in portfolios, which the attendants open if desired. — The smaller room adjacent contains **Drawings*, of which about 300 are exposed to view. Those of the old masters, chiefly of the German School, occupy 50 portfolios.

The ***Museum of Casts** contains two departments, the ancient and the modern. The nucleus of the *Ancient Department* was formed by *Raphael Mengs*, by whom it was sold to the Saxon Government in 1782. The entrance (adm., see p. 304) is on the E. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Prinzen-Palais. The *Mediaeval and Modern Department*, most of which is of recent origin, occupies the N.W. part of the Zwinger (entrance in the N. angle of the inner court).

The *Zoological and Ethnographical Museum* (entrance on the S.W. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Sophienkirche; adm., see p. 304; catalogue 1 m.) contains good collections of insects, shells,

and stuffed birds with their nests, eggs, and young. The Japanese and Polynesian articles in the ethnological section (in the upper floor) are also interesting. — The *Mineralogical and Prehistoric Museum* (entrance in the W. passage, opposite the Museum; adm., see p. 304) is unimportant, but contains some interesting fossils from Eichstädt. The *Physical-Mathematical Saloon*, in the upper story of the N.W. pavilion of the Zwinger (entr. on the W. side of the court; adm., see p. 304), contains a collection of scientific instruments of every description.

Opposite the Zwinger, towards the E., rises the *Prinzen-Palais* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1715 and belonging to the palace. The **Sophienkirche** (Pl. E, 4), or Protestant court-church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was handsomely restored in the Gothic style in 1864-68 (interior in 1875).

In the Post-Platz, a little to the S., is situated the *Imperial Post Office* (Pl. D, 4, 5; p. 303); in front of it rises a Gothic *Fountain Column* designed by *Semper*, with statuettes emblematical of the healthful properties of water. — In the Antons-Platz, at the back of the Post Office (No. 1), is the Saxon **Industrial Museum** (Pl. D, E, 5; adm., see p. 304), formerly the Polytechnic School. The contents include furniture, bronzes, pottery, etc., chiefly in the style of the German Renaissance; the textile section is the most complete. An *Industrial School*, a *Collection of Models*, and a *Library* are connected with the museum.

From the Post-Platz the Annen-Strasse (Pl. D, 5) leads to the S.W., passing the *Ober-Post- und -Telegraphen-Direction*, or administrative department of the post-office, to the *Annenkirche* (Pl. C, D, 5), a church of the 16th cent., subsequently restored. A little to the S. of the church is the *Anna Fountain (Annenbrunnen)*, erected in 1869 to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., from a design by Henze. The *Annen-Realschule* (Pl. D, 5), in the adjoining Humboldt-Str., has its aula adorned with frescoes by Dieth.

The Wettiner-Strasse (Pl. D, C, 4), with the *Wettin Gymnasium*, leads to the N.W. from the Post-Platz across the *Weisseritz* to the Friedrichsstadt, the quarter containing the *Berlin Station* (Pl. A, 3) and the extensive *Town Hospital* (Pl. B, 2, 3). Part of the latter occupies the old *Marcolini Palais*, in which Napoleon I. had his quarters during the battle of Dresden (26-27th Aug., 1813). The garden, formerly one of the finest in Dresden, contains a handsome fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by Mattielli; the water plays in summer on Sun. 11-1 and Thurs. 3-5 p.m.; adm. gratis (entr. from the Wachsbleichgasse).

The Ostra-Allee (Pl. D, 4, 3), which also diverges to the N.W. from the Post-Platz, passes the grounds of the Zwinger and the *Herzogin Garten* (Pl. D, 4, to the left; open to the public), the latter containing an orangery in the Renaissance style. It ends at the railway-viaduct, not far from the Marienbrücke (p. 306).

In the Neumarkt (Pl. E, F, 4) rises the **Frauenkirche**, or Church of our Lady, erected in 1726-34, with a lofty dome. The 'Lantern' is 310 ft. in height. — A cross in the pavement on the N.W. side of the Platz marks the spot where Crell, the Calvinistic chancellor, was executed in 1601.

In the N.W. angle of the square is situated the ***Museum Johanneum** (Pl. E, 4), formerly the old Picture Gallery, but altered in 1855-75, and now containing the *Historical Museum* (on the first floor) and the *Collection of Porcelain* (on the second floor). The figure of Cellini on the Augustus-Str. façade is by Geissler (sgraffitos, see p. 308). Adm., see p. 304; the entrance is in the Augustus-Str., through the quaint-looking court.

The ***Historical Museum**, on the 1st floor, contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other objects of historical or artistic value. This collection, the most valuable of the kind in Germany, comprises many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The objects are furnished with labels. *Schnorr's* cartoons of his frescoes at Munich from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg are also preserved here. — 1. Saloon (to the right of the entrance-room). Chairs, cabinets (including one presented to Luther by Frederick the Wise), tables of the 16th and 17th cent.; clocks, drinking cups, drinking-horns; in a cabinet on the entrance-wall, Luther's goblet and sword. Portraits of Saxon princes by *Lucas Cranach*. — 2. Tournament Hall. Tournament weapons of Saxon and other princes; to the right of the entrance, a gala suit of Duke Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (d. 1630), manufactured at Milan; at the farther end of the room on the right and left two Italian suits in silver, executed for Elector Christian II. of Saxony (d. 1611) and his friend Prince Christian of Anhalt (d. 1630). — 3. Room of the Chase. Hunting gear, cross-bows, spears, knives, etc., of the 16th and 17th cent.; also the hunting-horn of Henry IV. of France. — 4. *Parade Saloon. Gala suits of Saxon princes, *viz.* Henry the Pious (d. 1541); Elector Maurice (d. 1553); Christian I. (d. 1591); three suits of Christian II. (d. 1611), one of them by Collmann, a celebrated armourer of Augsburg; another, the most magnificent and valuable of the collection, purchased at Nuremberg in 1606; the third of Italian workmanship. Farther on, Duke John William of Weimar (d. 1573); Christian II.; John George I. (d. 1656); three gilded suits of Christian I. and Prince Christian of Anhalt. In the cabinets are swords, shields and helmets of different workmanship, several of them decorated with artistic reliefs. — 5. Pistol Chamber. Fire-arms of the 15-18th cent., many of them of Saxon princes; pistols of Charles XII. of Sweden, Louis XIV. of France, etc. — 6. Battle Saloon. The armour and weapons which were used in battle by Saxon princes and celebrated generals, arranged chronologically; three suits of armour of Elector Maurice, the blood-stained scarf worn by him at the battle of Sievershausen (1533; see p. 93), and the bullet by which he was killed. By the second window: Tilly's baton and sword, Pappenheim's baton. Armour of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; Hussite battle-clubs. By the last window: Standards of Pappenheim's cuirassiers. — 7. Saloon. Modern weapons from the Thirty Years' War down to the present time; Saxon and Polish weapons and standards; French weapons captured in 1870-71. — 8. Turkish Tent of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the German and Polish army under King John Sobieski, whose coat of mail, with the Maltese cross on the collar, is also preserved here; suit of armour of Elector John George of Saxony; Turkish and Oriental weapons. — 9. Saddle Chamber. Sumptuous caparisons, embroidered trappings, etc., used on festive occasions, chiefly of the reign of Augustus II. (1694-1733). — 10. Costume Chamber. Court and gala costumes of the 16-18th cent.; coat of Napoleon I.; the boots

he wore at the battle of Dresden, and velvet shoes worn at his coronation; hat and sword of Peter the Great; sword of Charles XII.

We now return to Room 1 and pass through Room 11, containing old plans of Dresden and models of the palace, to the Royal **Gallery of Arms** (*Gewehr-Gallerie;* adm., see p. 304), containing a valuable collection of fire-arms and other weapons, pictures of tournaments, fine antlers, etc.

The ***Collection of Porcelain**, on the second floor, consists of about 15,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, E. Indian, French, Dresden, and Italian workmanship, arranged chronologically, and is the finest collection of the kind in existence. The Dresden china, from the first attempts of Böttger (d. 1719) down to the present day, the rococo section (figures by *J. J. Kändler;* comp. p. xxxiii), and the modern European products of Sèvres, Berlin, etc., form the most interesting features in the collection.

Next door to it is a handsome gate in the Renaissance style, with sculptural ornamentation and a carved wooden door of 1555. Adjacent, Galerie-Str. 18, is the house of *Carl Maria von Weber*, the composer.

In the opposite corner of the Neumarkt rises a *Statue of Frederick Augustus II.* (d. 1854), in bronze, by *Hähnel*, surrounded by figures emblematical of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Strength.

The Altmarkt (Pl. E, 5) is embellished with a **Figure of Germania* in memory of the war of 1870-71, modelled by Henze and executed in Carrara marble by Cellai. On the pedestal are allegorical figures of Peace, National Defence, Science, and Enthusiasm. Near it rises the **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. E, 5), re-erected in 1760 after the Prussian bombardment, with a tower 312 ft. in height, which commands a good survey of the town (open in summer 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 2-4; custodian 25 pf.).

In the Georgs-Platz is situated the modern Gothic *Kreuzschule* (Pl. F, 6), a grammar-school with a handsome hall (frescoes by Dietrich, shown on Sun. 11-1, and Wed. and Sat. 2-4, fee 50 pf.). In front of the edifice is a bronze *Statue of Theodore Körner*, author of the 'Lyre and Sword', designed by *Hähnel*, cast by Lenz at Nuremberg, and erected in 1871.

In the adjoining Bürgerwiese, a large open space with promenades, and farther on, in the whole of the S. part of the town (Beust-Str., Goethe-Str., etc.), a number of handsome modern dwelling-houses have recently sprung up, nearly all built in the Renaissance style; the finest of these is *Oppenheim's House* on the Bürgerwiese, designed by *Semper*, now belonging to Baron Kaskel. — The Moltke-Platz (Pl. E, 6) is embellished with the *Nymph Fountain* by Brossmann (1865), and the adjacent Ferdinands-Platz (Pl. D, 5), with the tasteful *Goose-Stealer Fountain* by *Diez*, erected in 1880. — Near this, in the Wiener-Strasse, is the handsome **English Church** (Pl. E, 7; p. 303), consecrated in 1869, and embellished with stained-glass windows. At the S. end of the Prager-Str. (Pl. E, 7) is a *Panorama*, painted by Braun of Munich and representing the attack of the Saxons at St. Privat (adm. 1 m.). Farther to the W. are the extensive premises of the *Bohemian Station* (Pl. D, 7).

In the large Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, E, 7, 8) is the new *Poly-*

technic School, built in 1872-75 by Professor Heyn. — A little farther off, in the Reichs-Str., is the *Russian Chapel*, with six towers, designed and built by Bosse of St. Petersburg; and near it is the tasteful **American Episcopal Church** (p. 303). To the W., Liebig-Str. 21, is the *Private Observatory* of Herr von Engelhardt. — The Grosse Garten, see p. 325.

In the Neustadt, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the market-place adjoining the old bridge, rises an equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. 12; D, 3), 'the Strong', over life-size, in gilded copper, by *Wiedemann* of Augsburg, 1736 (model, see p. 307).

Turning to the left, we soon reach the **Japanese Palace** (Pl. 20; D, 3), erected by Count Flemming in 1715, afterwards purchased by Augustus II., and at present containing the Cabinet of Antiquities and Library.

The **Collection of Antiquities**, to the left on the groundfloor (adm., see p. 304; catalogue 1½ m.), contains little above mediocrity, most of the works dating from the period of the Roman Empire, and some of them freely restored. — *1st Saloon:* Modern works, chiefly busts of Saxon princes; reproductions of the Hildesheim Silver Treasure (p. 46). — *2nd:* Antique vases, both of the earlier and later style (black figures upon a red ground, and red figures upon a black ground), chiefly from the collection of Prince Emil of Sayn-Wittgenstein, purchased in 1873; terracottas from Tanagra (comp. p. 46), and bronzes. — *3rd:* By the windows: Bronze statuettes of Venus and Serapis; large archaic bronze vase. The cases contain small bronzes. Mosaic pavement with Bacchus and masks. 15. Head of Niobe; 17. Silenus. — *4th:* Torso of Cupid, found at Rome in 1875; 42. Torso of Minerva Promache; 43. Cast of the last (restored); 54. Tomb-relief; 66. Amazon; 68. Girl playing with astragali. — *5th:* 288. Diadumenos; 87. Nymph of a fountain; *106. Trilateral candelabrum-pedestal of marble, on which are represented the theft of the sacred tripod by Hercules, its re-consecration, and the consecration of a torch in the archaic style; Young athlete; Young Hermes; Young satyr; 102. Cupid and Psyche; 100. Venus, Cupid, and Psyche; 101. Cupid playing with a lion; 114, 115. Satyrs; 116. Athlete; 117. Doryphoros. — *6th:* Busts of emperors; 149. Sarcophagus with Bacchanalian procession; *162, 164. Girls from Herculaneum; *163. Woman from Herculaneum; the last three are admirable draped statues, found in 1715, and in almost perfect preservation; 161. Dancing satyr. — *7th:* 208. Fragment of a recumbent figure; 209, 210. Satyr and nymph, Faun and hermaphrodite; 211. Child of Niobe; 181. Pugilist, in polished grey marble; 38. Vestal virgin. — *8th:* 219. Sarcophagus with hunting-scenes; 231. Caracalla; 241. Muse; 258, 259. Gladiators. — *9th:* 286. Antoninus Pius; 40. Artemis; 291. Athlete; 292. Antinous (or Bacchus); 293. Ariadne; *290. Venus; 274. Sarcophagus with Bacchanalian procession. — *10th:* Three lions of Egyptian syenite; Assyrian reliefs from Nineveh; cinerary urns in niches in the style of the Roman columbaria. — *11th:* Small modern bronzes, chiefly copies of ancient and Renaissance sculptures. — Indian antiquities.

The ***Royal Library** (adm., see p. 304) on the two upper floors, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 75,000 vols., 2000 incunabula or specimens of early typography, 4000 MSS., and 30,000 maps. Historical works and modern literature form the most valuable part of the collection. The *First Room* contains a cast of Gellert's features after death. In the *Great Hall* are busts of Goethe and Tieck, executed by David d'Angers. The following curiosities among others are preserved in *Glass Cases:* The Atlas Royal, a collection in 19 folio vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent., with maps, plans, etc. (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at

the Hague, another at Copenhagen); Mexican hieroglyphic codex, 12 ft. long, written on both sides; fragment of the Zend-Avesta of Zoroaster, a MS. of the 15th cent.; octagonal Koran, of the size of a crown-piece; Koran of Sultan Bajazet II.; Persian Ful Nameh (treasure-casket) with numerous drawings; Runic calendars on boxwood of the 12th and 13th cent.; *Valturius* '*de re militari*', a parchment MS. of the 15th cent., with illustrations; tournament-books with plates, among them that of King René of Anjou of the 15th cent., once the property of Charles the Bold; Petrarch '*de remediis utriusque fortunae*', MS. of the 15th cent. with drawings; breviaries with miniatures; an illustrated MS. of the 'Sachsenspiegel', 1386; MSS. of Luther and Melanchthon; *Dürer's Treatise on the proportions of the body, with original drawings; Seb. Brant's 'Narrenschiff' with 117 miniatures, printed at Paris in 1497; German edition of the same work, with 114 miniatures, printed in 1494; Volume with 56 miniatures of the eminent men of the 15-16th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger.

The *Japanese Garden*, or *Palaisgarten*, behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view.

Marble tablets and medallions on No. 4 Körner-Str. (Pl. E, 3) mark the house once occupied by Councillor Körner, where Schiller resided in 1784-86, and where *Theodore Körner* was born in 1791. It contains the *Körner Museum*, founded by Dr. Peschel, with many memorials of the poet of the 'Lyre and Sword' and of the wars of liberation at the beginning of the century (adm., see p. 304).

From the Marktplatz (p. 323) the broad Haupt-Strasse, which is embellished with rows of trees, leads towards the N.E. On the left rises the *Dreikönigskirche* (Pl. F, 2), with its lofty tower adorned with seven statues by Hähnel. Farther on, to the right, is the Roman Catholic *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. F, 2), built in 1853 by Bothen, with an elaborately-decorated interior. Above the portal is a figure of Christ by Hähnel.

The Haupt-Strasse ends at the Albert-Platz (Pl. F, G, 2), with its two handsome fountains. The *Albert Theatre* (p. 303) here is adorned with sculptures by Menzel and Henze and sgrafitto paintings by Dietrich.

The large buildings on the N.E. side of the town are barracks, arsenals, and other military establishments.

The **Grosse Garten** (Pl. G, H, J, 7, 8; cafés and restaurant), outside the Pirna Gate, to the S.E. of the town, a royal park laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and subsequently improved, covers an area of about 300 acres. In 1813 it was the scene of several sharp engagements between the French and Prussians. The park is intersected by two broad avenues at right angles to each other, converging towards the *Lustschloss* (Pl. I, 7, 8; 1½ M. from the old bridge), a château built in the centre of the park in 1680, where the royal Museum of Antiquities and the Rietschel Museum are now established. (Entrance from the side next the pond.)

The **Museum of Antiquities** (adm., see p. 304) on the groundfloor consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects of mediæval origin, removed from the churches of Saxony in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1841. It contains about 3000 objects in all.

The **Rietschel Museum** (adm., see p. 304), on the first floor of the

château, contains an almost complete collection of casts and models of the works of the talented sculptor of that name (d. 1861).

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. G, H, 7, 8; adm., see p. 304) contains a number of fine specimens of animals. Good restaurant.

Cemeteries. In the *Old Neustädter Kirchhof*, 3/4 M. to the N. of the Silesian Station, rises an obelisk to the memory of soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1849. The wall of the cemetery is adorned with a Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1534. — In the *New Neustädter Kirchhof*, 1 M. farther, are buried numerous victims of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. — *Weber* (d. 1826) and *Friedrich Schlegel* (d. 1829) are interred in the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. B, 2), and *Rietschel* (d. 1861), the sculptor, in the *Trinitatis Kirchhof* on the Blasewitz road.

The ***Environs** of Dresden afford many pleasant excursions (comp. Map, p. 298, and RR. 50, 51).

The Bergstrasse (Pl. D, 8) leads to the village of **Räcknitz**, 1 1/2 M. to the S. of the town, just beyond which is situated *Moreau's Monument*, surrounded by three oaks, erected on the spot where the general was mortally wounded, 27th Aug. 1813. An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Goldene Höhe* (1140 ft.), 4 1/2 M. farther to the S.

To the S.W. is the (2 M.) pretty **Plauensche Grund* (p. 333; tramway, p. 303), now somewhat marred by factories.

A pleasant drive may be taken along the slopes of the vine-clad hills on the right bank of the Elbe, passing numerous villas and the *Schillerschlösschen*, *Waldschlösschen* (1 1/2 M.; tramway, see p. 303), and *Saloppe* (view) beer-gardens. — Near the Waldschlösschen is the turreted building of the Dresden water-works.

The **Albrechtsberg**, 3/4 M. from the Waldschlösschen, with two handsome modern châteaux (accessible daily in summer, Sun. excepted, 1-3 o'clock), the property of Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, is the finest point of view. A little farther down the river is the *Villa Stockhausen*, and a little higher up is the villa of *Herr Souchay*, in the English style, with three towers. Pleasant silvan walks hence to the *Wolfshügel*. The *Weisse Hirsch*, farther on, is a favourite summer-resort of the Dresdeners.

Farther on lies **Loschwitz** (*Restaurant Victoria-Höhe*), in which there is a small summer-house in a vineyard where Schiller wrote his Don Carlos in 1785-87. A small monument has been erected here to Ludwig Richter (d. 1884), the painter.

Opposite Loschwitz, on the left bank, lies **Blasewitz** (*Park Hotel; Schillergarten*, with view). At *Ober-Blasewitz* is Dr. Schaufuss's museum, containing natural history specimens and pictures. Also on the left bank, on the road to Pillnitz (see below), is *Laubegast*, with a monument to Caroline Neuber, the actress, who died here in 1760. At *Wachwitz*, 1 1/2 M. to the S.E. of Loschwitz, is situated the *Royal Vineyard*, with a château and grounds, the property of Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony (fine view from the Plantagengut Restaurant). At *Hosterwitz*, halfway between this and (3 M.) Pillnitz, Weber composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon'.

Pillnitz (374 ft.; Restaurant), on the right bank of the Elbe, 7 M. above Dresden and 2 1/4 M. from the railway-station of *Niedersedlitz* (p. 327), is a château of the king, with pleasant grounds and a botanical garden. The chapel and the dining-room are adorned with good frescoes by Vogel. In an old part of the château, since then burned down, an alliance between Emp. Leopold II. and King Frederick William II. of Prussia was entered into in 1791 with a view to oppose the advance of the French revolution. An artificial ruin at the back of the village of Pillnitz, on the route to the Porsberg, commands a pleasing view, which is finer and much more extensive from the **Porsberg** (1184 ft.) itself, 1 hr. to the E. of Pillnitz. At the top is a small *Inn. — From Pillnitz we may now proceed to (4 1/2 M.) *Lohmen* (p. 300) direct or through the pretty *Liebethaler Grund;* from Lohmen a picturesque route leads by *Uttewald* and through the Uttewalder Grund to the Bastei (2 1/2 hrs.); comp. p. 330, and Map.

49. From Dresden to Bodenbach *(for Prague)* and Tetschen *(for Vienna)*.

39 M. Railway. To Bodenbach in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.; express 6 m. 20, 4 m. 70, 3 m. 10 pf.); express from Dresden to Prague in 3¾ hrs. (fares 18 m. 70, 14 m. 10, 9 m. 40 pf.). Fares to Tetschen, 5 m. 10, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.; express from Dresden to Vienna in 12 hrs. (fares 52 m. 80, 39 m. 80 pf.). — Nearly all the trains start from the Neustadt station, cross the Elbe, and stop again in the Altstadt.

Dresden, see p. 301. The train gradually approaches the Elbe.

5 M. *Niedersedlitz*.

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2¼ M. to the W. of Niedersedlitz, lies *Pillnitz* (p. 326). — A pleasant excursion may be taken through the **Lockwitzer Grund** to (4½ M.) *Kreyscha*. Then to the S.E. by (3 M.) *Maxen*, and the romantic **Müglitzthal**, to the royal château of (3 M.) **Weesenstein**, and down the valley to the N. to the ancient little town of *Dohna*, and (3 M.) stat. *Mügeln*, whence Dresden is reached by train in ½ hour. The construction of Weesenstein is very curious, the château being partly hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the ice-cellar and chapel on the 5th floor. — From Weesenstein we may extend the excursion up the valley viâ (6 M.) *Glasshütte*, a watch-making village, (4½ M.) *Bärenstein*, and (1½ M.) *Lauenstein* to the (4½ M.) *Mückenberg* (p. 339).

7 M. *Mügeln*. About 1 M. to the S. of (9½ M.) *Heidenau* is the royal château of *Gross-Sedlitz*, with a park laid out in the style of that at Versailles. The train reaches the river here, and then follows its windings through the *Saxon Switzerland* (p. 329). Finest views to the left.

10½ M. **Pirna** (385 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler; Weisser Schwan; Sächsischer Hof*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 11,680 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted into a lunatic asylum. The town was taken in 1639 by the Swedes, and in 1758 by the Prussians, who levelled the fortifications. Above the town, on both banks of the Elbe, are quarries which yield excellent sandstone for building purposes, but do not add to the beauty of the landscape.

From Pirna to Berggieshübel, 9½ M., railway in 1 hr. (90, 60 pf.). The train calls at *Pirna* and ascends the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Gottleuba*. 4 M. *Rottwerndorf*, with a château built by Elector Christian II. (1591-1611). — 9½ M. **Berggiesshübel** *(Sächsisches Haus; Stern; Rail. Restaurant)* is a small town with mineral baths, mines, and foundries. — A pleasant walk (omn.) may be taken hence viâ the *Poetengang* and *Giesenstein* to (2½ M.) **Gottleuba** *(Kronprinz; Schützenhaus Restaurant)*, prettily situated in a deep valley. The *Panorama-Höhe* and *Augustusberg* are two good points of view in the vicinity.

From Pirna to *Arnsdorf*, see p. 300.

14 M. *Obervogelgesang*. — 16 M. *Pötzscha*, opposite *Wehlen*, the usual starting-point for a visit to Saxon Switzerland (comp. p. 329). To the left rise the lofty rocks of the *Bastei*. 18 M. *Rathen*, see p. 331.

22 M. **Königstein** *(Stadt London; Blauer Stern; Kronprinz; Rail. Restaurant)* is a small town (3788 inhab.) commanded by the imposing fortress of that name. From the station we proceed to the right through the town, cross (5 min.) the Biela by a stone bridge,

and ascend by the second paved lane to the left ('Fussweg nach der Festung'; 3/4 hr.). The carriage road, which is somewhat longer, turns to the right 1 1/4 M. farther on. Tickets are procured at the gate of the fortress (4 m. for 1-8 pers.). The **Fortress of Königstein* (1178 ft. above the sea, 816 ft. above the Elbe), originally a castle of the Counts of Dohna (down to 1401), and afterwards a monastery, was again fortified in 1540. The ramparts command charming views. In time of war the treasures and archives of Saxony have usually been deposited here, and the fortress is now used as a state-prison. The fortress-well is 620 ft. deep and contains 65 ft. of water. Refreshments in the fortress and at the *Neue Schenke*, near the gate. The excursion (2 1/2 hrs. to the top and back) amply repays the fatigue.

On the opposite bank of the river rises the **Lilienstein** (1325 ft.). In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Saxon army of 14,000 men was surrounded at the foot of this hill by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and compelled by hunger to surrender. The view from the summit is more extensive than that from the Königstein, and is very picturesque, especially looking up the river. The traveller crosses the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt*, opposite the Königstein station, and proceeds thence through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the Lilienstein. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, 1 hr. Restaurant at the top. — The **Pabststein* (p. 332) and the *Bärensteine* (ascended in 1 hr. from Pötzscha, p. 327) are other points of view near Königstein.

About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Königstein is situated the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*, on the *Bielabach*, at the entrance to the **Bielagrund**, an interesting ravine with the most fantastic rock-formations. Pleasant walk up this valley to the (2 hrs.) *Schweizermühle* (1150 ft.), where there is another water-cure (*Restaurant); then, 20 min. beyond it, we turn to the left by a finger-post, and walk in 1 1/2 hr. more to the summit of the **Schneeberg** (2255 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view and a small *Inn (R. 1 fl., B. 40 kr.) are situated. At the foot of the mountain lies the village of *Schneeberg* (Werner's Inn). From Schneeberg to Bodenbach 6 M., see p. 329.

About 3 M. to the W. of Schneeberg (guide necessary) are situated the **Tyssaer Wände**, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock-formations. Fine view from the plateau.

25 M. *Schandau* (*Rail. Restaurant); the town lies on the right bank, and is reached in summer by a small steamboat (10 pf.). The branch-line from Schandau to Bautzen (p. 332) crosses the river by a bridge.

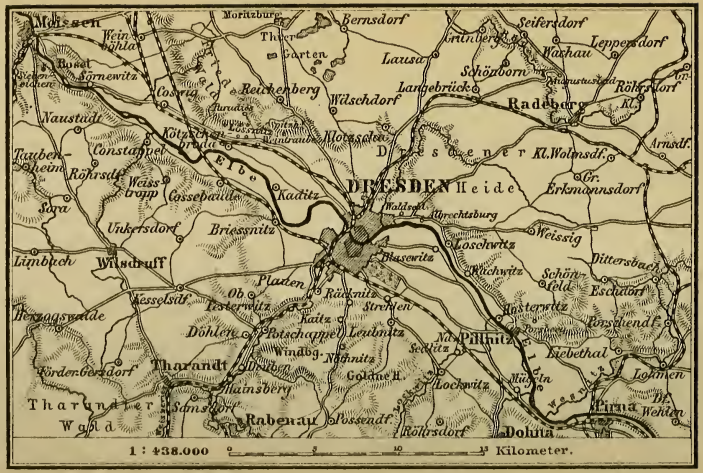
25 1/2 M. *Krippen*, opposite Schandau.

30 M. *Schöna* (Railway Hotel), the station for *Herrnskretschen* (p. 333) on the opposite bank (ferry 8 pf.). — The line now crosses the Austrian frontier, passes (32 M.) *Niedergrund* (branch-line to *Tetschen*, see below), penetrates the *Schäferwand* (690 ft.) by two tunnels, and reaches —

38 M. **Bodenbach** (442 ft.; *Hôtel Umlauft*, at the station, R. & L. 1 fl., A. 20 kr., well spoken of; **Post; *Bad-Hôtel*, 1/2 M. from the station, recommended for a prolonged stay; *Rail. Restaurant*, dear), a village with 2480 inhab., with the Austrian custom-house. A suspension-bridge here crosses the river to **Tetschen** (**Ullrich*, prettily situated 1 M. from the stations, R., L., & A. 3 m.; **Silberner Stern; Stadt Prag; Krone; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, at the pier,

Radeberg
Pillnitz
Elbersdf.
Dobra
Stürza
Hohen-Burkersdf.
Porschendf.
Liebethal
Mühlsdf.
Lohmen
Uttewalde
Zatschke
Rathewalde
Mockenthal
Dorf Wehlen
Wehlen
Pirna
Dohna
Sedlitz
Elbe
Rathen
Lilienstein
Königstein
Pfaffendf.
Zehista
Struppen
Krietschwitz
Naundf.
Thürmsdf.
Leupoldishain
Cotta
Cottaer Spitz B.
Langen-Hennersdf.
Friedrichswalde
Ottendf.
Borna
Gersdorf
Berggiesshübel
Reichstein
Liebstadt
Gottleuba
Hartmannsbach
Markersbach
Hellendorf
Rosenthal
Raum
Börnersdorf
Breitenau
Oelsen
Oelsengrund
Peterswalde
Raitza
Eiland
Liebenau
Schönwalde
Tyssa
Schneeberg
Fürstenwalde
Jungferndorf
Oberwald
Königswald
Eulau
Steinsdf.

Bautzen
Neustadt
Polenz
Langburkersdorf
Lerchen B.
Hilgersdf.
Neudorf
Röhrsdf.
Spitz B.
Hainspach
Rugiswalde
Neudörfel
Spitz B.
Gersten B.
Karolinsthal
Ehrenberg
Kreuzen
Hermsdorf
Tuger
Das lange Horn
Einsiedel
Wehrsdf.
Balsen B.
Schönbach
Finkenheerd B.
Lohsdf.
Hofheinersdf.
Sebnitz
Buch B.
Tanzplan B.
Schmdf.
Gickels B.
Ulbersdf.
Hut B.
Hermsdorf
Thomasdf.
Lichtenham
Ottendf.
Wachs B.
Mittelndf.
Kirchleite
Klein St.
Hinter St.
Neudorf
Handau
Ostrau
Hohe Liebe
Kohlstall
Haide
Hermsdf.
Postdwitz
Palkau
Vord. Raubschloss
Winter B.
Raubschl.
Zeughs
Krippen
Elbe
Schindelmühle
Thorwald
Raum B.
Wolfsschlucht
Perlmands Höhe
Wolfs B.
Schanz
Trebischhorn
Keulenberg
Hohe Schlicht
Kirkel St.
Herrnskretschen
Rauschb.
Rudolfstein
Wilhelmsstein
Zschirn Stein
Dürr Kamnitz
Goldne Rasen
Johnsdf.
Kamnitzleiten
Falkenau
Dittersbach
Neudörfel
Rosendorf
Elbleiten
Hut B.
Scheinnitz
Kreibitz
Aedergrund
Amsdorf
Scheiben
Koppe
Tschirn
Elbleite
Russeln
Bünsdorf
Wendisch Kamnitz
Hütten
Kunnersdf.
Maxdorf
Heidegrund
Heidenstein
Mittel Grund
Loosdorf
Neu Otisch
Filippendf.
Blumendf.
Kamnitz
Kalkwinkel
Laube
Ober Grund
Peipers
Quader Schichten
Gerichtsb.
Bhf.
Günthersdorf
Rettendörfel
Hain
Rosenbach
Hetschen
Falkau
Franzlay
Starkensdorf
Freudenberg
Kalkendorf
Schichen
Dobern
Parlossa
Bhf.
Freuden B.
Freudenheim
Kreglitz
Edelleite
Verbswiese


Meissen
Moritzburg
Bernsdorf
Seifersdorf
Leppersdorf
Wachau
Lausa
Schönborn
Langebrück
Radeberg
Röhrsdorf
Kl.
Arnsdf.
Kl. Wolmsdf.
Gr. Erkmannsdorf
Weissig
Dittersbach
Eschdorf
Pillnitz
Liebethal
Lohmen
Pirna
Dohna
Röhrsdorf
Rabenau
Possendf.
Tharandt
Hainsberg
Förder-Gersdorf
Tharandter Wald
Dresdener Heide
DRESDEN
Elbe
Kaditz
Briessnitz
Cossebaude
Unkersdorf
Limbach
Wilsdruff
Kesselsdf.
Herzogswalde
Döhlen
Potschappel
Windbg.
Nöthnitz
Goldne H.
Leubnitz
Strehlen
Räcknitz
Plauen
Ob. Pesterwitz
Kaitz
Blasewitz
Loschwitz
Wachwitz
Schönfeld
Hosterwitz
Porschendf.
Sedlitz
Lockwitz
Mügeln
Wesenitz
Wilschdorf
Klotzsche
Reichenberg
Cossrig
Naustadt
Constappel
Tauben-heim
Röhrsdf.
Sora
Weisstropp
Kötzschenbroda
Meinhöhla
Sornewitz
Rosel
Steinbeichen
Thier
Garten
Gruenberg
Waldschl.
Albrechtsburg
Hoheit
Wald
Wilhelmshöhe
Lossnitz
Weintraube
Hundsberg
Sedlitz
Nd.
Elbe
Wagnitz
Wehlen
Dt.
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15 Kilometer.

R. & A. 2 m. 60 pf.; good Bohemian wine at *Stangler's Weinhaus)*, perhaps the pleasantest point in the valley of the Elbe, commanded by the handsome château of Count Thun, the beautiful garden, library, and armoury of which are open to the public daily 12-4 and 6-8, on Sun. and holidays the whole day.

From Tetschen a pleasant walk may be taken to the *Quaderberg*, with the 'Kaiser-Aussicht' (to the S.; Inn, open in summer) and the 'Leopoldshöhe' (to the N.). From the latter we may proceed through the *Laubenschlucht* to *Laube* and thence back along the Elbe to Tetschen.

From Bodenbach to the Schneeberg (2½ hrs.). The traveller diverges from the Teplitz road to the right, either after ¾ M. at the inn *Zum Rothen Kreuz* (path indicated by white marks on the trees, and easily traced), or after 1½ M. at the inn *Zur Grünen Wiese*. After 7 min. the latter route crosses the valley to the left and leads to the village of *Schneeberg*. A more direct route to the summit diverges from the latter path at a clearing in the wood, but is not easily found without a guide. Those who prefer driving the greater part of the way follow the Schneeberg road, which leads to the left below the suspension-bridge, or take the Bodenbach and Dux railway (see below) as far as Eulau.

From Bodenbach to Dux, railway in 2½ hrs., through the Bodenbachthal, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany and Austria*.

From Bodenbach to Warnsdorf, 38 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 96, 2 fl. 22, 1 fl. 48 kr.). — 2½ M. *Tetschen*, see above; 7½ M. *Bensen*, with a château of the 16th cent.; 10½ M. *Ebersdorf-Markersdorf;* 13 M. *Rabstein*; 15½ M. *Böhmisch-Kamnitz-Steinschönau* (to Dittersbach, see p. 333); 20 M. *Falkenau;* 25 M. *Tannenberg;* 29 M. *Schönfeld;* 31 M. *Kreibitz*, the junction for the line to Löbau (p. 299); 36 M. *Grund-Georgenthal;* 36 M. *Niedergrund* (Zabel). 38 M. *Warnsdorf* (Stadt Wien; Endler). — At Warnsdorf the line joins the Saxon railway to *Zittau* (p. 299).

From Bodenbach to Prague and from Tetschen to Vienna, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany and Austria.*

50. Saxon Switzerland.

Plan. Two days at least are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. *1st.* Railway to Pötzscha (p. 327) in ¾ hr., ferry to Wehlen; walk or ride through the Wehlener Grund and Zscherregrund to the Bastei in 1½ hr.; through the Amselgrund to the Hockstein 2 hrs.; by the Brand to Schandau 3 hrs. — *2nd.* Drive in ¾ hr., or walk in 2 hrs., to the Lichtenhain Fall, walk or ride to the Kuhstall ½ hr., Grosse Winterberg 1½ hr., Prebischthor 1 hr., Herrnskretschen 1½ hr.; steamboat in 1 hr. or railway in ½ hr. to Königstein (p. 327), visit the fortress, 2½ hrs.; return to Dresden by railway. — The Schneeberg and Bielagrund, see p. 328.

Guides (4-5 m. per day, 2 m. per half-day) are to be found at the most frequented places, and though seldom necessary, are sometimes desirable. As they are generally in league with the innkeepers, their recommendations of inns are seldom trustworthy. — *Horse* generally 2 m. per hour (comp. p. 332). — *Chair-Porters* from Wehlen to the Bastei 6 m., or by the Uttewalder Grund 7½ m.; from Rathen to the Bastei 4 m. — Steamboats on the Elbe, see p. 303. — During Whitsuntide the Saxon Switzerland is apt to be over-crowded with holiday-makers. The hotel-charges at the most frequented places are as high as in towns.

The *Meissener Hochland*, a very picturesque district, remarkable for its singular rock-formations, known for the last century as the **Saxon Switzerland**, extends from Liebethal to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 23 M., and from the Falkenberg to the Schneeberg, about the same distance. It is intersected by the Elbe, the most picturesque part of the river being between Leitmeritz and Pirna. The sandstone of which the mountains consist often assumes the most grotesque shapes. Some of the

rocky columns formed by the disintegration of the softer strata are so lofty and slender that their upright position appears extremely precarious.

At stat. *Pötzscha* (p. 327) we quit the railway and cross the Elbe to the village of **Wehlen** (*Sächs. Schweiz; Freyer*, well spoken of; *Elb-Terrasse; Deutsches Reich*, on the Elbe; *Stadt Wehlen*, station of the guides), with a handsome new church, from which we ascend on the left bank of the brook, leaving the path along the Elbe to our right. After a few minutes' walk the paved track ascending to the right is to be avoided, and the path to the left in the *Wehler Grund* followed. The valley, which is enclosed by rocky and wooded heights, gradually contracts, and 1 M. from Wehlen divides. After 7 min. more a finger-post to the left indicates the route to the Uttewalder Grund, and to the right to the Zscherre-Grund.

The ***Uttewalder Grund** is one of the finest rocky gorges in Saxon Switzerland. The sides are so lofty and close together that some parts of the ravine are never reached by the sun's rays. About 10 min. from the above-mentioned finger-post is a restaurant; the path passes the *Teufelsküche* (devil's kitchen), a grotto resembling an open fire-place. At the narrowest part, called the *Felsenthor*, 5 min. above the restaurant, the path is carried over the brook by means of a stone causeway. At the upper end of the valley steps ascend to *Uttewald* (p. 326). Those who visit the Uttewalder Grund from the above-mentioned finger-post usually proceed as far as the Felsenthor only.

The route hence to the Bastei can hardly be mistaken. The broad path ascends through the **Zscherre-Grund*, a wild and narrow wooded ravine $1^1/_2$ M. in length, bounded by lofty and grotesque rocks which are partly clothed with moss and fern. A pine-wood is next traversed. At the top of the hill the high-road (finger-post) is crossed, the *Steinerne Tisch* (Refreshments; direction-post) passed, and the Bastei reached in 25 min. more. A rocky plateau, 50 paces to the left of the path, immediately before the Bastei is attained, commands a fine survey of the rocks of the Wehlener Grund.

The ****Bastei** (875 ft. above the sea-level, and about 605 ft. above the Elbe; **Inn* on the summit; admission to the tower 20 pf.), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is the finest point in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles that surround us on all sides: to the N. Rathewalde and Hohnstein; E. the Brand, Rosenberg (in Bohemia), Kleine and Grosse Winterberg, Zirkelsteine, and Kaiserkrone; S. the Pabststein and Gohrischstein, in the foreground Lilienstein and Königstein; S.W. the Rauhstein and Bärenstein; far below the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to above Rathen.

From the inn the traveller descends in 5 min. to the **Basteibrücke*, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1851, connecting the rocky pinnacles that here rise from the valley. (To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges to the *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the environs and of the bridge itself.) A projecting platform affords a magnificent *View of the

profound rocky and pine-clad gorge. About 14 min. from the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. The branch to the left, skirting the wood, leads to the Amselgrund (see below); that in a straight direction leads to (5 min.) **Rathen** (*Erbgericht*, on the river, well spoken of; *Böhme's Restaurant*, well spoken of), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle, and a steamboat and railway-station (the latter on the opposite bank; see p. 327). The ascent of the Bastei from Rathen occupies about 1 hr., that of the Lilienstein (p. 328) 2 hrs.

The above-mentioned path to the left, 20 min. below the Bastei, ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, and leads in 1¼ hr. to *Rathewalde* (Erbgericht; Mittag). The traveller should here enquire the way to the **Hockstein**, a rock 360 ft. in height (1040 ft. above the sea), rising abruptly from the green Polenzgrund. (The most direct route, indicated by sign-posts, diverges to the right at the entrance of the Amselgrund, and leads through the woods of the *Nasse Grund* to the Hockstein, a walk of about 1 hr.) The Hockstein affords a fine view of the little town of *Hohnstein* (Hirsch; Sächs. Schweiz), on the opposite side of the valley, commanded by an old castle now used as a house of correction. We then descend through the *Wolfsschlucht* to the cool ***Polenzthal** (Restaurant), and follow the course of the brook for about ¾ hr., until the first house, the *Waltersdorfer Mühle* (Pension, with baths), becomes visible. Crossing a bridge, we now ascend the hill to the right. Where the paths divide, we follow that to the right until it joins the carriage-road on the hill, which leads to the right in 5 min. more to the ***Brand** (905 ft.; small *Inn*), commanding a magnificent view. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): Bastei, Bärensteine, Königstein, Lilienstein, Pfaffenstein, Gohrischstein, Pabststein, etc., and to the extreme left the Grosse Winterberg.

About 100 paces from the finger-post on the carriage-road a footpath diverges from the broad path to the left to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling corn-sacks, 100 paces distant. The main path then descends rapidly through the *Tiefe Grund*, passing under a curious overhanging rock, to the (½ hr.) Hohnstein and Schandau road, which leads to the (2¼ M.) Elbe at *Wendisch-Fähre*, a station on the railway from Schandau to Bautzen (see p. 332). The line crosses the Elbe here. Above the bridge is the *Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe*. The town of Schandau lies on the right bank, 1 M. farther on.

Schandau. — **Hotels.** *Sendig's Hotels & Pensions Forsthaus (R., L., & A. 3 m.), Deutsches Haus, Villa Quisisana, and Villa Königin Carola, on the Elbe, above the town, with gardens, 'pension' in summer for a week or more from 7 m. per day, in spring and autumn 6 m.; Curhaus and Badehaus, see below; *Dampfschiff (R. & L. 2¼ m., A. 30 pf.), *Bahr's Hotel, Stadt Berlin, Engel, and Elb-Pavillon, also on the river; Anker, in the market, unpretending; Stadt Teplitz, well spoken of. — Private apartments abundant.

Guides, see p. 329. — *Carriage* (no legal tariff) to the waterfall 6 m., there and back 9 m., with gratuity; to the Brand by Hohnstein 12 m.; to

the Bastei by the Brand and Hohnstein 18 m. — *Chair-Porters* from the waterfall to the Kuhstall 2 m., from the Kuhstall to the Kleine Winterberg 3½ m., thence to the Grosse Winterberg 2 m., to the Prebischthor 2¼ m. more, thence to Herrnskretschen 4 m. — *Mule* from Schandau to the waterfall 4 m., thence to the Kuhstall 1¼ m., Kleine Winterberg 2½ m., Grosse Winterberg 2 m., Prebischthor 2 m., Herrnskretschen 2½ m. — *Tramway* to the waterfall in progress. *Steamboat*, see p. 303. *Railway*, see p. 328. An *Omnibus* runs from the railway-station to Sendig's Hotels (50 pf.).

The small town of *Schandau* (413 ft.) is prettily situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the *Kirnitzschbach*. In the valley of the latter, ½ M. above the town, is a small *Chalybeate Bath* (Curhaus, see above), with pleasant grounds and walks. Schandau is the central point of Saxon Switzerland, and is much frequented in summer.

Walks. In the *Kirnitzschthal*, see above; to the *Ostrau-Scheibe*, to the *Schlossberg*, the *Friedensplatz*, the *Schillerhöhe*, the *Schützenhaus;* farther distant to the *Hohe Liebe* (view now blocked by the trees) 1 hr.; to the *Schrammsteine* 1½ hr.; to the *Hochbuschkuppe* 3 hrs.

A very pleasant excursion may be made from the railway-station, past the station of Krippen and *Klein-Hennersdorf* (returning through the *Rietschgrund*), to (1¼ hr.) the top of the *Pabststein (1476 ft.; small **Inn* at the top, bed 1¼ m.). The view embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are N.W. the Lilienstein and Königstein, E. the Grosse Winterberg and the Kleis rising like a tower, S.E. the basaltic Rosenberg (1770 ft.), the highest peak in the district. A mere speck only of the Elbe is visible at Schandau. — From the Pabststein a good path leads to the N.W. by *Gohrisch* (Anna's Hof, with baths, R. & board 33 m. per week) to Königstein in 1 hr. (in the reverse direction 1½ hr.). Small boat from Königstein to Rathen (see p. 331) in 40 min., 3½ m.

From Schandau to Bautzen, 40 M., railway in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 5 m. 20, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 60 pf.). Stat. *Schandau*, see p. 328. The train crosses the Elbe to *Wendisch-Fähre* (comp. p. 331), passes through a tunnel, and ascends the *Sebnitzthal*. Beyond (3 M.) *Kohlmühle* the train quits the sandstone and enters a granite district. Two tunnels. 6 M. *Ulbersdorf*. The Sebnitz is crossed several times. Four tunnels. — 9 M. **Sebnitz** (1020 ft.; *Stadt Dresden;* **Sächsischer Hof*), a manufacturing town with 6676 inhabitants. An excursion for one day (fatiguing) may be made hence by proceeding through *Hertigswalde* and *Thomasdorf* to the *Wacheberg* (Restaurant), and then descending to *Saupsdorf* (Schweizerkrone) and through the Kirnitzschthal to Schandau. — Beyond Sebnitz the line reaches its highest point. 14 M. *Krumhermsdorf*. The castle of *Stolpen* is seen on the left. 17½ M. *Neustadt* (branch-line to Dürrröhrsdorf, p. 300); 21 M. *Ottendorf;* 25 M. *Niederneukirch;* 28 M. *Oberneukirch;* 31 M. *Wilthen* (branch to Ebersbach, p. 299). Beautiful view to the right. 35 M. *Grosspostwitz*. Then *Singwitz* and *Bautzen* (p. 298).

The Kirnitzsch Valley is ascended by a good road from Schandau, passing the baths above mentioned, the (2 M.) *Ostrauer Mühle*, and the (2 M.) *Haidemühle* (Restaurant), to the *Lichtenhain Waterfall* and the *Great Waterfall* (*Inn, R., L., & A. 1½, B. ¾ m.), which may be improved by opening a sluice. The footpath quits the road here and ascends in ½ hr. to the —

***Kuhstall** (1246 ft.; *Inn*), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding in one direction a view of the *Habichtsgrund*, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed by the peasantry as a refuge for their cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-stable'). The summit is attained by 83 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends through a deep gorge to the Habichtsgrund. It next ascends gradually to the base of the basaltic *Kleine Winterberg* (1424 ft.), and then rapidly to a plateau, where a small hut with inscriptions marks the spot where Elector Augustus I. by a fortunate shot saved himself from an infuriated stag in 1568.

The summit of the ***Grosse Winterberg** (1824 ft.; *Inn*, R. and L. 2½ m.), easily reached from the Kuhstall in 2 hrs., is a basaltic ridge, ½ M. long. The tower commands a picturesque and extensive view, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

The PATH TO THE PREBISCHTHOR (1 hr. to the S. E.) leads from the inn on the Winterberg to the left through the wood, then, at the first bifurcation, to the left again, and afterwards skirts the Bohemian frontier, which is indicated by stones. The ***Prebischthor** (1226 ft.; *Hotel*, Austrian wines), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the Kuhstall (66-100 ft. wide; roof 48 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory. The *View of the wild environs is very striking. — Descent to Herrnskretschen 1½ hr.; a good path descends between huge walls of rock to the *Bielathal*, which is traversed by the Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road. Several saw-mills are passed. The Biela flows into the *Kamnitz*, which joins the Elbe at Herrnskretschen.

Herrnskretschen *(*Herrnhaus; Kuschelka; Grüner Baum;* Hungarian wine at *Schlögel's)*, a village on the Elbe. On the opposite bank is stat. *Schöna* (*Rail. Restaurant), see p. 328. — Steamboat to *Tetschen* and *Dresden*, see p. 303. Small boat to Schandau (in 1¼ hr.) 6 m.

The road from Herrnskretschen to Dittersbach (9 M.; carr. 5 fl.) leads through the *Kamnitzthal* for ½ M. and then ascends the *Bielathal*. About 2¼ M. from Herrnskretschen a finger-post is passed on the left, indicating the way to the Prebischthor (see above). 2¼ M. *Reinwiese Inn.* 2¼ M. *Hohenleipa*, where pedestrians may avoid a long circuit made by the road. After 2¼ M. more we reach —

Dittersbach (**Bellevue*, in an airy situation; *Michel's*, well spoken of; *Worms; Restaurant Mittag;* private lodgings), the central point of the 'Bohemian Switzerland'. To the N. rise the peaks (named from right to left) of the *Falkenstein* (½ hr. from Dittersbach), **Marienfels* (½ hr.; refuge-hut), *Wilhelminenwand* (1 hr.), and **Rudolfstein* (1½ hr.), the routes to which are indicated by finger-posts.

From Dittersbach to *Böhmisch-Kamnitz* (p. 329), 6 M. — *Kreibitz* (p. 329) lies 5 M. to the E. of Dittersbach.

51. From Dresden by Chemnitz and Zwickau to Reichenbach.

93½ M. RAILWAY in 3¾-6 hrs. (fares 12 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 10 pf.; express 15 m. 20, 11 m. 40 pf.).

Dresden, see p. 301. Departure from the Altstadt. At (2½ M.) **Plauen** (tramway, see p. 303), where there are extensive breweries, begins the **Plauensche Grund*, a picturesque and rocky part of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, 1½ M. in length. The train crosses

the stream several times. On the height to the right rises the château of *Begerburg* (*Restaurant, 1/4 hr. from stat. Plauen), commanding a pleasing prospect.

At (4 1/2 M.) *Potschappel* the valley expands, and is studded with manufactories and well-built dwelling-houses, to which the productive coal-mines in the vicinity have given rise. On the *Windberg*, to the S., rises a monument to 276 miners who perished by an explosion in 1869. 5 1/2 M. *Deuben*. From (7 M.) *Hainsberg* a branch-line diverges to Kipsdorf (see p. 306).

8 1/2 M. **Tharandt** (685 ft.; *Bad; Deutsches Haus*, with garden), with 2500 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of three valleys. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle (843 ft.). The *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1816, an institution for the education of foresters, enjoys a high reputation. Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs. — 11 M. *Edle Krone*, with a silver-mine. Tunnel.

The line now quits the valley of the Weisseritz, and ascends the picturesquely-wooded *Seerenbachthal* as far as (16 M.) *Klingenberg*. 19 M. *Nieder-Bobritzsch*. To the right, below (22 1/2 M.) *Muldenhütten*, is seen the *Muldener Hütte*, an extensive government-foundry. The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. On the right and left are numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. **Freiberg** (1345 ft.; **Hôtel de Saxe; *Rother Hirsch; Stern*), a mining town, founded in 1171, on the discovery of the silver mines, is the centre of the Saxon mining district. Pop. 27,166. A well-kept promenade, with remains of the old walls and towers, and the extensive *Law Courts*, surrounds the town.

The Annaberger-Strasse leads to the left from the station to the old Petersthor, where a Gothic *Monument* erected in 1844 commemorates the brave defence of the town by the townspeople and miners against the Swedes in 1642-43. The Peters-Str. leads hence to the Obermarkt, with the handsome *Rathhaus* on the E. side, a late-Gothic building of 1410, with additions in the Renaissance style, and the *Kaufhaus* on the N. The former contains a number of portraits of Saxon princes, and the latter a *Museum of Antiquities* (open daily). The spot where Kunz von Kauffungen (p. 365) was executed in 1455, opposite the Rathhaus, is marked by a stone with a cross; the stone head above the oriel of the Rathhaus is said to be a portrait of the bold robber.

The Weingasse, at the corner of the market diagonally opposite the Peters-Str., and then the second side-street to the left (Rittergasse), lead to the *Cathedral, a late-Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. A beautiful relic of the earlier church, dating from the 12th cent., is the S. Portal, or **Goldene Pforte*, remarkable for its rich sculptures, probably dating from the beginning of the 13th century. These plastic decorations, which were perhaps originally gilded, rank

amongst the best works of the mediæval period, those in Italy not excepted.

The sculptures represent the Kingdom of God revealed to man by Christ. Below are eight statues of representatives of the Old Testament and antetypes of Christ: to the left Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, and St. John the Baptist; to the right Aaron, a woman with a crown (the church?), David, and Nahum the prophet. The nine lunettes above contain reliefs from the New Testament: in the central field are the Virgin and Child, to the left the Adoration of Magi, to the right the angel Gabriel and St. Joseph; in the middle arch, God the Father and four angels, with Christ, an angel, and seven saints above; on the third arch, the Holy Ghost (represented by a dove) with eight apostles; on the highest arch, the Angel of Judgment and the Resurrectiou of the dead.

Interior (sacristan, Untermarkt 392; 1 m.). Behind the high-altar is the *Kurfürstengruft*, in which repose forty-one Protestant princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1539) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694). The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice (d. 1553 at the battle of Sievershausen) in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., a sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and richly sculptured, executed by Anthony van Seron at Antwerp in 1563. High up in a corner of the choir is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the time of his death. The late-Gothic *Pulpit* of 1508, in the form of the stalk and calyx of a flower, with steps borne by the figures of the master and his assistants, is also worthy of inspection. The powerful *Organ* was built in 1714, by Silbermann, a native of Freiberg.

Near the Kreuzthor, at the N.W. corner of the town, is *Schloss Freudenstein*, erected in the 15th cent., and now a magazine.

The *Mining Academy* (160 students), founded in 1765, which gained a high reputation owing to the efforts of the great mineralogist Werner (d. 1817), possesses valuable collections. Werner's grave, near the Goldene Pforte, is denoted by a *Monument*.

About 3/4 M. to the E. of Freiberg is situated the *Himmelfahrt* mine, the most valuable in the district. We follow the road leading from the Donatsthurm, the only one of the old gate-towers now standing, and turn to the left past the cemetery. Admission for 1 pers. 1 m. and fee.

From Freiberg to *Riesa*, see p. 345; to *Brüx*, see p. 339.

28 M. *Klein-Schirma*; 31 M. *Frankenstein*. Near (35 M.) *Oederan* (Hirsch), the château of Augustusburg (p. 309) is seen on the lofty hill to the right. Beyond Oederan the line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, and follows it to its influx into the Zschopau, crossing the stream near *Hetzdorf*. 40 M. *Falkenau*.

42 M. *Flöha*, a pretty village in the Zschopauthal. Branch-lines to Reitzenhain and to Annaberg (both for Komotau), see p. 341.

From (44 M.) *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch diverges to Rosswein (p. 336).

50 M. **Chemnitz.** — **Hotels.** Near the station: *Reichold; Carola; Deutsche Eiche, Brühl; Vier Jahreszeiten, Waisen-Str. — In the town: *Römischer Kaiser, in the market; Stadt Gotha, Johannis-Platz; Victoria, Mosella, Post-Str.; Hôtel de Saxe, Kloster-Str.; Stadt Berlin, Rother Hirsch, Lange-Str.

Restaurants. *Hahnemann*, Johannis-Platz; *Alicke*, Theater-Str.; *Kaisersaal*, *Erich*, *Graf*, Lange-Str.; *Mosella*, Post-Str.; **Hartenstein's Wine Rooms*, Bretgasse 12. — **Cafes.** *Wiener Café*, Johannis-Str.; *Linke*, König-Str.; *Kunze*, Zwingergasse, the last two with gardens

Cabs. Per drive in the inner district, 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60 pf., 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m.; from the inner to the outer district 60, 80 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 25 pf.

Tramways. 1. From the railway-station (Pl. F, 3) to Kappel (Pl. B, 6) viâ the Schlossstr. (Pl. E, D, 4). 2. From the station to Kappel viâ the Post-Str. (Pl. E, 4). 3. From the Schlachthof to the Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. F, 1, 2) and Kappel.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater*, in winter; *Thalia Theatre*, Zwickauer-Str., in summer.

United States Consul, *Mr. G. C. Tanner.*

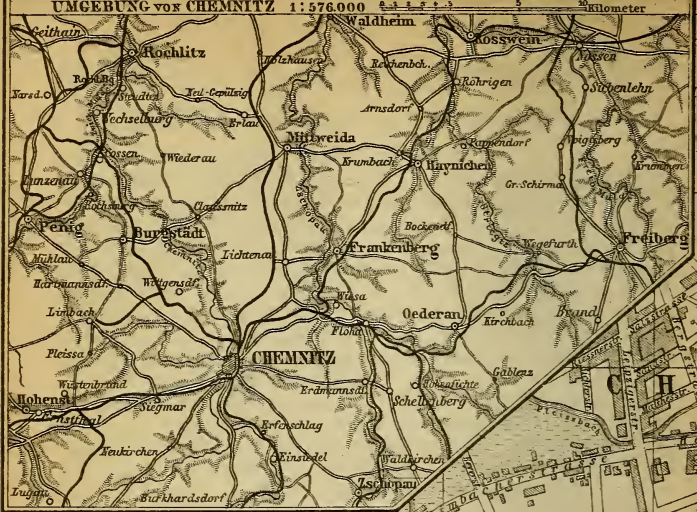
Chemnitz (1000 ft.; pronounced Kemnitz), the third largest town in Saxony and one of the most important manufacturing places in Germany, with 110,693 inhab., lies in a fertile plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufactories and bleaching-grounds. The staple products are stockings, gloves, woven goods, and machinery, which are manufactured on a large scale both in the town itself and in the neighbourhood. Large quantities of Chemnitz manufactures are exported to the United States (8-10 million dollars annually).

The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. 15) in the Hauptmarkt (Pl. E, 4) is flanked with arcades and possesses a lofty tower. Near it is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 8) of the 14th cent., skilfully altered in the 18th, and again in a Gothic style in 1879-80; the sacristy contains a picture by Cranach the Elder. Among the other prominent buildings are the *Cattle Market*, the *Law Courts* (Pl. D, 4), and the *Technical Schools* (Pl. F, 3) of the Saxon government. The latter stand in the Schiller-Platz, on the S.W. side of which rises the new Gothic *Petrikirche*. Interesting visits may be paid to the *Foundry for Artistic Purposes* in the Annaberg-Str. (Sun. 10-3, Wed. 10-12 and 1-3), and to the *Industrial Museum* (Sun. 10-12). — The *Schloss* (Pl D, 2), to the N.W. of the town, once a Benedictine abbey, is now a restaurant with pretty grounds and a good view. The adjoining *Abbey Church*, a late-Gothic edifice of 1514-25, with a fine S. portal, contains paintings of the old Franconian School. The fountain in the *Schlossteich* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), below the Schloss, plays on Sun. from 5 to 7 p.m. — Around the town extend the well-built and increasing suburbs.

From Chemnitz to *Döbeln* and *Riesa*, see p. 345; by *Flöha* to *Annaberg*, *Reitzenhain*, and *Komotau*, see p. 341; to *Adorf*, see p. 344.

From Chemnitz to Leipsic, 51 M., direct line in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 m. 70, 5 m., 3 m. 40 pf.). From (6 M.) *Wittgensdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Limbach*. 14 M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the imposing *Göhrener Railway Viaduct*, 500 yds. long, 220 ft. high (excursion from Cossen down the Mulde Valley to Rochlitz, see p. 348). 19½ M. *Narsdorf*, the junction for Penig (p. 348). 22½ M. *Geithain*; 28½ M. *Frohburg*; 34 M. *Borna*. At (38 M.) *Kieritzsch* the line unites with the Saxon and Bavarian line (p. 365).

From Chemnitz to Rosswein, 28½ M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 3 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90 pf.). The line diverges to the N. from the Dresden railway at (5 M.) *Niederwiesa* (p. 335). 10½ M. *Frankenberg*, a busy manufacturing town with 10,913 inhab., prettily situated on the *Zschopau*. — 16 M. *Hainichen*, on the *Kleine Striegis*, with extensive manufactures of flannel (600,000 *l.* per annum). A monument was erected here in 1865 to the poet Gellert (1715-1749), a native of the town (comp. p. 354). 23 M. *Böhrigen*. — 28½ M. *Rosswein*, on the Leipsic, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 348).



CHEMNITZ.

1:25.000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter

1 Bezirksgericht . . . . . E. 4.
2 Börse . . . . . E. 4.
3 Bürgerschulen . . . . E. 5. 6. E. 4. E. 3. 4.
4 Becker Denkmal . . . . . E. 4.
5 Gymnasium . . . . . D. 4.
6 Hospital . . . . . F. 5.

Kirchen:

7 Alte Johannis K. . . . . E. 4.
8 Jacobi K. . . . . E. 4.
9 Pauli K. . . . . D. 4.
10 Katholische K. . . . . E. 4.
11 Nicolai K. . . . . D. 5.
12 Krieger Denkmal . . . . . E. 4.
13 Polizeiamt . . . . . E. 4.
14 Post-u. Telegraphen-Amt . . . . E. 4.
15 Rathhaus . . . . . E. 4.
16 Realschule . . . . . E. 5.
17 Theater . . . . . D. E. 4.
18 Webschule . . . . . E. 5.

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

51½ M. *St. Nicolai*, a suburb of Chemnitz; 54½ M. *Siegmar*; 56½ M. *Grüna*; 58 M. *Wüstenbrand*, all of which are also stations on the line to *Lugau*, *Höhlteich*, and *Stollberg*. 61 M. *Hohenstein-Ernstthal*, two manufacturing places; about 1½ M. from Hohenstein lie the chalybeate baths of that name. At (65 M.) *St. Egidien* a branch-line diverges to *Lichtenstein*, *Callnberg*, *Oelsnitz*, and *Stollberg* (see above). At Stollberg is the castle of *Hoheneck*, now a house of correction.

70 M. **Glauchau** (800 ft.; *Deutsches Haus; Adler*), a manufacturing town with 21,710 inhab., with two châteaux of the counts of Schönburg, lies on the *Mulde*, which the line now crosses.

From Glauchau to Gössnitz, 10 M., railway in ½-¾ hr. (fares 1 m. 30, 1 m., 60 pf.). The only intermediate station is (7 M.) *Meerane*, an active industrial town with 21,996 inhab. 10 M. *Gössnitz*, on the Leipsic, Hof, and Eger line (p. 366).

From Glauchau to *Grossbothen*, see p. 348.

Beyond Glauchau the train crosses the Mulde by a long bridge, and runs along the left bank. 75 M. *Mosel*.

80 M. **Zwickau** (930 ft.; *Post; Grüne Tanne*, R. & L. 2, A. ½ m.; *Hôtel Wagner; Deutscher Kaiser; Roitsch*, near the station), an old manufacturing town with 38,080 inhab., on the once important commercial route from the Danube to E. Franconia, lies in a pretty valley on the *Mulde*.

The late-Gothic **Marienkirche*, begun in 1453, with choir of 1536, adapted in 1839 to the Protestant service, is once more undergoing restoration.

Winged altarpiece in carved wood, with paintings by *Wohlgemuth*, executed in 1479, representing Mary and the eight holy women. The Sacristy contains similar works, dating from 1507. In the Baptistery a small picture by Cranach, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. Handsome choir-stalls. Fine view from the tower (227 ft.). The sacristan lives on the N. side of the church.

The *Catharinenkirche* of the 14th and 15th cent., subsequently altered, also contains a picture by Cranach. Thomas Münzer, the fanatical leader of the Anabaptists (p. 407), was pastor here in 1520-22. Adjacent is the château of *Osterstein*, built in 1590, now a penitentiary. — In the market-place are the *Rathhaus* of 1581, the late-Gothic *Kaufhaus* (now a theatre) of 1522-24, and other fine old buildings; also the new *Zwickau Bank* and the house in which the composer *Robert Schumann* (1810-1856) was born (with a medallion). — In front of the *Gymnasium* is a *War Monument*. Opposite are the *Law Courts*, the *Post Office*, and the *Realschule*.

The environs are well-peopled. The 80 coal-mines of this district employ upwards of 8000 hands.

From Zwickau to Oelsnitz, 37 M., railway in 2-3 hrs., viâ *Lengenfeld*, *Auerbach*, and *Falkenstein*; to *Werdau*, see p. 366; to *Schwarzenberg*, see p. 342.

At (88 M.) *Neumark* our train reaches the Leipsic and *Reichenbach-Hof* railway, see p. 366.

52. The Erzgebirge.

The Erzgebirge, or Ore Mountains, a range between Saxony and Bohemia, 85 M. in length and about 25 M. wide, extends from the Saxon Switzerland on the N.E. to the Bavarian Fichtelgebirge on the S.W. The northern slopes are richly wooded and of gentle incline, while the southern slopes descend steeply to the valley of the Eger. The watershed, with a mean elevation of 2480 ft., lies almost wholly in Bohemia, which also contains the highest summit, the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4078 ft.). — Geologically the range consists chiefly of granite and gneiss, with a few basaltic cones in the central portion. Its wealth of silver and other ores gave rise to its name, but the mining operations are now insignificant. — The climate is on the whole severe. In the higher regions winter lasts for 7-8 months. In summer, the temperature is mild and the air cool and bracing, and several places, such as *Erdmannsdorf*, *Wildenthal*, and *Einsiedel*, have lately been frequented as summer-resorts. In picturesqueness the Ore Mts. are much inferior to the Harz, Thuringia, and the Giant Mts.

The Inns, especially in the higher districts, are still very rustic, and even in the most frequented resorts make no pretensions to luxury. The charges, however, are moderate.

Guides may generally be dispensed with (half-day 2, whole day 4 m.).

Carriages with one horse 8-12, with two horses 12-18 m. per day. Where there are no diligences, there is often a public conveyance of some kind between the different villages.

a. Eastern Part.

1. From Dresden to Teplitz.

Railway to (22½ M.) Kipsdorf in 2¼ hrs. (fares 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.).

From Dresden to (7 M.) *Hainsberg*, see pp. 333, 334. Our line (narrow gauge) here turns to the S., crosses the *Wilde Weisseritz* and the *Rothe Weisseritz*, and follows the romantic valley of the latter, called the **Rabenauer Grund*.

7½ M. *Cossmannsdorf;* 9½ M. *Rabenau*, at the mouth of the *Oelsa-Bach;* 10½ M. *Spechtritz;* 12 M. *Seifersdorf;* 14 M. *Malter.*

15½ M. **Dippoldiswalde** (1170 ft.; *Stadt Dresden; Goldner Stern*), a small town of 3321 inhab., with a handsome Rathhaus. The Friedhofkirche is a fine Romanesque edifice, and the Hauptkirche possesses an interesting doorway.

Pleasant walk through the *Luckwitz-Thal* to the *Luchberg* (1910 ft.), a basaltic hill, 5 M. to the S.E., commanding a fine view.

Beyond Dippoldiswalde the train crosses the Weisseritz six times. 17 M. *Ulberndorf;* 17½ M. *Obercarsdorf;* 19½ M. *Naundorf.*

20 M. **Schmiedeberg** (1410 ft.), at the mouth of the *Pöbelbach.* Pleasant walks may be taken hence to the (1 hr.) *Tellkoppe* (2470 ft.) and the (1½ hr.) *Friedrichshöhe* (2425 ft.).

Beyond Schmiedeberg the train runs through the picturesque 'Lange Grund' to (21 M.) *Buschmühle*, and (22½ M.) *Kipsdorf*, the present terminus.

From Kipsdorf to Teplitz viâ Niklasberg, 6-7 hrs. — We proceed viâ *Bärenfels*, *Schellerhau*, and the *Pöbelknochen* (2760 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Rehefeld-Zaunhaus*, with a shooting-box of the King of Saxony, close to the Austrian frontier. Thence in 1¼ hr. to the forester's house of *Kalkofen* and in ½ hr. more to the ancient little

30°
Crimmitschau
Langenhain
GLAUCHAU
Lobsdorf
Vogelgesang
Schlanze
Kuschnitzpel
Langenreinsdorf
Schiedel
Gauern
Russdorf
Klein-
Mosel
Nd.-Mülsen
St.
Wolfersdorf
Churschdorf
Hessen
Langen-
Ob.-Rothenbach
Eglauen
Thurme
Berg-
dorf
Mulde
Crossen
Berga
Langenbernsdorf
Königswalde
Pöllwitz
Lichtenstein
Geissendorf
Thränitz
Unt.-
Ob.-
Werdau
Weissenborn
Auerbach
Callnberg
Heinrichs-
ort
Marienthal
ZWICKAU
St. Jacob
Walterisdorf
Teich-
Wolframsdorf
Leubnitz
Stein-
pleis
Mülsen
St. Niclas
Frauenpath
Reinsdf.
Ortmannsdf.
Wiesenburg
Lichten-
tanne
Scheder-
witz
Zschocken
Gomlau
Weiss-K.
Reudnitz
Ebersdorf
Schön-
fels
Silgen
Cainsdorf
Nd.-
Haslau
Ob.-
Wilkau
Wilden-
fels
Hermannsgrün
Wilkau
Schönau
Greiz
Schönfels
Friesen
Ebersbrunn
Filt-Crinitz
Wiesenburg
Langenbach
Reichenbach
Hauptmannsgrün
Hirschfeld
Weissbach
Kirch-
berg
Mylau
Irfersgrün
Wolfersgrün
Saupersdorf
Griessbach
Elsterberg
Netzschkau
Waldkirchen
Pechtelsgrün
Hartmannsdf.
Schneeberg
Neustädtel
Buppertsgrün
Limbach
Lengenfeld
Plohn
Ober-Crinitz
Lindenau
Filz-T.
Herlasgrün
Pfaffengrün
Röthenbach
Herlagrün
Bärenwalde
Wildenau
Rothenkirchen
Tirpersdorf
Pohl
Dreuen
Ad.-Auerbach
Hundsübel
Albernau
Altensalz
Rebesgrün
Bodewisen
Wernesgrün
Stützengrün
Klingrün
Reumtengrün
Ritzengrün
Schönheide
Auerbach
Dorfstadt
Rempesgrün
Bad Reibadgrün
Eibenstock
Friesen
Schönau
Trieb
Falkenstein
Eichenhaide
Bergen
Thalheim
Neustadt
Auerbacher W.
Lauterkranz
Wildenthal
Auers Bg.
Poppengrün
Jugerswiese
Morgenröthe
Grünbach
Hammerbr.
Zinnenberg
Thal
Werda
Gottesberg
Tarfeld
Johanngeo
Oelsnitz
Arnoldsgrün
Ransdorf
Schneckenst.
890
Grümmelsbg.
Würschnitz
Schönecker W.
Schönecker
Ob.-
Unt.-
Würschnitz
Kottenhaide
Schwadenbach
Hirschenstan
Mariener
Ob.-Zwota
Unt.-
Klingenthal
Spitzberg
Sauersack
Eichigt
Leubetha
Wohlbach
Silberbach
Frühbuss
Ob.-
Unt.-
Hermsgrün
Ebersberg
Adorf
Erlbach
Ursprung
Graslitz
Markneukirchen
Schönau
Rossbach
Bad Elster
Hoher Stein
Kirchberg
Rothau
30°
Geogr. Anstalt von
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
Kilometer.

CHEMNITZ
Schellenberg
Schönau
Hermersdorf
Leubsdorf
Mittelbach
Chemnitz
Reichenhain
Eppendorf
Ursprung
Leukersdorf
Dittmannsdorf
Murbach
Waldkirchen
Einsiedel
Borstendorf
Kirchberg
Berbisdorf
Zschopau
Lippersdf.
Pfaffenhain
Burkhardtsdf.
Weissbach
Krummhermersdf.
Reifland
Lugau
Jansdorf
Kemtau
Gelenau
Niederdf.
Meinersdorf
Hohndf.
Lengefeld
Stollberg
Cornsdf.
Briesbach
Thalheim
Venusb.
Gr. Olbersdorf
Pockau
Auerbach
Hormersdorf
Thum
Lauterbach
Sorgau
Streitwald
Jahnsbach
Ehrenfriedersdorf
Wolkenst.
Zöblitz
Dorf Chemnitz
Greifenstein
Falkenbach
Marienbg.
Zwönitz
Geyer
Gr. Rückerswalde
Schönfeld
Tannenberg
Wiesa
Hermannsdorf
Elterlein
Annaberg
Grünhain
Schlettau
Buchholz
Beierfeld
Scheibenbg.
Markersbach
Waltersdf.
Scheibenberg
Grumbach
Jöhstadt
Sebastiansberg
Weipert
Bärenstein
Pleil
Ochsenkopf
Neudorf
Hassbg.
Wedelbg.
Dressnitz
Sonnenbg.
Bärenfang
Hammer Wiesenthal
Fichtelbg.
Unt. Ob.
Böhm. Wiesenthal
Kupferberg
Gottesgab
Plattenhaus
Kaiserbad
Kaiserwerbel
Klösterle
Bärringen
Abertham
Joachimsth.
Lichtenstadt
Schlackenwerth
Hengberg
Eger
Ob. Brand
Unt.
Obern
Komotau
Schönau
Engl. Miles
30° 30' Östl. v. Ferro
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

mining-town of *Niklasberg* (Rathhaus). In the neigbourhood are the *Stürmer Berg* (2706 ft.) and the *Wolfstein*, two good points of view. From Niklasberg we walk in 1 hr. to **Klostergrab** (Rathhaus), another little mining-town, whence we may either go by railway to (3 M.) **Ossegg** *(Kaiser von Oesterreich)*, with a Cistercian abbey and a ruined castle, and (7 M.) *Teplitz*, or follow the high-road direct to (5 M.) *Teplitz*. — A pleasanter route from Niklasberg to Teplitz leads viâ (3½ M.) *Eichwald* (p. 340), and thence to (3 M.) *Teplitz* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

From Kipsdorf to Teplitz viâ Graupen, 5-6 hrs. A diligence runs twice daily in 1½ hr. from Kipsdorf to **Altenberg** (2460 ft.; *Stadt Teplitz*, R. & B. 1¾ m.), a small mining-town, with a monument commemorating the discovery of the tin mines in 1458.

From Altenberg a path leads by *Geising* and *Fürstenau* to the (1½ hr.) *Mückenberg* (see below). The road to Graupen (one-horse carr. 7 m.) passes (2½ M.) **Zinnwald** (2460 ft.; *Biliner Bierhalle*, Hungarian wine 20 pf. per glass), situated exactly on the frontier, and (4½ M.) the *Mückenberg* (2630 ft.; extensive view from the tower, ¼ hr. to the E.), and then descends. 1½ M. **Graupen** *(Stadt Dresden)*, with coal-mines and the ruins of the *Rosenburg*. Fine view from the *Wilhelmshöhe*. From the station *Rosenthal-Graupen*, on the Bodenbach-Komotau railway, we go by train in 10 min. to (2½ M.) *Teplitz-Waldthor* (omn. to the town, 15 kr.). *Teplitz*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

2. From Freiberg to Brüx.

Railway to Moldau, 24 M., in 2¼ hrs. (fares 2 m. 50, 1 m. 70); from Moldau to Brüx, 20 M., in 1¾ hr.

Freiberg, see p. 334. The train follows the valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*. 3 M. *Berthelsdorf*; 6 M. *Lichtenberg*; 9 M. *Mulda*; 14 M. *Nassau*. — 16 M. **Bienenmühle** *(Inn)*.

From Bienenmühle to Frauenstein, 6 M., diligence daily in 1½ hr. — **Frauenstein** (2170 ft.; *Strauss*; *Stern*) is a loftily-situated little town. Fine view from the tower of the ruined castle. — From Frauenstein a diligence plies twice daily to (10½ M.; 2½ hrs.) *Klingenberg* (p. 334). Road to (14 M.) *Niklasberg* (see above).

From Bienenmühle to Ossegg, 4-5 hrs., a picturesque mountain-walk. The route leads by (2 hrs.) *Metzdorf*, (1 hr.) *Langwiese* (whence the *Wieselstein*, 3100 ft., may be ascended in ½ hr., with guide), and (¼ hr.) the ruin of *Riesenburg*. It then descends by *Riesenberg* and through wood to (¾ hr.) *Ossegg* (see above).

From Bienenmühle to Oberleitensdorf. A diligence runs twice daily in 1½ hr. to (6 M.) **Sayda** (2220 ft.; *Löwe*, *Stern*), one of the oldest towns in Saxony (diligence to Olbernhau, see below). At Sayda we reach the old road to Brüx, which we follow to (3 M.) the château of *Purschenstein*, *Neuhausen* (with a pretty Gothic church), and (3 M.) **Bad Einsiedel** (2465 ft.; *Bath House*), a summer-resort with a sulphurated chalybeate spring, charmingly situated among woods. To the N. rises the *Schwartenberg* (2550 ft.), to the S. the *Ahornberg* (2730 ft.). We next pass through (1½ M.) *Deutsch-Einsiedel* and *Böhmisch-Einsiedel*, separated from each other by the frontier, ascend to (3½ M.) *Kreuzweg*, on the crest of the hill (2625 ft.), and then descend to *Hammergrund* and (3 M.) *Oberleitensdorf* (p. 340).

The next stations are *Rechenberg*, *Holzhau*, and *Hermsdorf-Rehefeld*, the last near a royal shooting-box (see p. 338). The Austrian frontier is crossed near —

24 M. **Moldau,** where the custom-house examination takes place.

29½ M. *Eichwald* (Curhaus Theresienbad; Waldschlösschen Restaurant), in a beautifully wooded valley. Omnibus several times daily to (1 hr.) *Teplitz.*

33½ M. *Klostergrab* (p. 339); 36½ M. *Ossegg - Riesenburg* (p. 339).

37 M. *Oberleitensdorf* (Drei Linden; Weisses Ross), a busy little toy-making town, with 3500 inhab., on the Bodenbach and Komotau railway. It contains a château of Count Waldstein and a chalybeate spring.

From Oberleitensdorf to Komotau, 17 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 fl. 10, 90, 55 kr.). Stations unimportant. *Komotau*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

41 M. *Brüx* (Ross; Löwe; Adler; Railway Restaurant), see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

b. Central Part.

1. From Chemnitz to Komotau by Reitzenhain.

72 M. Railway in 5¼-6 hrs. (fares from Chemnitz to Reitzenhain 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.; from Reitzenhain to Komotau 1 fl. 47, 1 fl. 23, 74 kr.).

Chemnitz, see p. 335. Our line diverges from the Dresden railway at (8 M.) *Flöha* and ascends the valley of the *Flöha*, crossing the stream several times and passing beneath the *Hetzdorf Viaduct* (p. 335). 13 M. *Hohenfichte*, with large factories; 15 M. *Leubsdorf* (view of the Augustusburg, p. 341); 17½ M. *Grünhainichen;* 20½ M. *Reifland;* 21 M. *Rauenstein*, with a picturesque old castle.

24 M. *Pockau*, whence a diligence plies thrice daily to (2 M.) **Lengefeld** *(Post; Erbgericht)*, a small town with 3526 inhab., on the slope of the *Adlerstein.*

From Pockau to Obergeorgenthal. Railway (70 or 50 pf.) to (7 M.) **Olbernhau** *(Gerichtsschänke)*, an industrial place with 4755 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Flöha. Pleasant walks to the (1½ M.) *Bruchberg* and to the (3 M.) *Königstanne*, a gigantic fir-tree. Diligences to *Seiffen* and *Sayda* (p. 339). — The high-road to Obergeorgenthal follows the valley of the Flöha and crosses the Bohemian frontier at *Grünthal*, situated at the entrance to the picturesque valley of the *Natschungbach*, through which pedestrians may walk to *Görkau.* Beyond Grünthal the road leads to (4½ M.) **Katharinaberg** *(Kaiser von Oesterreich)*, a mining-town with 1623 inhab., (2 M.) *Nickelsdorf* (near the *Bernstein*, a good point of view), and (3 M.) *Obergeorgenthal*

The train now follows the valley of the *Schwarze Pockau.* To the right the ruin of *Lauterstein.* 28½ M. *Zöblitz*, 1 M. from the small town of that name. The train then leaves the Pockau-Thal and reaches —

31½ M. **Marienberg** (1995 ft.; *Drei Schwäne*), a regularly-built little town with 6162 inhab., chiefly engaged in lace-making. There are still a few relics of the old fortifications. — A diligence plies

twice daily to *Wolkenstein* (see below); one-horse carr. to *Olbernhau* (p. 340) in 1¾ hr., 6 m.

37 M. *Gelobtland.* — 43 M. **Reitzenhain** (2490 ft.), the frontier-station (luggage examined). *Böhmisch-Reitzenhain*, a little to the N.E., is a summer-resort.

The Bohemian railway crosses the *Grenzbach* by a lofty viaduct and reaches its culminating point (2720 ft.) near (48 M.) *Sebastiansberg.* At (52 M.) *Krima-Neudorf* our line unites with the Chemnitz-Annaberg railway (see below). The train then descends in numerous windings (gradient 1 : 50) to (60 M.) *Domina-Schönlind*, (69 M.) *Tschernowitz*, and (72 M.) *Komotau.* Comp. *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

2. From Chemnitz to Komotau by Annaberg.

91 M. Railway in 7¾ hrs. (fares to Weipert 4½ m., 3 m.; from Weipert to Komotau 2 fl. 85, 2 fl. 14, 1 fl. 43 kr.).

From Chemnitz to (8 M.) *Flöha*, see p. 340. Our line then ascends the busy valley of the *Zschopau.* — 10½ M. *Erdmannsdorf* (960 ft.), a summer-resort.

Diligence five times daily to (2 M.) *Schellenberg* (1620 ft.; Hirsch), a little town commanded by the extensive **Augustusburg**, a château erected in 1568-72 (two pictures by Cranach in the chapel). The adjacent *Kunnerstein* (1280 ft.) is a good point of view.

Farther on, the Augustusburg (see above) is visible to the left. 15½ M. *Waldkirchen.*

18 M. **Zschopau** *(Stadt Wien; Deutsches Haus)*, a small town of 7991 inhab., with cloth-factories. The château of *Wildeck* includes a round tower said to date from the time of Emp. Henry I. — Beyond Zschopau, on the left bank, the fir-trees are planted so as to form the initials H.C., in memory of Heinrich von Cotta (d. 1844), a noted Saxon writer on forestry.

26 M. **Wolkenstein** (1630 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*), with an interesting church and a partly-ruined château. About 2 M. from the town are the warm springs (86°) of the same name, with a Curhaus. Diligence to *Marienberg*, see above.

29 M. *Wiesenbad* is another little watering-place with a Curhaus and springs (82°). — The train enters the valley of the *Sehma.*

35 M. **Annaberg** (1970 ft.; **Wilder Mann*, D. 2 m.; **Museum*; **Rail. Restaurant; Bahl's Restaurant*, with garden and view), a town with 12,956 inhab. busily occupied in making lace and trimmings, which are largely exported to the United States (American Consul, *Mr. Bullock*). Annaberg was founded in 1496 and first attained importance through its mines, now of little value. Lace-making was introduced by Barbara Uttmann in 1561. — The *Annenkirche*, built in 1499-1525 and restored in 1883, contains some interesting works of art.

The sculptures on the 'Goldne Pforte' are particularly noteworthy. On the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs, of 1522, representing Biblical, legendary, and humourous scenes. The high-altar, the work of A. Dowher of Augsburg, and the pulpit are adorned with reliefs of the

same period. Several old German pictures also deserve notice: Death of the Virgin, by Grünewald, the Woman taken in adultery by Cranach the Younger, St. Catharine, also ascribed to Cranach. The smith's work on the sacristy door is admirably executed.

The graveyard of the *Bergkirche*, consecrated in 1517, contains the grave of Barbara Uttmann (d. 1575; see above). — The *Pöhlberg*, a basaltic hill 2 M. from Annaberg, is a fine point of view.

From Annaberg diligences ply daily to *Jöhstadt*, *Burkhardtsdorf* (p. 344), *Zwönitz* (p. 344), *Raschau*, and *Schwarzenberg* (p. 343).

The train continues to follow the course of the Sehma, on the left bank of which lies —

36 M. **Buchholz** (1880 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*), a town of 6539 inhab., engaged in making trimmings and corks. The Gothic church of St. Catharine contains some paintings of Wohlgemuth's school.

38 M. *Sehma;* 40 M. *Cranzahl;* 46 M. *Bärenstein*, at the foot of a basaltic hill of the same name (2920 ft.). The Austrian custom-house is at (46½ M.) *Weipert* (2395 ft.).

The train ascends the course of the *Pöhlbach*. — 53 M. **Schmiedeberg** (2790 ft.; *Schneeberg*), a little town with 3467 inhabitants.

From Schmiedeberg to Carlsbad. A picturesque road leads from Schmiedeberg to (4½ M.) **Oberwiesenthal** (2990 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser*) and (2½ M.) **Gottesgab** (3300 ft.; *Grünes Haus*), the most loftily-situated town in Austria, once the centre of a busy mining industry. The top of the *Fichtelberg* (3985 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be reached from Oberwiesenthal in ¾ hr., and the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4078 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, may be ascended from Gottesgab in 1-1¼ hr. (extensive view). — About 1¼ M. beyond Gottesgab the road forks, one branch leading W. to (7 M.) *Bäringen* (p. 343) and the other to the S. to (2½ M.) **Joachimsthal** (2365 ft.; *Stadt Dresden*), a town with 6628 inhab., picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the *Weseritzbach*. The word 'thaler' is derived from the coins ('Joachimsthaler') struck here by Count Schlik in 1516, but the mining is now insignificant. A picturesque but steep and rough path leads from Joachimsthal to the Sonnenwirbel (see above), viâ *Dörnberg*, in about 2 hrs. — From Joachimsthal a diligence runs thrice daily to (5½ M.) *Schlackenwerth* (Renthaus; Adler), an old town with a château and park of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Railway hence to (10 M.) *Carlsbad*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

At (60 M.) *Kupferberg (Rathhaus)* the railway reaches its culminating point (2830 ft.), whence it descends to (65 M.) *Pressnitz-Reischdorf*, the station for (3 M.) **Pressnitz** *(Herrenhaus)*, the home of numerous itinerant musicians.

67½ M. *Sonnenberg*, a small town with a conspicuous church, 1½ M. to the S.E. of the railway.

At (70½ M.) *Krima-Neudorf* our line unites with that from Reitzenhain (see p. 341). — 91 M. *Komotau*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

c. West Part.

1. From Zwickau to Carlsbad viâ Schwarzenberg.

58 M. Railway to (37 M.) *Johanngeorgenstadt* in 3½-4¾ hrs. (fares to Schwarzenberg 3 m. 30, 2 m. 50, 1 m. 70 pf.; from Schwarzenberg to Johanngeorgenstadt 1 m. 10, 80 pf.). — Diligence from Johanngeorgenstadt to (21 M.) *Carlsbad* in 5 hrs. (fare 3 m. 40 pf.).

Zwickau, see p. 337. The train ascends the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, through a busy district rich in coal. 2 M. *Sche-*

dewitz; 2½ M. *Cainsdorf.* From (4 M.) *Wilkau* a branch-line diverges to *Kirchberg* and *Saupersdorf.* 7 M. *Wiesenburg*, with a ruined castle; 10 M. *Fährbrücke.* About 2 M. to the E. is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with the château of Count Solms-Wildenfels and a new church. — 12½ M. *Stein*, with a picturesque old castle; 1 M. to the N.E. is *Hartenstein*, the birthplace of the poet Paul Fleming (in 1609), with a château of Prince Schönburg-Hartenstein. A little farther on, on the left bank, is the *Prinzenhöhle*, a cave in which the young Prince Ernest of Saxony was kept prisoner for two days by the accomplices of Kunz von Kauffungen (comp. p. 365). — 16 M. *Niederschlema* (1090 ft.), with a large paper-mill.

Branch-line from Niederschlema (in 25 min.; 40, 30 pf.) to (3 M.) **Schneeberg** (1525 ft.; *Sächsisches Haus; Fürstenhaus*), a mining and lace-making town with 7642 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church, erected in 1516-40, contains a large altarpiece, with wings, representing the Crucifixion, a masterpiece of Cranach the Elder, by whom it was painted with the aid of his pupils in 1539; the painting in the centre is the best. The tower (260 ft.) commands a fine view. The numerous mines in the vicinity, formerly rich in silver, now chiefly produce cobalt, bismuth, and nickel. — Diligence from Schneeberg to *Eibenstock* (p. 344) daily in 2 hrs.

18½ M. **Aue** *(Erzgebirgischer Hof)*, a small town pleasantly situated in a hollow at the confluence of the Mulde and the *Schwarzwasser*, is the junction for Chemnitz and Adorf (p. 344). The station lies on the right bank of the Mulde, in the village of *Zelle*, which derives its name from the Cella Mariæ, an old Augustine convent. — The line then ascends the valley of the *Schwarzwasser* to —

25 M. **Schwarzenberg** (1400 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe; Rathskeller*), a small town with an old Schloss, on an eminence skirted by the Schwarzwasser. Diligences ply hence to *Annaberg* (p. 341; carr. and pair 10½ m.) and (4 M.) *Grünhain* (p. 344).

Near Schwarzenberg is the pleasant little watering-place of *Ottenstein*, with mineral springs. — Good points of view in the vicinity are the *Todtenstein* and the (1½ hr.) *Spiegelwald* (2385 ft.).

The next part of the railway ascends the valley of the Schwarzwasser, passing below the château of Schwarzenberg by a tunnel 320ft. long. Unimportant stations.

37 M. **Johanngeorgenstadt** (2460 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe; Rathhaus*), a small town on the left bank of the Schwarzwasser, rebuilt since a fire in 1869. In the market-place is a statue of Elector John George, who founded the town in 1654 as a refuge for Bohemian Protestant exiles. — Diligence twice daily to *Eibenstock* (p. 344) in 2¼ hrs.

From Johanngeorgenstadt to Carlsbad. The diligence passes the frontier-villages of *Wittigsthal* and *Breitenbach*, and ascends through a pleasant valley to (4 M.) **Platten** (2910 ft.), a small manufacturing town on the top of the ridge. Passing (2½ M.) *Bäringen* we then descend through the *Wistritz-Thal* to (6 M.) *Lichtenstadt* and (8½ M.) *Carlsbad* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*). From Lichtenstadt we may ascend the (2½ M.) *Wölfling* (view).

2. From Chemnitz to Adorf.

72 M. Railway in 5-5½ hrs. (fares 9 m. 20, 6 m. 90, 4 m. 60 pf.).

Chemnitz, see p. 335. — 2 M. *Alt-Chemnitz.* Beyond (4 M.) *Erfenschlag* the train follows the valley of the *Zwönitz.* — 6½ M. *Einsiedel*, a favourite summer-resort. About 1 M. to the E. is the *Dittersdorfer Höhe* (1817 ft.), a fine point of view. — 8 M. *Dittersdorf;* 12½ M. *Burkhardtsdorf*, 19 M. *Dorf-Chemnitz* (pleasant walk to the *Greifenstein*, 2380 ft.). — 23 M. **Zwönitz** (1800 ft.), ½ M. from the little town of that name (Viehweg).

About 4 M. to the S. of Zwönitz (diligence) lies **Grünhain** *(Rathskeller)*, a small town amid wooded hills, with the remains of a Cistercian convent founded in 1236, now used as a reformatory for women. Diligence to *Schwarzenberg*, see p. 343. — About 5 M. to the S.E. of Zwönitz (diligence twice daily) lies **Elterlein** *(Sonne)*, a small town on the slope of the *Schatzenstein* (2506 ft.), surrounded by woods. Its mining was once important, but now produces nothing but a little ochre.

From Zwönitz to *Annaberg*, see p. 342. Diligence to *Stollberg* (p. 337) twice daily in 1½ hr.

The train now crosses the ridge (1820 ft.) and descends (1:40) in numerous windings to the *Lössnitz-Thal.* 26 M. *Lössnitz* (1480 ft.), with 5805 inhabitants.

31½ M. **Aue**, the junction of the Zwickau-Schwarzenberg line (p. 343). We next ascend the valley of the *Mulde.* Tunnel. 36½ M. *Bockau;* 39 M. *Blauenthal;* 40½ M. *Wolfsgrün.*

43 M. **Eibenstock** (2100 ft.; *Stadt Leipzig*), a town of 6706 inhab., 1½ M. to the E. of the station, the chief seat of the tambour embroidery. Romanesque church built in 1864-67. — Diligences to *Johanngeorgenstadt* (p. 343) and *Schneeberg* (p. 343).

From Eibenstock to Carlsbad. Diligence to Neudek, 17 M., in 4½ hrs. (fare 2 m. 20 pf.). Beyond (4 M.) *Wildenthal* and (2 M.) *Oberwildenthal* we cross the frontier, at a height of 3075 ft., and descend to (4 M.) *Hirschenstand* and (7 M.) **Neudek** (1310 ft.; *Rathhaus*), pleasantly situated on the *Rohla*, with a château. From Neudek a branch-railway runs to (9 M.) *Chodau* (fares 70, 42 kr.), on the Carlsbad and Eger line. Thence to *Carlsbad* (in 20 min.), see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

45 M. *Schönheide* (Bairischer Hof), whence the *Kuhberg* (2608 ft.) may be ascended; 48 M. *Wilzschhaus.* — 50 M. *Rautenkranz.*

From Rautenkranz walkers may make excursions to (3½ M.) *Carlsfeld*, with an octagonal church; to *Steindöbra*, at the foot of the *Aschberg* (3070 ft.), and (7½ M.) *Klingenthal* (see below); and to (4 M.) *Reiboldsgrün* (p. 366).

From (51 M.) *Jägersgrün* a diligence plies twice daily, in 1½ hr., to *Auerbach* (p. 366). About 2½ M. to the S.E. of (54½ M.) *Hammerbrücke* rises the *Schneckenstein* (2920 ft.), a hill of topaz-quartz (guide necessary).

The railway reaches its highest point (2530 ft.) at the sources of the Mulde, near (59½ M.) *Schöneck* (Rathskeller). It then descends rapidly (1:40) to —

63 M. *Zwota* (2210 ft.), a long village in the *Zwota-Thal.*

From Zwota to Falkenau. Branch-railway in 35 min. (fares 60, 40, 30 pf.) to (5 M.) **Klingenthal** (1805 ft.; *Brauner Hirsch*), a village with 3386 inhab., engaged in making musical instruments. Thence by diligence through the valley of the Zwota to **Graslitz** (1640 ft.; *Kaiser von Oester-*

reich), an industrial town with 7850 inhab., whence a branch-railway runs (1½ hr.; 82, 55 kr.) to *Bleistadt*, *Hartenberg*, and (14 M.) *Falkenau*, on the Carlsbad and Eger railway. See *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

The railway continues to descend rapidly. 69 M. *Markneukirchen* (1540 ft.), 1 M. from the town, which is the centre of the Erzgebirge manufacture of musical instruments. Fine views from the *Obere Berg* and the *Hohe Stein* (2550 ft.).

72 M. **Adorf** (1100 ft.; *Hôtel Ruderisch*), a small town in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and the junction for the Leipzig and Eger railway (see p. 366).

53. From Dresden to Leipsic.

a. By Riesa.

71½ M. Railway. Express in 2¼ hrs. (fares 11 m. 60, 8 m. 70, 5 m. 80 pf.); ordinary trains in 3-3¼ hrs. (9 m. 30, 7 m., 4 m. 70 pf.).

The train starts from the Neustadt, nearly 1 M. from the principal hotels in the Altstadt, and skirts the *Lössnitz*, a range of vine-clad hills with numerous villas. 4 M. *Radebeul;* 5 M. *Weintraube*, ½ M. from the station of which is the *Paradies*, a favourite resort of the Dresdeners.

From Radebul to Radeburg, 10½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 m. 10, 70 pf.). — 5½ M. *Moritzburg-Eisenberg*, near which is the village of Eisenberg (Adam's Inn) and the royal shooting-box of **Moritzburg**, situated on a rocky islet in a large pond. The Moritzburg was begun in 1542 by the Elector Maurice and completed under Augustus the Strong by Pöppelmann (p. 309); the interior is interesting. — 10½ M. *Radeburg*, an industrial town on the *Röder*.

6 M. *Kötzschenbroda*, near which is the restaurant of *Friedensburg;* 9 M. *Coswig*, the junction for Meissen and Döbeln (see p. 346).

12 M. *Niederau*. The scenery is now less attractive. From (19 M.) *Priestewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain* (3 M.; p. 300).

27 M. *Röderau* (see below) is the junction of the Berlin line (p. 301); the village lies on the right bank of the *Elbe*. The train crosses the Elbe.

31 M. **Riesa** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction for several railways.

From Riesa to Chemnitz, 41 M., by railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 30, 4 m., 2 m. 70 pf.). — 15½ M. *Döbeln* is the junction of the Leipsic, Meissen, and Dresden line (see next page). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. 22 M. *Waldheim* (Löwe), a small town with a large prison. 22 M. *Erlau*. — 30 M. *Mittweida* (Sächsischer Hof), a busy town with 9218 inhabitants. On a lofty rock on the right bank of the Zschopau, 1 M. to the N. of *Oberlichtenau*, is the château of *Sachsenburg;* 1½ M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, with beautiful fountains. — *Chemnitz*, see p. 335.

From Riesa to Freiberg, 35 M., railway in 3¼-4¾ hrs. (fares 4 m. 80, 3 m. 60, 2 m. 40 pf.). Unimportant stations. 8½ M. *Lommatzsch* (2990 inhab.), a small town on the *Jahne*, in the most fertile part of Saxony. 20½ M. *Nossen*, also a station on the Leipsic, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 348). — 35 M. *Freiberg* (p. 334).

Lines also run from Riesa to (2½ M.) *Röderau* (p. 301) and (15½ M.) *Elsterwerda* (p. 300).

At the *Hubertusburg*, an old château 6 M. to the W. of (39 M.)

Oschatz (Weisses Ross), a peace terminating the Seven Years' War was concluded by Austria, Prussia, and Saxony in 1763. Branch-line in 2¾ hrs. to (19 M.) *Döbeln* (p. 348; fares 1 m. 90, 1 m. 30 pf.), passing *Mügeln* on the *Döllnitz*. — 45 M. *Dahlen*. — 55 M. **Wurzen** *(Hôtel Herrmann)*, a manufacturing place of 7919 inhab., with an old cathedral and château (view from the tower). It is the junction of a line to (15½ M.) *Grossbothen* (p. 348), passing *Grimma* (p. 348) and *Nimbschen* (p. 348).

The *Mulde* is now crossed. 60 M. *Machern*; 64¼ M. *Borsdorf*. — 71½ M. **Leipsic**, see p. 349.

b. By Döbeln.

79 M. Railway in 4¾ hrs. (fares 9 m. 30, 7 m, 4 m. 70 pf.). This route is longer, but more attractive than the above.

As far as (9 M.) *Coswig* the route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the Elbe, and soon reaches —

14 M. **Meissen.** — **Hotels.** Blauer Stern, Leipziger-Str.; Hirsch, in the market; Bahnhofs-Hôtel. — **Restaurants.** *Rathskeller*, in the old Rathhaus, which dates from 1471; *Burgkeller*, by the cathedral; *Kaisergarten*, with garden, near the station.

Travellers coming from Leipsic to visit the porcelain factory should alight at Triebischthal (p. 348).

Meissen, one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, and the seat of the Margraves of that name down to 1090, is most picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Triebisch* and the *Meisse* into the *Elbe*, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 14,166. Near the Mönchskirche is a fountain with a figure of Henry the Fowler by Henze, and the Kornmarkt is embellished with a war-monument.

On leaving the station we turn to the right and cross the old Elbe bridge to the (½ M.) *Grosse Markt*. We next follow the Burg-Strasse to the right, passing under the Schlossbrücke, then turn to the left, cross the bridge, and reach the Schlossberg, 160 ft. above the town, on which stand the cathedral and the Albrechtsburg. In front of the latter is a bronze *Statue of Albert the Courageous* (1443-1500).

The *Cathedral was founded in the 13th, and completed in the two following centuries. The S.E. tower (254 ft.), with its elegant spire, dates from the 15th century. The portals and the interior are adorned with numerous interesting sculptures.

Interior (the sacristan lives at No. 10, to the right). Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose here in the Fürstencapelle, and among them the princes Ernest (d. 1486) and Albert (d. 1500), the founders of the present reigning lines (see p. 365). The finest monument is that of Friedrich 'der Streitbare' (d. 1428), in bronze, in the W. portal (built in 1423-25), and the brass (said to be after a drawing by Dürer) of the Duchess Sidonia (d. 1510) is artistically valuable. — The Georgencapelle, adjoining the Fürstencapelle, with the tomb of George the Bearded (d. 1539) and his wife Barbara, contains a small altar-piece with wings by *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, representing Christ between St. Mary and St. John, with George and Barbara on the wings (1534). On the screen between the nave and choir is a winged altar-piece, with early German paintings (Crucifixion in the middle). In the choir are a similar altar-piece, with paintings by *Herlin* (Adoration of the Magi, with saints and a portrait of Bishop Sigismund, the donor; 1443), and four admirable

painted statues of the 2nd half of the 13th century. The central stained-glass window in the choir (restored) dates from the 14th century. — Near the cathedral is a small cloister with the Magdalenencapelle.

The *Albrechtsburg, erected in 1471-83 by the brothers and co-regents Ernest and Albert, from plans by Arnold of Westphalia, is one of the most extensive castles of that period, with remarkably fine vaulting. From 1710 to 1860 it was occupied by the royal porcelain factory. Since 1863 it has been thoroughly restored, and decorated with frescoes illustrative of its history by modern German artists. The windows command a number of beautiful views. Visitors are conducted through the Schloss by the castellan from 9 a.m. to 4, 5, 6, or 7 p.m. according to the season; fee for 1-5 pers. 2 m., a party 40 pf. each, more than 20 pers. 30 pf. each. The entrance is behind the statue of Duke Albert.

A handsome spiral staircase ('Grosse Wendelstein') ascends o the First Floor, debouching on the *Church Hall*, which is adorned with frescoes by *Dietrich:* Foundation of Meissen by the Emperor Henry I. (about 930); Storming of the castle by the Poles (1015); Entry of Conrad the Great, Margrave of Meissen (1127); princes and princesses of Meissen. The adjoining *Johanniscapelle* contains an altar of the 15th cent.; on the side-walls, to the right, Bishop Benno of Meissen, to the left, Emperor Otho I. — The **Large Banqueting Hall* contains excellent painted wooden figures of several Saxon princes, carved by *Schneider* from designs by modern German artists. The frescoes represent the Abduction of the Saxon princes (three pictures), by *Oehme;* Victory of Albert the Brave at the tournament at Pirna (1459); Investiture of Ernest and Albert by the Emperor Frederick III. (1465), both by *Diethe.* — The frescoes in the *Small Banqueting Hall* include the Betrothal of Albert the Brave and Princess Zedena of Bohemia (1459), by *Hoffmann,* and four landscapes by the younger *Preller,* representing Grimma, Albert's birthplace, Eger, where he was married, Tharandt, his favourite residence, and Emden, his burial-place. The *Large* and *Small Electors' Rooms (Kurfürstenzimmer),* on the other side of the Church Hall, are adorned with nine pictures, by *Scholz,* of scenes from the life of Albert.

Second Floor. The *Böttger Room* contains two paintings by *Kiessling;* Böttger as an alchemist (1705) and Augustus the Strong in Böttger's laboratory (1710). — *Small Judgment Hall:* Opening of the Fürsten-Schule at Meissen by the Elector Maurice (1543); Arrival at Meissen of students from Leipsic (1547), both by *Spiess.* — **Large Judgment Hall.* The frescoes, by *Marschall,* represent an Ecclesiastical Council under Maurice (1548) and the Death of Maurice from a wound received at the battle of Sievershausen (1553). Fine ceiling-paintings. The adjoining *Tower Room* commands a good view. — A *Vestibule* (Father Augustus's Room), with wall-paintings by *Gey,* leads to the finely-vaulted **Armoury,* with an elaborate chimney-piece and pictures of Saxon castles by *Choulant.* The *Ladies' Apartment* ('Frauengemach'), with 15 portraits of Saxon princesses, and the *Velvet-Makers' Room* are uninteresting.

On the Afra-Berg, which is connected with the Schlossberg by the above-mentioned bridge of the 13th cent., is the new building of the *Fürsten-Schule* (see above), where Gellert (1729-34) and Lessing (1741-46) received their early education. The Gothic *Church of St. Afra,* built in 1295-1329, was afterwards altered.

The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (750 workmen) is now established in the Triebischthal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Grosse Markt (p. 346). It is shown on week-days 7-12 (winter 8-12) and $1\frac{1}{2}$-6 (Sat. $1\frac{1}{2}$-4); fee 2 m. for 1 pers., or 1 m. for each member

of a party. The manufactory was founded in 1710, shortly after Böttger (d. 1719) had discovered the art of making 'china' and produces goods to the annual value of 100,000*l*.

Among several beautiful points of view in the environs of Meissen may be mentioned *Schloss Scharfenberg;* the rocky height of the *Bosel*, near *Sörnewitz;* and *Schloss Siebeneichen*, all steamboat-stations between Dresden and Meissen (see p. 303).

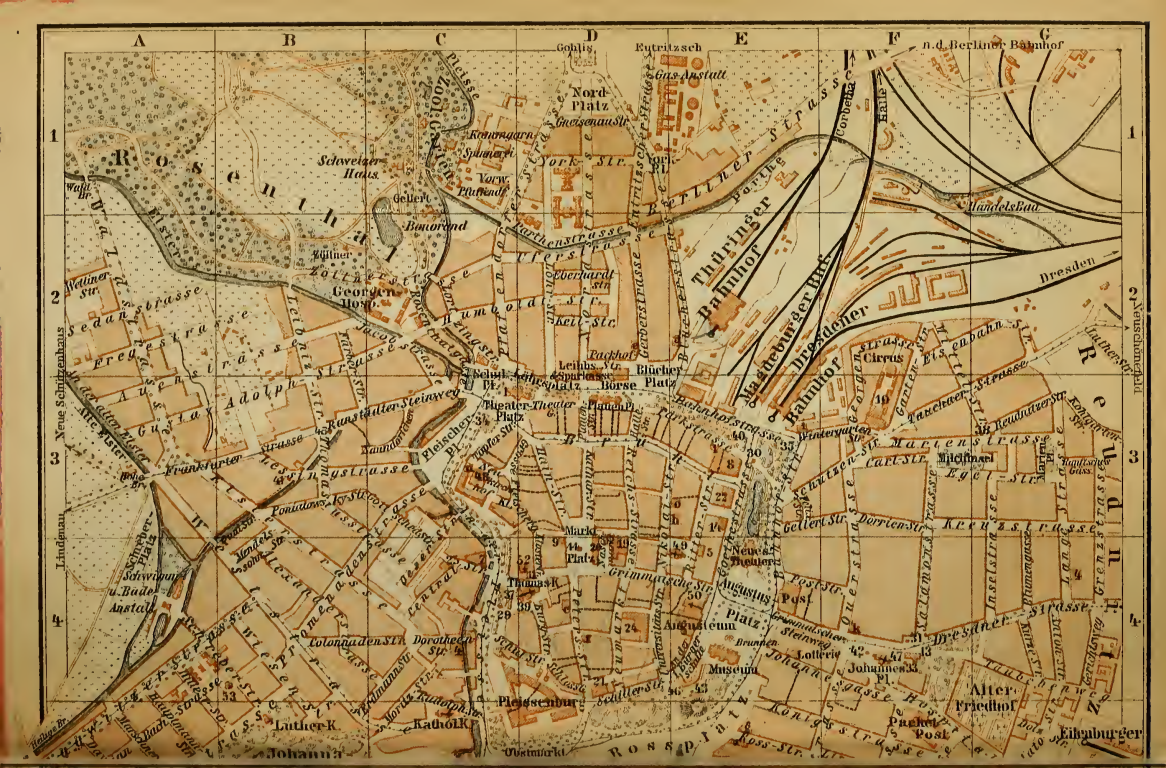
18½ M. *Triebischthal*, near which is the Meissen porcelain-factory (see above). The line now traverses the *Triebischthal*. 19½ M. *Miltitz-Roitzschen;* 25 M. *Deutschenbora.* At (27½ M.) *Nossen* (branch-line to Freiberg), with a Schloss, the pretty valley of the *Mulde* is entered. On a wooded hill to the left beyond it are the ruins of the monastery of *Altenzella*, with a burial-chapel of the counts of Meissen. From (33 M.) *Rosswein* a branch-line diverges to Chemnitz (see p. 335). — 40 M. **Döbeln** *(Sonne)*, a thriving little town with 11,800 inhab. (to Riesa and Chemnitz, see p. 345; to Oschatz, p. 346). — 45½ M. *Klosterbuch*, with a ruined abbey and beautiful walks. — 48 M. *Leisnig*, a manufacturing town with 7312 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein*. The little watering-place of *Mildenstein*, on the Mulde, is a favourite summer-resort. To the right of (52½ M.) *Tanndorf* rises the finely-situated *Schloss Kössern.* — 57 M. *Grossbothen.*

From Grossbothen to Glauchau, 35 M., by railway in 3¼ hrs. (fares 4 m. 60, 3 m. 50, 2 m. 30 pf.). The railway, coming from Wurzen and Grimma, traverses the pretty Muldenthal, which offers many charms to the pedestrian. — 4 M. **Colditz** *(Kreuz)*, a small town on the *Zwickauer Mulde*, commanded by an old castle, now a lunatic asylum. — 10½ M. **Rochlitz** *(Löwe; Sächsischer Hof)*, an ancient town of 5760 inhab., with an old electoral *Château* with two towers. Of its three churches the late-Gothic *Kunigundenkirche* is the most interesting. The *Rochlitzer Berg* (1115 ft. above the sea, 630 ft. above the river), 2½ M. from the town, with a tower, commands a beautiful view. A branch-line diverges hence to Narsdorf and Penig (see below). — 15½ M. **Wechselburg** *(Sächsischer Hof)*, with a château of Count Schönburg-Vorderglauchau, the late-Romanesque chapel of which, containing interesting late-Romanesque and Gothic sculptures, was formerly the church of the Augustine abbey of *Zschillen* (founded 1174). — The train now passes under the imposing *Göhrener Viaduct* (p. 336), and reaches the prettily-situated little town of (18 M.) *Lunzenau*, and then (20 M.) *Rochsburg*, with another château and park of Count Schönburg. — 23½ M. **Penig** *(Stadt Leipzig)*, a small town of 5800 inhab., with two châteaux, and pretty pleasure-grounds, where the above-mentioned line to Narsdorf and Rochlitz diverges. — 27 M. **Wolkenburg**, with a château and park and a church of 1794. — 30 M. **Waldenburg** *(Goldener Löwe)*, the residence of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg. — 35 M. *Glauchau* (p. 337).

From Grossbothen to *Wurzen*, see p. 346.

62 M. **Grimma** *(*Löwe; *Schiff; Kronprinz)*, picturesquely situated on the *Mulde*, with 8042 inhab.; also a station on the Wurzen-Grossbothen line (p. 346). The electoral *Schloss* is now occupied by public offices. The *Fürsten-Schule* was established in 1550. The convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catharine von Bora, Luther's wife, was once a nun, is now a farm-house (station, see p. 346).

The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. Stations *Gross-Steinberg*, *Naunhof*, and (72 M.) *Borsdorf*, where the Riesa line (p. 346) is reached.


A
B
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Gohlis
Eutritzsch
n.d. Berliner Bahnhof
Gas Anstalt
Nord-Platz
Zoologischer Garten
Rosenthal
Schweizer Haus
Vorw. Pförtchen
Gellert
Bauverein
Zöllner
Georgen Hosp.
Wettiner Str.
Sedanstrasse
Prager Strasse
Leibnitzstrasse
Jacobstrasse
Lumpenhof
Arndtstrasse
Leipziger Strasse
Auenstrasse
Gustav Adolph Str.
Neue Schützenhaus
Lindenau
Schützen Platz
Schwimm- u. Bade-Anstalt
Frankfurter Strasse
Ranstädter Steinweg
Tapetenstrasse
Fleischer Platz
Theater-Theater Platz
Hallische Strasse
Ponmdorfstrasse
Mendelssohnstrasse
Alexanderstrasse
Wiesenstrasse
Colonnaden Str.
Dorotheen Str.
Arndtstrasse
Moritzstrasse
Lutherstrasse
Luther K.
Johannis
Katholik
Pleissenburg
Thomas K.
Markt
Neues Theater
Grimmaische Str.
Augustus Platz
Augusteum
Museum
Augustus Post
Post Str.
Peterstrasse
Universitätsstrasse
Schulstrasse
Ritterstrasse
Barfussgässchen
Brühl
Ranstädter Steinweg
Schützenstrasse
Schützenhaus
Ostmarkt
Ross-Platz
Ross-Str.
Königstrasse
Lotterie
Johannes
Johannes Fl.
Dresdner Strasse
Alter Friedhof
Packhof Post
Eilenburger
Thüringer Bahnhof
Magdeburg-Leipz. Bahnhof
Dresdner Bahnhof
Berliner Bahnhof
Berliner Parthe
Parthe
Handelsbad
Dresden
Neuschönefeld
Reudnitz
Lutherstr.
Cirrus
Gartenstrasse
Eisenbahn Str.
Tauchaer Strasse
Neuanlage
Kreuzstrasse
Dorrien-Str.
Gellert Str.
Carl-Str.
Mariens Strasse
Eisenbahnstrasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Wintergarten Str.
Packhof Str.
Blücher Platz
Börse
Leihhaus
Schul. Ackhof Pl.
Packhof Str.
Elsterstrasse
Yorck Str.
Gneisenau Str.
Scharnhorst Str.
Yorck Pl.
Rennmarkt
Spinnerei
Zollner Str.
Wall Str.
Elsterstrasse
Parthenstrasse
Eberhard Str.
Karl Str.
Humboldt Str.
Tauchaer Str.
Ferdinand Str.
Kurprinz Str.
Hedwig Str.
Hohe Str.
Mozart Str.
Bismarck Str.
Hallische Str.
Frankfurter Str.
Ranstädter Steinweg
Tapetenstrasse
Fleischer Platz
Theater-Theater Platz
Hallische Strasse
Ponmdorfstrasse
Mendelssohnstrasse
Alexanderstrasse
Wiesenstrasse
Colonnaden Str.
Dorotheen Str.
Arndtstrasse
Moritzstrasse
Lutherstrasse
Luther K.
Johannis
Katholik
Pleissenburg
Thomas K.
Markt
Neues Theater
Grimmaische Str.
Augustus Platz
Augusteum
Museum
Augustus Post
Post Str.
Peterstrasse
Universitätsstrasse
Schulstrasse
Ritterstrasse
Barfussgässchen
Brühl
Ranstädter Steinweg
Schützenstrasse
Schützenhaus
Ostmarkt
Ross-Platz
Ross-Str.
Königstrasse
Lotterie
Johannes
Johannes Fl.
Dresdner Strasse
Alter Friedhof
Packhof Post
Eilenburger
Thüringer Bahnhof
Magdeburg-Leipz. Bahnhof
Dresdner Bahnhof
Berliner Bahnhof
Berliner Parthe
Parthe
Handelsbad
Dresden
Neuschönefeld
Reudnitz
Lutherstr.
Cirrus
Gartenstrasse
Eisenbahn Str.
Tauchaer Strasse
Neuanlage
Kreuzstrasse
Dorrien-Str.
Gellert Str.
Carl-Str.
Mariens Strasse
Eisenbahnstrasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Wintergarten Str.
Packhof Str.
Blücher Platz
Börse
Leihhaus
Schul. Ackhof Pl.
Packhof Str.
Elsterstrasse
Yorck Str.
Gneisenau Str.
Scharnhorst Str.
Yorck Pl.
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Eberhard Str.
Karl Str.
Humboldt Str.
Tauchaer Str.
Ferdinand Str.
Kurprinz Str.
Hedwig Str.
Hohe Str.
Mozart Str.
Bismarck Str.
Hallische Str.
Frankfurter Str.

1. Altes Stadttheater	C.D.3	26. Zoologisches Inst.	F.6.
2. Anatomie	E.6.	**Denkmäler:**	
3. Augenheilanstalt	E.F.6.	29. Bach	C.4.
4. Bäder	C.4. u. G.4.	30. Eisenbahn-Denkmal	E.3.
5. Buchhändlerbörse	E.4. u. G.5.	31. Friccius	F.4.
6. Chem. Laboratorium	F.6.	32. Friedrich August	D.5.
7. Centralhalle	C.4.	33. Gellerts Grab	F.4.
8. Credit-Anstalt	E.3.	34. Hahnemann	C.3.
9. Del Vecchios Kunstausstellung	D.4.	35. Harkort	E.3.
10. Krystall-Palast	F.3.	36. Heinicke	E.F.6.
11. Kunstgewerbe Museum	D.4.	37. Hiller	C.4.
12. Landwirthschaft-Inst.	F.6.	38. Kugeldenkmal	G.3.
13. Museum f. Völkerkunde	F.4.	39. Leibnitz	D.4.
14. Palais	E.3.	40. Müller	E.3.
15. Pathol. Institut	G.6.	41. Poniatowski	B.3.
16. Pharmacolog. Inst.	E.6.	42. Reformations-D.	F.4.
17. Physik. Mineral. Inst.	F.6.	43. Schumann	F.4.
18. Physiolog. Inst.	F.6.	44. Siegesdenkmal	D.4.
19. Polizeiamt	D.4.	45. Sprengung d. Brücke	B.3.
20. Rathhaus	D.4.	46. Thaer	D.E.4.
21. Reichsbank	D.4.	**Kirchen:**	
22. Reichsgericht	E.3.	47. Johannes K.	F.4.
23. Römisches Haus	D.5.6.	48. Matthäi K.	C.3.
24. Altes Gewandhaus	D.4.	49. Nikolai-K.	E.4.
25. Synagoge	C.4.	50. Pauliner-K.	E.4.
26. Taubstummen-Inst.	F.6.	51. Peters K.	D.6.
27. Veterinär-Klinik	G.6.	52. Reformirte-K.	D.4.
		53. Engl. -amerik. K.	B.4.

Pferdeeisenbahn ——— Durchgänge

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

54. Leipsic.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are issued at the station, as at Berlin; tariff, see below. There are six railway-stations at Leipsic. 1. Bavarian Station (Pl. E, 6, 7), for Chemnitz, Hof (Munich, Nuremberg), and Eger (Carlsbad, and Munich viâ Ratisbon). 2. Berlin Station, 1 M. to the N. of the town (see Pl. F, 1), for Berlin. 3. Magdeburg Station (Pl. E, 2) for Halle (Cassel, Vienenburg), Magdeburg, Hanover (Cologne), Hamburg, and Bremen. 4. Dresden Station (Pl. E, 2), for Dresden, Görlitz, and Breslau. 5. Thuringian Station (Pl. E, 2), for Weimar, Eisenach, and Frankfort on the Main, and for Gera and Eichicht. 6. Eilenburg Station (Pl. G, 4, 5), for Cottbus, Guben, Breslau, etc.

Hotels. *Hôtel Hauffe (Pl. a; E, 5), at the corner of the Ross-Str. and the Ross-Platz, R., L., & A. 4½ m., D. 3, B. 1¼ m.; *Hôtel de Prusse (Pl. b; E, 5), corner of the Kurprinz-Str. and the Ross-Platz, with baths, R. from 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 m., A. 75, L. 80 pf., with restaurant; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. c; D, 4), Peters-Str. 20, R. & L. 2½, A. ½, D. 2½ m., commercial; *Hôtel Sedan (Pl. d; E, 2), Blücher-Str. 1, opposite the Thuringian Station, R. & L. 2½ m., A. 60 pf., B. 1 m. 20 pf.; *Palmbaum (Pl. e; D, 2), Gerber-Str. 3, with restaurant, R. from 2½, B. 1 m.; Hôtel de Bavière (Pl. f; D, 4), Peters-Str. 25. — Stadt Hamburg (Pl. h; E, 3), Nicolai-Str. 10, R. 2-2½ m.; Stadt Rom (Pl. i; E, 3), near the Dresden Station; Stadt Dresden (Pl. k; F, 4), Johannes-Platz 1; Lebe's Hotel (Pl. l; E, 3), Park-Str. 10; Norddeutscher Hof, Theatergasse 12, unpretending, these two near the stations; Müller's Hotel (Pl. n; C, 3), Neukirchhof, moderate; Stadt London (Pl. o; E, 3), Nicolai-Str. — *Hentschel's Hôtel Garni (Pl. g; E, 5), Ross-Str., opposite the Hôtel Hauffe. — Rooms may also be procured at the *Dresden*, *Magdeburg*, *Thuringian*, and *Berlin Railway Restaurants* and at the *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* in the Ross-Str. — Charges are much raised everywhere during the fairs, and accommodation is not easily obtained unless previously ordered.

Restaurants. Wine. *Aeckerlein's Keller*, Markt 11; *Dähne*, Markt 8; at the *Hôtel de Prusse*, see above; *Keil*, Grimma'sche Str. 32, D. from 2 m.; at the *Palmbaum*, see above; *Auerbach's Keller*, Grimma'sche-Str. 2, near the market (see p. 352); *Krause*, Katharinen-Str. 6; *Lehmann*, Peters-Str. 24. — Beer. *Baarmann*, Katharinen-Str. 3; *Kitzing & Helbig*, Peters-Str. 36 and Schlossgasse 22; *Timpe*, in the Hôtel de Russie, see above; *Panorama*, Ross-Platz (see below); *New Theatre*, E. pavilion, D. from 12 to 2, 1 m. 25 pf. (also wine); *Coburger Hof*, Windmühlen-Str. 46; *Stadt Freiberg*, Brühl 73; *Stephan*, Park-Str. — 'Gose' (see p. 355), at the Tuchhalle, Brühl 2.

Cafés. *Café Felsche* (Café Français; also confectioner), Augustus-Platz, at the corner of the Grimma'sche-Str.; *Wiener Café*, Theater-Platz, near the Old Theatre; *Zum Reichskanzler* (confectioner), corner of the Park-Str. and Goethe-Str. (Pl. E, 3); at the *New Theatre*, W. pavilion. — *Bonorand*, in the Rosenthal, with garden and large concert-room (concerts frequently); *Schweizerhaus*, also in the Rosenthal.

Popular Resorts. *Krystall-Palast* (formerly *Schützenhaus;* Pl. 10; F, 3), Wintergarten-Str. 19, with theatrical performances, etc.; on summer-evenings concerts and illumination of the gardens. *Central-Halle*, An der Pleisse (Pl. 7, C, 4), corner of the Central-Str., with musicall performances.

Baths. *Sophienbad*, Dorotheen-Str. 3; *Dianabad*, Lange-Str. 8, both with Turkish, vapour, and swimming baths; *Bad Mildenstein*, Schletter-Str. 11. — *River Baths* at the swimming and bath establishment (for ladies also) near the Plagwitzer-Str. (Pl. A, 4).

Cabs. One-horse for 1 pers. within 20 min. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. (to the Berlin stat. 75 pf., 1 m., 1¼, 1½ m.); from all the railway-stations to the town 10 pf. more in each case. Hand-bags gratis, box 20 pf. — Per hour 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 m.

Tramways through the town and to the neighbouring villages of *Reudnitz*, *Neuschönefeld*, *Connewitz*, *Plagwitz*, *Lindenau*, *Gohlis*, and *Eutritzsch*. Fares 10, 15, 20, 25 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 4), in the Augustus-Platz.

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. E, 4; p. 351), performances daily: central balcony 3-5 m., side-balcony 4, parquet 3, first boxes 2½ m. — *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, D, 3; p. 352), performances several times weekly, daily during the fairs. — *Carola Theatre* (Pl. D, 7), Sophien-Str. — *Krystall-Palast*, see p. 349.

***Concerts** in the *New Gewandhaus* (p. 353), celebrated (conducted by Mendelssohn in 1835-41), every Thursday in winter; general rehearsal on Wed. forenoon (adm. 2 m.). Director Prof. C. Reinecke. — *Motette*, sung by the boys of the Thomas-Schule, in the Thomaskirche, every Sat., 1.30 to 2 p.m.

Panorama (Pl. D, 5; the Saxon troops at the siege of Paris, 2nd Dec. 1870), in the Ross-Platz, open all day, electric light in the evening; adm. 1 m.

Picture Gallery at the Museum (p. 351), daily 10-3; adm. 50 pf. — *Del Vecchio's Exhibition of Art* (Pl. 9; D, 4), Markt 9, 2nd floor; week-days 9-5, Sun. 10-3; adm. 50 pf.

English Consul, *Baron Tauchnitz*, Grimma'scher Steinweg 9 (office-hour 11-12). — **American Consul**, *Mr. Millar*, Brühl 7 (office-hours 10-1); Deputy Consul, *Mr. Frederick Nachod*.

American Dentist, *Mr. Ellery C. Young*, Dorotheen-Str. 4.

English Church *(All Saints)*, at the corner of the Sebastian-Bach-Str. and Schreber-Str. (Pl. 53; B, 4). Services at 10. 30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. L. R. Tuttiett*, Plagwitzer-Str. 36. — *American Service* in the Erste Bürgerschule (Pl. E, 4), at 5 p.m.

Leipsic, Ger. *Leipzig* (387 ft.), one of the most important commercial towns in Germany, with 170,076 inhab. (in 1885), and the centre of the German book-trade, is the seat of the supreme law-courts of the German Empire, and of one of the most ancient and important universities in Europe. The city lies in an extensive plain, near the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Pleisse*, and the *Parthe*. The interior of the city consists of lofty and closely-built houses, dating chiefly from the 17th and 18th cent., and is surrounded by five handsome suburbs, beyond which are a series of villages almost adjacent to the town.

Leipsic is said to have been originally a Slavonic settlement, called *Lipzk*, or 'the town of the lime-trees'. It is mentioned in history for the first time at the beginning of the 11th cent., and was soon afterwards fortified. About the year 1170 it was endowed with extensive privileges by Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen, and thenceforward increased rapidly. As early as 1180 markets were held here biennially at 'Jubilate' and Michaelmas, and in the 15th cent. attained to great importance. In 1458 a New Year's Fair was added to the number, and in 1497 and 1507 the Emp. Maximilian confirmed the privileges of the town by prohibiting markets to be held at any town within a wide circle around, and by guaranteeing a safe-conduct to all the frequenters of the Leipsic fairs. The trade of Leipsic was somewhat depressed by the various wars of the 17th and 18th cent., but after 1833, when Saxony joined the 'Zollverein' or German customs-union, it assumed most important dimensions. The *Jubilate* (Easter) and *Michaelmas Fairs* are still attended by a vast concourse of merchants, but the New Year's Fair has considerably fallen off. On these occasions the town is thronged by from 30,000 to 40,000 traders from all parts of Europe, especially from the E., and by Jews, Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, and Turks. The most important of the staple commodities at the fairs are furs, of which nearly one million pounds' worth change hands annually; next in value are leather, cloth, woollen wares, glass, and linen. The total value of the sales averages 10,000,000*l.* per annum.

Leipsic is still more important as the centre of the *Book Trade* of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the end of the 18th century. There are about 300 booksellers' shops and 80 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have depôts of their books at Leipsic, whence they are sent to all parts of Europe and

more distant countries. Many hundred booksellers congregate here at the Jubilate, and transact business at their own Börse, or Exchange.

Pleasant *Promenades* on the site of the old fortifications separate the inner town from the suburbs. On the S. side they are interrupted by the spacious Augustus-Platz (Pl. E, 4), which is enclosed by the New Theatre, the Museum, the Augusteum, the Post-Office, and several private houses.

The ***New Theatre** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by *C. F. Langhans* of Berlin, was completed in 1867. The principal façade is adorned with a Corinthian portico, the tympanum of which contains an allegorical group by *Prof. Hagen;* the Apollo, with Clio and Calliope, forming the 'acroterion', are by the same sculptor; the groups in the tympana of the wings are by Lürssen, Wittich, and Schiele. The back of the building, with its semicircular projecting terrace, is turned towards the most attractive part of the promenades, and adjoins the *Schwanenteich*, a miniature lake, where on Sundays and holidays a fountain rises to a height of 66 ft., producing a very picturesque effect. The interior is also worthy of a visit (open daily, 2-4 p.m.; 50 pf.).

The chief attraction of the ***Museum** (Pl. E, 4), a building opposite the theatre, erected from designs by *Prof. L. Lange* in 1858 and extensively altered and enlarged by *Licht* in 1883-86, is its collection of modern pictures (adm., see p. 350). This gallery was instituted in 1837 by the Leipsic Kunstverein, and since then has been considerably increased by purchase, and by the presentation of the Schletter Collection, which consists chiefly of French pictures. Among the older masters represented are *Burgkmair*, *Cranach*, *Dürer*, *Schäufelein*, *Botticelli*, *Reni*, *Ribera*, *Vasari*, *Murillo*, *Brueghel*, *Rembrandt*, *Teniers*, and *Wouverman*. Among the modern works are some fine landscapes by *Calame;* Napoleon at Fontainebleau by *Delaroche;* the designs for *Preller's* frescoes at Weimar; and specimens of *Defregger*, *Knaus*, *Lessing*, *Overbeck*, *Richter*, *Rottmann*, *Schwind*, and other German artists. The museum also contains an extensive collection of engravings and drawings. Most of the sculptures are plaster-casts, but there are good original works by *Thorvaldsen*, *Hähnel*, *Schilling*, *Kopf*, and *Hildebrand*. — A handsome monumental *Fountain* is being erected in front of the Museum.

The **Augusteum** (Pl. E, 4), on the W. side of the Augustus-Platz, erected in 1836 from designs by *Schinkel*, is the seat of the University, founded in 1408 and now attended by 3500 students, and contains several of its collections and most of the lecture-rooms. (Medical faculty, see p. 354). The library numbers 350,000 vols. and 4000 MSS. (open on Mon., Wed., & Sat. 11-1, Tues. and Fred. 3-5 in summer, 2-4 in winter). The *Aula* contains a monument to students who fell in the war of 1870-71, a number of busts and statues by *Knaur* and *Rietschel*, and twelve *Reliefs by the latter, illustrative of the development of civilisation (placed too high). —

The adjacent *Paulinerkirche* (Pl. 50; entr. from Grimmaische-Str.), restored in 1544 (the choir demolished during the re-fortification of the town in 1546), contains a monument by *Rietschel* to Margrave Dietzmann of Meissen, assassinated in St. Thomas's in 1307.

To the S.W. of the Museum, near the Bürgerschule, rises a *Statue of Thaer* (Pl. 46; D, E, 4), the agriculturist (d. 1828), by *Rietschel;* and close by is a memorial stone with a medallion-portrait of *Robert Schumann* (Pl. 43), who lived in Leipsic for many years.

The *Post Office* (Pl. E, 4), provided with a new façade in 1883, is adorned with a row of statues representing Telegraphy, Science, Industry, Commerce, Art, and Postal Communication.

The busy Grimmaische Strasse (Pl. D, E, 4), which contains several handsome old houses, particularly No. 30, the *Fürstenhaus* completed about 1575, at the corner of Universitäts-Str., leads from the Augustus-Platz towards the W.

An inscription in the court of the house 'Zur grossen Feuerkugel', Universitäts-Str. 8, at the back of the university, indicates the room which Goethe is said to have occupied when a student here in 1767-68. — The *Gewandhaus*, or old Drapers' Hall, Universitäts-Str. 16, contains the *Municipal Library* (open Mon., Wed., Sat. 3-5, in winter 2-4), consisting of 100,000 vols. and 1500 MSS. — A few paces to the N. of the Fürstenhaus is the *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. 49; E, 4), a building of 1525, with some of the cannon-balls of 1813 built into the walls by the windows, and a stone pulpit, from which Luther is said once to have preached, in a vaulted receptacle by the S. entrance. In the Ritter-Strasse, opposite, is the *Booksellers' Exchange* (comp. p. 350; new one in progress in the Hospital-Strasse, Pl. 5; G, 5).

The Grimmaische-Str. next passes the small Naschmarkt, with the *Old Exchange*, erected in 1683. Opposite its S. end is *Auerbach's Keller* (p. 349), celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's Faust, with curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. (restored in 1863), representing the tradition on which the play was based. Farther on the street debouches on the Markt-Platz (Pl. D, 3, 4) situated nearly in the centre of the city, and bounded on three sides by lofty and antiquated houses, some of them in the Renaissance style, while the fourth side is occupied by the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 20; D, 4), built by *Hieronymus Lotter* in 1556.

To the N.W. runs the Hain-Strasse, at No. 51 in which Schiller resided in 1785 and 1789, leading to the Theater-Platz, in which stands the *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, D, 3), near which is a monument (Pl. 34) to *Hahnemann* (d. 1843), the father of homœopathy.

A small monument at the end of the Ranstädter Steinweg (Pl. 45; B, 3) commemorates the premature blowing up of the bridge by the French on 19th Oct., 1813, which proved so fatal to their rear-guard. The spot where *Prince Poniatowski* was drowned in the Elster on that occasion is indicated by a monument with the Polish eagle (Pl. 41; B, 3; Lessing-Str., at the S. end of the Bezirks-Schule), but the ground has been entirely altered since then.

Following the Promenade to the S. from Hahnemann's monument, we pass on the left the *Matthäikirche* (Pl. 48; C, 3), and beyond it, also to the left, the *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. D, 4), with its lofty and conspicuous roof, consecrated in 1496. Both churches have lately been restored. Concerts, at which Bach's compositions are chiefly performed, are often given in St. Thomas's in winter ('Motette', see p. 350). Bach was organist at the adjacent Thomas-Schule from 1723 down to his death in 1750. On the S. side of the church (Pl. 39) is a bronze *Statue of Leibnitz* (1646-1716), a native of Leipzig, by *Hähnel*, erected in 1883.

The **Art-Industrial Museum**, Thomaskirchhof 25, near the Thomaskirche, is rapidly growing in importance (open. on Sun. 10.30-1, Mon., Wed., & Frid.10-1; handbook 20 pf.).

We begin with the room farthest to the right of the entrance. Rooms I. and II.: Furniture and works in wood. In R. II. a Persian carpet dating from about 1400. — RR. III., IV.: Tapestry and Textile Fabrics. In R. IV. a fine specimen of tapestry made in Leipsic about the middle of the 14th century. — RR. V., VI.: Metal-work. The double case numbered 23 and 24 in R. VI. contains gold and silver plate and enamels, some of which belongs to the town of Leipsic. — R. VII. (entrance-room): Earthenware and Glass. — R. VIII.: Fayence, Japanned Articles, Ivory, Carvings; French Tapestry of the 18th century. — R. IX. Specimens of the Graphic Arts and Book-Binding. — R. X.: Articles in plaster, coarser Earthenware, Marbles, etc.

The *Synagoge* (Pl. 25; C, 4), built in 1855, is situated in Central-Str., a little to the W.

In the Promenade, farther to the S., are two modest monuments to *J. A. Hiller* (d. 1804; Pl. 37) and *Joh. Seb. Bach* (see above; Pl. 29), both organists in the Thomas-Schule. The latter was erected by Mendelssohn. The S.W. corner of the inner town is occupied by the *Pleissenburg* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), formerly the citadel, now containing barracks. Opposite it, to the W., is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. C, 5). Still farther to the W. lies the *Johanna Park* (Pl. B, 5), near which are the picturesque *Lutherkirche* (Pl. B, 5) and the new *English Church* (Pl. 53; B, 4; see p. 350).

The Königs-Platz, with a poor marble *Statue of King Frederick Augustus* (Pl. 32) by Oeser, lies to the S. of the Pleissenburg. Close to the Platz, at No. 15 Peters-Steinweg (Pl. 23; D, 5, 6), is the so-called Römische Haus, built from designs by Hermann in 1833, and containing some good frescoes by *Wislicenus*, *Preller*, and *Genelli* (public not admitted). Opposite are the *District Courts* (Pl. C, D, 5), a large and imposing building, extending westwards to the Harkort-Str. Farther to the W., on the other side of the Pleisse, is the ***New Gewandhaus** (Pl. C, 6), designed by Gropius & Schmieden. The sculptures in the pediment, by *Schilling*, represent Apollo and the Shepherds (interior shewn daily, adm. 1 m.). The space opposite is reserved for the new building of the *Supreme Courts* (comp. p. 354). To the N.W. is the new *Conservatorium of Music*, opened in 1887, one of the most famous in Europe, attended by

about 600 pupils. — To the S.E., in the Schletter-Platz, is the imposing new *Peterskirche* (Pl. 51; D, 6), with a lofty crocketed spire.

Since 1867 a range of new buildings for the medical faculty of the University has been erected in the Liebig-Str., to the E. of the Peterskirche, including the *Anatomie* (Pl. 2; E, 6), the *Eye Dispensary* (Pl. 3), the *Physiological Institute* (Pl. 18), the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 6), the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. 26; F, 6; with a monument of its founder, *Samuel Heinicke*, d. 1790, Pl. 36), the *Zoological* and *Agricultural Institutes* (Pl. 28 & 12), the *Physical Laboratory*, the *Mineralogical Institute* (Pl. 17), the extensive *Municipal Hospital*, the *Pathological Institute* (Pl. 15), the *Veterinary Hospital* (Pl. 27), and the *Hospital for Mental Diseases* (Pl. G, 7). Near the last are the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. G, 6, 7), the extensive *New Cemetery* (Pl. G, 6, 7), and the *Johannis-Hospital* (Pl. G, 5). The Hospital-Strasse leads from the last, past the tasteful *Parcel Post Office* (Pl. F, 5), to the *Church of St. John* (Pl. 47; F, 4), in front of which is the **Reformation Monument**, erected on Nov. 10th, 1883 (the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth), with bronze statues of Luther and Melanchthon by *Schilling*. To the E. of the choir is the tomb of *Gellert* (d. 1769), the poet, who was a professor at the university of Leipsic. On the outside of the S. wall is an inscription to the effect that *Bach* (d. 1750) was buried in this part of the cemetery. The old *Cemetery of St. John* has been partly laid out as pleasure-grounds. — A monument at the corner of the Salomons-Str. and Dresdener-Str. (Pl. 31; F, 4) marks the spot where *Major Friccius* stormed the Grimma'sche Thor on 19th Oct., 1813, after the battle of Leipsic. Near the '*Milchinsel*' (Pl. F, G, 3), the first position within the town gained by the Allies on that day, is the *Kugel-Denkmal* (Pl. 38), or 'Ball Monument', with projectiles found in the city and environs.

On the first floor of Johannis-Platz 8, obliquely opposite to the Friccius monument, is the collection of the *Leipsic Historical Society* (open on Sun., 10.30 to 12.30), containing a few reminiscences of the great battle. On the second floor is the ***Ethnographical Museum** (Pl. 13; Sun., Tues., Thurs. 11-1, 50 pf.; at other times 1 m.; closed in winter), one of the best collections of the kind in Germany, though unfortunately cramped for room.

The Goethe-Strasse (Pl. E, 3, 4) leads to the N. from the Augustus-Platz (p. 351). At the corner of this street and Ritter-Str. is the unpretending *Royal Palace*, next to which, between Ritter-Str., Goethe-Str., and the Brühl, is the building temporarily occupied by the *Supreme Courts* of the German Empire (Pl. 22). The Brühl, which here leads to the left, is a great resort of the Jewish frequenters of the fairs, and contains the offices of many wholesale dealers in furs and other wares. *Richard Wagner* (1813-1883), the composer, was born at No. 3 in this street (now rebuilt). — Farther on in the Goethe-Str., in the gardens near the *Magde-*

burg and *Dresden Stations* (Pl. E, 3), is an *Obelisk* (Pl. 30) commemorating the construction of the Leipsic and Dresden Railway, which was the first of any importance in Germany (opened in 1837). A marble bust to *G. Harkort* (d. 1865; Pl. 35), the chief promoter of the railway, stands on the Promenade, opposite the Dresden Station.

Proceeding from this point to the W. along the Promenade we pass the *Thuringian Railway Station* (Pl. E, 1, 2) and the new *Exchange* (Pl. D, 2, 3; comp. p. 352), and arrive at the Old Theatre (p. 350). The Rosenthal-Gasse and the Lortzing-Strasse lead hence to the Rosenthal.

The ***Rosenthal** (Pl. A, B, 1, 2), with its pleasant meadows and fine woods, is embellished with a marble statue of *Gellert* (Pl. C, 1) and a bust of the composer *Zöllner* (Pl. B, 2). Concerts are frequently given here at Bonorand's Garden-Café (see p. 349). Near the café is the *Zoological Garden*, with a skating-rink. — To the N. of the Rosenthal is the village of *Gohlis*, where an inscription on one of the houses records that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy'. Farther distant is *Eutritzsch*, where 'Gose', a favourite kind of beer, may be tasted at the Gosenschenke.

The **Collection of Baron Speck* at **Lützschena** (5½ to the N.W.; reached by the Halle railway in 20 min., p. 361) comprises several good works by old masters of the Dutch, German, and Italian schools (open on Sat. in summer; at other times, except Sun., on previous application).

The **Battle of Leipsic**, which lasted four days, 16th-19th Oct., 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140-150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only began the retreat to the Rhine on 19th Oct.; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2000. On 19th Oct. at 11 a. m. a Prussian 'Landwehr' battalion stormed the Grimma Gate (p. 354) and forced an entrance into the town. At 12 Napoleon quitted the town. The French retreated towards Lützen by the bridge over the Elster near the Ranstädt Gate. The bridge, the only mode of crossing the river, was prematurely blown up, in consequence of which thousands of the French perished by drowning, and among them the Polish general Poniatowski (p. 352); 25,000 who had not yet crossed the bridge were taken prisoners. At 1 o'clock the Allies entered Leipsic.

A bird's eye view of the battle-field (see Plan) is best obtained from the tower of the Pleissenburg (p. 353). The scene of the engagement of the decisive 18th Oct. is perhaps better viewed from the *Napoleonstein*, situated on a height planted with trees near the *Thonberg* estate, 2 M. to the S.E. of Leipsic, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon.

The village of *Probstheyda*, ¾ M. farther, was the centre of the French position. On a hill by the road-side, 1½ M. to the S.E. of Probstheyda, rises an iron *Obelisk* on the spot, where, according to an erroneous tradition, the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of 18th October. On the right of the road, a little nearer Leipsic, near the farm of *Meusdorf*, stands a simple block of granite with an inscription to the memory of Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied forces (d. 1820). The only building on which bullet-marks are still visible is the château at *Dölitz*, 2 M. to the W. of the obelisk, where a detachment of Austrians was stationed. All the above points may be visited by fiacre in about 3 hrs.

55. From Berlin to Leipsic.

101 M. Railway in 3-5½ hrs. (express fares 15 m. 40, 11 m. 80, 8 m. 80 pf.; ordinary 13 m. 20, 9 m. 90, 7 m. 20 pf.).

From Berlin to *Jüterbog*, see R. 47. — 46½ M. *Blönsdorf*; 52 M. *Zahna*.

59½ M. **Wittenberg.** — Hotels. Goldene Weintraube, R. & A. 2¼ m.; Adler, both in the market; Schwarzer Bär, Schloss-Str.; Kaiserhof, Kollegien-Str. 56, near the Augusteum, R., L., & A. 2 m. — *Railway Restaurant; Sichler's Garten*, outside the Neue Thor, a favourite resort.

The *Railway Station* is some distance from the town; omnibuses from the hotels meet the trains.

Wittenberg, on the *Elbe*, with 13,600 inhab., a fortress down to 1875, and one of the cradles of the Reformation, was a residence of the Electors of Saxony down to 1542. In 1760 it was bombarded by the Austrians, in 1813 occupied by the French, and in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Tauentzien.

Not far from the station, outside the Elster-Thor, we observe on the right an oak (planted 25th June, 1830) surrounded by a small garden, which is said to mark the spot where Luther publicly burned the papal bull on 10th Dec., 1520. The place was selected by Luther because it was that where the clothes of those who had died of the plague used to be burned.

Passing through the Elster-Thor, we enter the Kollegien-Strasse, on the left side of which rises the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, and lately restored; it is now a seminary for clergymen. The court contains *Luther's House*, being part of the old Augustine monastery, where 'Brother Augustine' took up his residence in March, 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the house was occupied by the great Reformer, and it was afterwards presented to him by the Elector. The first floor has been restored in the style of the period and fitted up as a '*Luther Halle*', or *Luther Museum*, containing articles that belonged to Luther, reminiscences of the period of the Reformation, and the like (adm. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-6 pers. 1 m.).

The Vestibule contains a Crucifixion by *Cranach* and other pictures. In the cabinet are Luther's drinking-goblet and Catharine von Bora's rosary. — In Luther's Room are Luther's table, bench, and stove of coloured tiles. — Room 3 is adorned with modern paintings, representing Charles V. at the grave of Luther (by *Teichs*), the Diet of Worms (*Plüddemann*), the Translation of the Bible (*Gay*), Luther's Betrothal (*Spangenberg*), and Luther fixing his theses on the door of the church (*Hübner*). — The Corner Room contains Luther's pulpit and portraits of Luther (1526), Luther and Catharine, and Magdalene Luther by *Cranach*. The 'Vineyard of the Lord', with allegorical allusions and portraits of the Reformers, is by *Cranach the Younger* (1569). In the glass-case are old translations of the Bible. — Room 5 contains a cartoon by *König* representing Luther at his translation of the Bible, wood-cuts, engravings, and paintings, including the Ten Commandments, ascribed to *Cranach the Elder* (?). In the glass-cases are medals, autographs, and printed books and pamphlets. — Room 6. Model of the Luther Monument in Worms (by *Rietschel*). First editions of works by Luther. Documents. — The Aula, or lecture-room of Luther, contains an old 'Cathedra', with the arms of the four faculties of Wittenberg

university, and portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and the Electors of Saxony.

In the same street, a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House* (No. 60), indicated by an inscription, the property of the clergymen's seminary; in the garden is a stone table with an inscription of 1551. — The adjacent Infantry Barrack was once occupied by the famous *University* founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, where Luther became a teacher of the Holy Scriptures in 1509. In 1817 the university was incorporated with that of Halle.

In the neighbouring Market-Place, under a Gothic canopy, rises a **Statue of Luther*, designed by Schadow, and erected in 1821, bearing the inscription, 'Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehn; ist's Menschen Werk, wird's untergehn' (if it be God's work it will endure, if man's it will perish). Farther to the W. is a *Statue of Melanchthon*, by Drake, erected in 1866. — The old *Rathhaus*, situated at the back of Luther's Monument, dates from the 16th cent., and was restored in 1768. — In the S.W. corner of the market-place is the dwelling-house of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; it has been frequently restored. — The Schloss-Strasse leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, with its two round towers. It has been burned down several times, and part of it is now used as an Arsenal.

Farther on is the **Schlosskirche*, erected in 1439-99, seriously injured by the bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, and restored in 1814-17. It is now once more undergoing restoration (key kept by the custodian of the Luther Halle).

The wooden doors to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and were replaced in 1858 by *Metal Doors*, 10 ft. in height, presented by Frederick William IV., and bearing the original Latin text of the theses. Above, on a golden ground, is the Crucified, with Luther and Melanchthon at his feet, by Prof. v. Klöber. On the right and left, above the doors on the N. side, are statues of the Electors Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, who are interred in the church, by Drake.

In the Interior of the church are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. at Eisleben, 1546) and *Melanchthon* (d. at Wittenberg, 1560). — Among other interesting monuments the choir contains that of *Elector Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), by Peter Vischer, cast at Nuremberg in 1527, and that of *John the Constant* (d. 1532), by Hans Vischer, a son of Peter. The epitaph of Henning Goden, behind the altar, with a coronation of the Virgin, is also by Peter Vischer (comp. p. 380). The portraits of the Reformers are by *Lucas Cranach the Younger*, 1534.

In the *Stadtkirche*, dating from the 14th cent., but afterwards much altered, Luther frequently preached; and here in 1522 the Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds.

The Interior is embellished with an altarpiece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and Confession at the sides, and portraits of the Reformers Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; on the platform is Luther preaching. Among other pictures are a Christ on the Cross and an Adoration of the Shepherds by *Cranach the Younger*, Abraham's Sacrifice, and a Presentation in the Temple. — The *Font* was cast by *Hermann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1457. Among the tombstones are those of Matthias von Schulenburg (1571), the younger Cranach (d. 1586), and Bugenhagen (d. 1558).

The *Chapel zum heiligen Leichnam*, dates from the 14th century.

From Wittenberg a branch-railway runs to *Rosslau* and *Kohlfurt*, see p. 257.

Beyond Wittenberg the Leipsic train crosses the Elbe. 64½ M. *Bergwitz;* 72 M. *Gräfenhainichen*, the birthplace of Paul Gerhardt (1607-76), the hymn-writer. 75 M. *Burgkemnitz*, with a handsome château. To the left flows the *Mulde*. 82 M. **Bitterfeld** *(Prinz von Preussen)*, with manufactories of earthenware piping, the junction for Halle (18½ M.; p. 359) and Dessau (p. 362). At (89 M.) *Delitzsch*, our line passes under the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben railway (see p. 361). To the right rises the *Landsberg*, with its chapel. 92 M. *Zschortau;* 95 M. *Rackwitz.*

The line passes near *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly and Pappenheim in 1631. The highest point of the battle-field is indicated by a stone surrounded by eight pines.

101 M. **Leipsic**, see p. 349. The station is fully 1 M. from the town; a cab should therefore be at once secured. Omnibus to the town 50 pf. Passengers for Bavaria are conveyed to the Bavarian station by a loop-line.

56. From Hamburg to Leipsic viâ Magdeburg.

There are two lines of railway from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and also two from Magdeburg to Leipsic, so that this journey may be accomplished in four different ways. The most direct route, on which through-carriages are always provided, is by Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halle (see below).

a. By Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle.

230 M. Railway in 8-11 hrs. (express fares 34 m. 70, 25 m. 80, 19 m. 10 pf.; ordinary 30 m. 90, 23 m. 10, 15 m. 50 pf.).

From Hamburg to (53 M.) *Uelzen*, see R. 18. The line to Stendal and Magdeburg here diverges from that to Hanover. The country traversed is flat and uninteresting. 84 M. **Salzwedel**, see p. 92.

Stations *Pretzier*, *Kallehne*, *Brunau-Packebusch*, *Messdorf*, *Bismark*, *Kläden*. 120 M. **Stendal** (junction for Berlin, see p. 92). The train now passes stations *Demker*, *Tangerhütte* (with extensive ironworks), *Mahlwinkel*, *Rogätz*, *Wolmirstedt*, and then runs along the bank of the Elbe to (156 M.) **Magdeburg** (p. 99).

Another route from Hamburg to Magdeburg is by the line to the N. of the Elbe viâ *Wittenberge*, which is 10 M. longer (to Leipsic 240 M., in 9½-11 hrs.; fares 30 m. 90, 23 m. 10, 15 m. 50 pf.; express 32 m. 10, 23 m. 90, 16 m. 30 pf.). Luggage is examined at the custom-house before starting. From Hamburg to (99 M.) *Wittenberge*, see R. 28. — The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations *Seehausen*, *Osterburg*. At (130 M.) *Stendal* the line unites with that above described.

158 M. *Buckau* (p. 99); 16 M. *Westerhüsen*. 165½ M. *Schönebeck* (Hôtel Landhaus), a manufacturing place of some importance, connected with the neighbouring towns of *Gross-Salze* and *Frohse* by 'Colonisten-Strassen', constructed in 1772.

Schönebeck is the point of divergence of the line from MAGDEBURG TO GÜSTEN (27 M. in 3/4-1 1/4 hr.; fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.). — 11 M. *Elmen*, a small salt-bath with extensive evaporating works. — 23 M. **Stassfurt** (*Hôtel Steinkopf*, well spoken of), with very extensive salt-mines, connected by railway with *Blumenberg* on the Magdeburg and Oschersleben line (p. 411). At (27 M.) *Güsten* the line joins the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 63).

168 1/2 M. *Gnadau* is a Moravian settlement. The train now crosses the *Saale* by a bridge 1/4 M. in length. 173 M. *Grizehne*, station for *Calbe an der Saale* (p. 404), 2 M. to the W.

187 M. **Cöthen** (**Prinz von Preussen; Grosser Gasthof; Weintraube*), with 16,155 inhab., is the junction for Dessau and Berlin (p. 365), and for Aschersleben (see below). Naumann's Ornithological Collection in the Schloss (a building of 1550) deserves mention. The principal church contains old stained glass and a font by Thorvaldsen. Sugar is largely manufactured here from beet-root, of which vast fields are seen in the environs.

FROM CÖTHEN TO ASCHERSLEBEN, 27 1/2 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 70 pf.). 6 M. *Biendorf*; 12 1/2 M. **Bernburg** (*Kaiserhof; Dessauer Hof; Gold. Kugel*), a pleasant town with 18,593 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and a fine old Schloss (14-18th cent.). From (20 M.) *Güsten* a branch-line runs to Stassfurt (see above). — 27 1/2 M. *Aschersleben* (p. 410).

From Cöthen to *Dessau*, see p. 365.

193 M. *Weissand*. Near (197 M.) *Stumsdorf*, to the right, rises the *Petersberg* (657 ft. above the Saale), 6 M. from Halle, commanding a fine view. The old abbey-church here (12th cent.), restored in 1857, contains tombs of Wettin (Saxon) princes. 202 M. *Niemberg*.

209 M. **Halle.** — **Hotels.** *STADT HAMBURG (Pl. a; D, 5), R., L., & A. 3, D. 2 1/2 m., B. 80 pf.; *KRONPRINZ (Pl. b; B, 5), near the market; *GOLDNER RING (Pl. c; C, 5), STADT ZÜRICH (Pl. d; B, C, 5), in the market; *GOLDENE KUGEL (Pl. e; F, 7), near the station, R. & A. 2 1/4, D. 2, B. 3/4 m.; PREUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. g; D, 4), Stein-Str.; RHEINISCHER HOF, GOLDENER LÖWE, STADT BERLIN, Leipziger-Str.; GOLDENE ROSE, Rannische-Str.

Restaurants. The three first-named hotels; **Goldschmidt*, Stein-Str.; *Bieler & Stieme*, Leipziger-Str. 2; *Struve*, Kleine Klaus-Str. 15 (wine-rooms); **Meissner*, Grosse Ulrich-Str.; *Börse*, in the market; *Tulpe*, *David*, both adjoining the University (Pl. C, 4); *Moabiter Bier-Niederlage*, corner of the Alte Promenade and Grosse Ulrich-Str. — *Wiener Café*, Post-Str.; *Café Peter*, Grosse Ulrich-Str.; *Café Barbarossa*, on the Saale, with garden. — 'Hallorenkuchen', a favourite kind of cake, may be bought at *Lauffer's*, Leipziger-Str. 107.

Baths. *Köker's*, with swimming-bath, at the Gimmritzer Schleuse; *Weineck's*, in the Klausthor suburb; *Parkbad*, Dorotheen-Str. 15; *Dr. Francke's*, Fürstenthal

Cabs. Per drive for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. 10 pf.; to or from the station, within the town, 40, 60, 80 pf., 1 m.

Tramways. From the railway-station to the Round Tower (Pl. D, 6), and thence by the Promenade to Giebichstein. Another line leads from the Round Tower through the Leipziger-Str. and the Markt, joining the other at the end of the Ulrich-Str. Fare 10-20 pf.

Steamers, starting at Köker's Baths (see above), ply on the Saale in summer to the *Giebichenstein* (p. 361), *Trotha* (p. 410), *Haideweg*, *Weinberg*, and (upstream) the *Raben-Insel*.

Halle, an old town on the *Saale*, with 81,869 inhab., was an important place at a very early period in consequence of its salt-works, which now yield 11,000 tons of salt annually. In the 13th

and 14th cent. it waged protracted feuds with the archbishops of Magdeburg; after the Peace of Westphalia it was annexed to Brandenburg. Halle possesses a university of great repute, founded in 1694, with which that of Wittenberg was united in 1817. The 'Pietistic' views for which the university was noted during the last century are no longer in vogue, and the town has become a commercial place of considerable importance.

In the picturesque Market Place (Pl. C, 5), in the centre of the old town, rises the *Rothe Thurm*, a clock-tower 276 ft. in height, and near it a stone statue of Roland (see p. 150). Between this and the mediæval *Rathhaus* (Pl. 17) is a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759; Pl. 5), who was born here in 1685, erected by subscriptions from Germany and England. The great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind). Opposite is a Gothic *Fountain*, with a figure by Schaper, erected in 1878 to the memory of natives of Halle who fell in 1870-71.

The **Marktkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. 7; C, B, 5), erected in 1530-54, with four towers that belong to an earlier structure, two of them connected by a bridge, bounds the market on the W. side. (Sacristan, Markt 13.)

Interior. *Altarpiece, a scene from the Sermon on the Mount, by *Hübner* of Dresden. To the right by the altar a small picture by *Cranach*, the Fourteen Helpers in need. The chief treasure of the church is a double winged *Picture, painted by *Cranach* in 1529 for Card. Albrecht of Brandenburg, the builder of the church, representing SS. Magdalene, Ursula, Erasmus, and Catharine, the Virgin with the cardinal at her feet, at the sides St. Maurice and St. Alexander, the latter placing his foot upon the Roman Emp. Maximin; on the outside the Annunciation, St. John, and St. Augustine.

The finest church is that of **St. Maurice* (Pl. 8; sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, near the 'Halle' (salt-works), said to date from the 12th cent.; elegant choir finished in 1511; tower begun in 1493; fine carved *Wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints, of 1488; near it, ancient winged pictures; pulpit, with reliefs of 1588, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan. Outside the E. end of the church is a bust of Luther, erected in 1883. This church is frequented by the workmen formerly employed in the manufacture of the salt, called 'Halloren', a distinct race, who until recently preserved many of their ancient peculiarities. Some authorities ascribe a Celtic origin to the 'Halloren'; others trace their descent from a Frankish colony, settled in this district in the 9th century.

The *University Buildings* (Pl. C, 4) were erected in 1834; of the 1600 students, a large proportion study agriculture. The lions in front of the university originally adorned the market-place.

Francke's Institutions (Pl. C, D, 7) on the S. side of the town, near the railway-station, comprising a Protestant orphan-asylum, school, laboratory, printing-office, etc., were begun in 1698 by the founder, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple

HALLE.
1:13.350
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter.
1 Reichsbank D.7.
2 Bibliothek C.3.
3 Chem. Laboratorium A.B.4.
4 Entbindungs-Institut B.5.
5 Händel's Standbild C.5.
6 Glauchaische Kirche B.7.
7 Marienkirche B.C.5.
8 St. Moritz-Kirche B.6.
9 Neumarkt-Kirche A.3.
10 St. Ulrich-Kirche C.6.
11 Katholische Kirche B.5.
12 Klinik B.4.
13 Kreisgericht C.D.5.
14 Oberbergamt B.5.
15 Patholog. Institut B.4.
16 Physikal. Institut B.4.
17 Rathhaus C.5.
18 Ständehaus D.3.
19 Synagoge C.6.
20 Verwaltungsgeb. d. Univers. C.4.
Pferdebahnen.
Kaiser-Platz
Hohenzollernstr.
Händelstrasse
Mühlweg
Blumenstr.
Friedrichs-strasse
Friedrichs-pl.
Goethestr.
Schiller-Str.
Lessingstr.
Rossplatz
Friedhof
Turnhalle
Berliner Strasse
Landwirthschaftl. Institut
Neumarkt Schiessgr.
Ober-Bergamt
Kirchthor
Botanischer Garten
Sternwarte
Schule
Stadt Familienhäuser
Actien-Brauerei
Prov. Archiv
Gas-anstalt
Steinthor
Universitäts-
Bruhnen
Theater
Reitbahn
Jägerberg
Moritzburg
Parade-pl.
Die kleine Wiese
Lagerplatz
Bade-anstalt
Kruckenberg-Str.
Halberstädter Strasse
Hannover, Berlin
Magd.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

faith, unaided by capital. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze *Statue* of Francke (d. 1727) by Rauch.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), of the 16th cent., contains a good altarpiece, representing Duke Augustus of Saxony and his family. Adjacent is the old *Residence* (Pl. 4; B, 5) of the archbishops of Magdeburg, which now belongs to the university, and contains the valuable collections of the *Provincial Museum*.

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the *Moritzburg*, built in 1484, and the *Jägerberg* (Pl. A, 4), which affords a view of the town.

Several buildings connected with the university have been recently erected in different parts of the town, such as the *Anatomical Institute and Museum* and the *Physiological Institute* in the Grosse Stein-Str. (Pl. D, E, 4), the *Surgical Dispensary* in the Magdeburger-Str. (Pl. E, 4), and the *Library* in the Friedrich-Str. (Pl. C, 3). Near the last, in the Wucherer-Str., is the *Agricultural Institute* (Pl. D, E, 3). The *Archaeological Museum*, Parade-Platz (Pl. B, 4) is open on Wed. and Sat. from 11 to 12, and the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. A, 3) is open daily, except Sun., 6-12 and 2-6.

The *Kolkthurm*, on an eminence in the *Dölauer Heide*, 4½ M. from Halle, is a favourite resort (view). Another is *Cröllwitz* (*Bergschenke), 1½ M. to the N. of the town (pretty walk to it along the Saale). Opposite is the *Giebichenstein*, a ruined castle with pleasure-grounds (Brewery zum Saalschloss, at the tramway and steamboat terminus (p. 359); numerous other restaurants). Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalised by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a considerable time. **Wittekind* (Curhaus, D. 1½ m.), a watering-place near the Giebichenstein, is much frequented in summer.

From Halle to *Aschersleben*, see R. 70.

From Halle to Cottbus (*Sorau*) and Guben, 132 M., railway in 5-5¾ hrs. (fares 17 m., 12 m. 80, 8 m. 50 pf.). — 4½ M. *Peissen;* 7½ M. *Reussen;* 11 M. *Klitzschmar.* 17 M. *Delitzsch*, junction for Berlin and Leipsic (p. 358). 22½ M. *Crensitz;* 25½ M. *Kämmereiforst.* — 30 M. **Eilenburg**, a busy industrial town with 10,654 inhab., where the *Mulde* is crossed, the junction for the line to (15 M.) *Leipsic* viâ *Taucha* and *Jesewitz.* — 39 M. *Mockrehna.*

48 M. **Torgau** (**Gold. Anker*, in the market), a fortified town on the Elbe, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge and by that of the railway, with 11,091 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and in 1813-14 the town was besieged by Tauentzien. *Schloss Hartenfels*, one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany (1481-1544) formerly a residence of the electors of Saxony, is now a barrack. The half-Gothic palace-chapel was consecrated by Luther; the staircase and the bay window in the court-yard, as well as the other in the N. wing of the palace, and the plastic decorations are all worth noticing. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche* contains the tomb of Catharine von Bora (d. 1552), Luther's wife, and several pictures of Cranach's school. The *Rathhaus*, with three high gables, dates from about 1560. — *Graditz*, a royal stud-farm 2 M. from Torgau, has acquired some renown for its breed of horses.

60 M. **Falkenberg**, the junction of the Kohlfurt-Rosslau (p. 257), and the Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden lines (R. 47). 64 M. *Beutersitz;* 72 M. *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* (p. 300); 93 M. *Calau*, the junction of the Lübbenau-Kamenz-Arnsdorf line (p. 299); 99 M. *Eichow.*

108 M. **Cottbus** (p. 266), where the train crosses the Berlin and Görlitz line. The line to (36 M.) *Sorau* (p. 256) diverges here.

116 M. *Peitz.* — 132 M. **Guben**, see p. 256.

Near (221 M.) *Schkeuditz* the Leipsic train enters the dominions of Saxony, passes (224 M.) *Lützschena* (p. 355) and *Möckern*, where a bloody battle between the French and Prussians was fought on 16th Oct., 1813, and reaches (230 M.) **Leipsic** (see p. 349).

b. By Magdeburg, Zerbst, and Bitterfeld.

Distance and fares the same as in Route *a*, the line from Magdeburg to Leipsic viâ Zerbst being about the same length as that viâ Halle.

From Hamburg to (156 M.) *Magdeburg*, see above. Beyond (158½ M.) *Neustadt-Magdeburg* (p. 102) the train crosses the *Elbe* and reaches (161 M.) *Biederitz* (p. 102). 163½ M. *Königsborn;* 169 M. *Gommern;* 173 M. *Prödel;* 177 M. *Güterglück*, where the line intersects the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 68).

182 M. **Zerbst** *(Gold. Löwe*, well spoken of; *Hôtel d'Anhalt)*, an old town with 14,200 inhab., once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1797, possesses a large Schloss. The market-place, with its handsome gabled houses, is adorned with a *Roland Column* of 1445 (provided with a Gothic canopy in 1849) and a female figure on a slender column, called the *Butterjungfer*, the significance of which is doubtful. The *Rathhaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479-81 but disfigured by additions in 1610, contains a Bible printed on parchment, with wood-cuts coloured by Lucas Cranach. The handsome *Nicolaikirche* of the 15th cent. has been judiciously restored. The *Gymnasium* is established in an old Franciscan monastery on the ramparts, founded in 1250, and possessing fine cloisters.

190 M. *Rosslau*, terminus of the Kohlfurt and Rosslau railway (p. 257). Our line crosses the *Elbe* and the *Mulde*, and reaches (185 M.) *Wallwitzhafen* and —

194 M. **Dessau.** — **Hotels.** *Goldner Beutel, *Goldner Hirsch, both in the Stein-Strasse, not far from the Ducal Palace; Schrader, Schwan, in the Kleine Markt; Railway Hotel. — Ascanisches Bad, with lodgings and baths, a little to the W. of the town.

Cab with one horse, for one person, per drive 50 pf.; with two horses 1 m.; for each additional person 20 or 40 pf.; each trunk 40 pf.

Dessau (118 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt and the residence of the Duke, with 27,674 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Mulde* in a grassy and partly-wooded district. The Dessau Art-Collections are of considerable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among several different places, in or near Dessau. The nucleus of the collections was inherited by the Dukes of Dessau in 1675 from Princess Amalia of Nassau Orange, wife of the stadtholder Frederick Henry; and numerous additions were made in the 18th century.

The Ducal Palace, consisting of a central edifice, with two wings, is situated on the bank of the Mulde. The main building, enlarged in 1872-74, and the E. wing were erected by Knobelsdorf of Berlin in 1748-51, but the W. wing is of earlier date. A suite of rooms on the groundfloor is fitted up in the taste of the 16th century.

The INTERIOR contains several hundred pictures. Those on the first door, by *Filippino Lippi*, *Borgognone*, *Santa Croce*, *Perugino*, *Garofalo*, and other Italian masters, are of no great importance. A number of the Netherlandish pictures, however, on the second floor, are excellent (*Asselyn*, *Jan Steen*, *Wynants*, *Netscher*, *Adr. van de Velde*, and *Lairesse*). On the third floor are several good modern works by *Lessing*, *Triebel*, *Irmer*, etc., and a few pieces of sculpture. — The so-called GIPSKAMMER on the ground-floor contains a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and relics, including the sword and stick of Prince Leopold, the 'Old Dessauer' (1676-1747), a famous Prussian general of the 18th cent., and Napoleon's silver goblet and his plates captured at Waterloo. (Fee 2 m.)

A military band plays on Sun., Tues., and Frid. in the Schloss-Platz in front of the guard-house, at 12 o'clock, invariably performing the Dessau March (*'Ça donc, ça donc'*), the favourite air of Prince Leopold. A statue to the prince, by Kiss, was erected in the Grosse Markt in 1860, on the model of that by Schadow in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 54).

The SCHLOSSKIRCHE, erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., contains an Entombment and a Resurrection by *Franz Schubert*, a Dessau artist, and also some good pictures by Cranach, the finest of which is the Last Supper, with portraits of some of the chief promoters of the Reformation. Luther frequently preached in this church.

Proceeding northwards from the Grosse Markt, which adjoins the Schloss-Platz on the N.W., we next reach the Kleine Markt, with the *Rathhaus* and a marble monument by H. Schubert, erected in 1867 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of *Duke Leopold Frederick* (d. 1871).

No. 12 in the Zerbster-Strasse, a broad adjacent street, is the AMALIEN-STIFTUNG, for the reception of poor old women, founded by the daughter (d. 1793) of Prince Leopold. Adm. daily on application.

The PICTURE GALLERY on the upper floor, numbering about 700 works of no great merit, affords the visitor an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the German painters of the 18th cent. (*Pesne*, *Lisiewsky*, *Schulz*, *Seekatz*, etc.). Among the really valuable works are: *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Maurice of Orange; *Honthorst*, Portrait of Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange; *D. Mytens*, Portrait-group, 1666; *Steenwyk*, Architectural pictures; *J. Fyt*, Dead poultry; *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasant at a window; *Frans* and *Dirck Hals*, Roisterers and 'rommelpot' players; *Pieter Potter*, Ejection of Hagar; *Avercamp*, Village-feast; *Lingelbach*, Harbour-scene; *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *C. Netscher*, Exhibition of jewels; *Momper*, Italian landscape.

This building was formerly the seat of the *Philanthropin*, a famous school, conducted for twenty years by Basedow (1774-93), assisted by Campe, Salzmann, and other distinguished Germans.

A little to the N. is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, by Statz. — In the grounds to the right of the railway-station rises a monument to the Anhalters who fell in 1870-71. The Friedrich-Str. leads hence to the Cavalier-Str., passing on the left the Neumarkt, which contains the Lutheran *Church of St. John* and is embellished with a statue of *Duke Leopold Frederick Francis* (1758-1817). In the Cavalier-Str. are the palaces of the *Princess Louise* and the *Erbprinz* (rebuilt in 1883-85), and also the *Theatre* (performances four times a week in winter). Behind the theatre is the *Ducal Library*,

with 40,000 vols. (Tues. and Frid., 12-3). Farther on in the Cavalier-Str. are the *Gymnasium* and the *Real-Gymnasium* (1880-82), in front of which is a monument to *Wilhelm Müller*, author of the 'Griechenlieder' (b. at Dessau 1794, died there 1827). At the corner of the Ascanische-Str. is the *Leopoldsstift*, an almshouse for old men; and in the same street is the house in which *Moses Mendelssohn* (1729-1786) was born, indicated by a tablet.

About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgengarten*. The château is not shewn to the public. A pleasant walk may be taken hence to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) **Wallwitzberg*, near Wallwitzhafen (p. 362; Restaurant at the *Elbhaus*), returning to (2 M.) Dessau by the *Gänsewall*, a shady avenue. — The ducal château of *Kühnau*, situated on a small lake in a fine park, 2 M. to the W. of the Georgengarten, contains a collection of objects illustrative of the natural and political history of Anhalt. Cab with one horse there and back 4 m. (Restaurant at the gardener's house).

On the right bank of the Mulde lies the *Thiergarten*, whence a road leads to *Jonitz* and ($2^1/_2$ M.) the park and château of *Luisium*. The latter contains an extensive collection of pictures (castellan on the groundfloor). Refreshments at the forester's house. Beautiful walks in the neighbouring woods.

About $4^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Dessau, on the Cöthen railway (p. 365), lies the village of **Mosigkau**, with a Château erected in 1752 and now occupied by an Adlig-Fräulein-Stift (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). This building contains a valuable picture-gallery: *Rubens*, Zephyr and Flora; *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; *Van Dyck*, Life-size portrait of Prince William II. of Orange at the age of two years; *Th. Rombouts*, Musical party; *K. Dujardin*, Herd of cattle; *S. Koninck*, Philosopher. There are also works by *Seghers*, *De Heem*, *Hondecoeter*, *G. Honthorst*, *C. Netscher*, *Lairesse*, etc.

Diligence daily from Dessau eastwards to (8 M.) *Oranienbaum* (Goldnes Horn), the château of which contains a collection of all kinds of rococo ornaments and other valuables, and (11 M.) Wörlitz. Walkers may go to Wörlitz by Luisium, the *Sieglitzer Berg*, and *Vockerode;* nearly the whole way is shaded by trees. A shorter route for driving (8 M.) is by *Jonitz*, *Naundorf*, and *Vockerode* (one-horse carr. 8 m., two-horse 11 m., there and back). — From the Coswig railway-station Wörlitz is 2 M. distant (see p. 257).

Wörlitz (*Eichenkranz*, at the entrance to the park), a town with 2100 inhab., is famous for its beautiful park.

The extensive and well-kept ducal *Gardens and Park were laid out at the end of last century by Duke Leopold Frederick Francis of Dessau. They are embellished with many foreign trees, chiefly from America, and with several sheets of water, and afford beautiful walks. The traveller who desires to explore them (3-4 hrs.) had better take a guide (from the Eichenkranz, 1 m.) to pilot him through their intricacies and across the various lakes. The park is adorned in the style of last century, but also contains some good works of art. — The Palace contains portraits of Countess Solms and the Prince of Orange by *Van Dyck*, and others, and landscapes by *Hackert*. — The Gothic House (fee 1-3 m.) contains weapons, goblets, and a large collection of pictures, some of which are very valuable. Among the works of the early-Flemish School an admirable Madonna by *Memling* is noteworthy. The early German School is well represented, the *Cranach's*, in particular, being much better than the works usually coupled with the name. Among the best works by Netherlanders are portraits by *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, *J. Ravesteyn*, *Verspronck*, *Mierevelt*, *Bol*, and *Netscher*, and landscapes by *Vinckboons* and *Artois*. The works of *Abraham Snaphan* (1641-91), a good

master of the 17th cent., who lived and died at Dessau, are to be met with here alone: Portrait-group of five daughters of Princess H. Catharine of Dessau; Portrait of the 'Beautiful Gabrielle', chiefly interesting from a historical point of view. — The PANTHEON, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.), and the FLORA may also be visited.

FROM DESSAU TO CÖTHEN, 13 M., railway in 40 min., viâ (4½ M.) *Mosigkau* (p. 364) and (8 M.) *Elsnigk*. *Cöthen*, see above.

203 M. *Raguhn*, 205 M. *Jessnitz*, both on the Mulde. At (210 M.) *Bitterfeld* the line unites with the line from Berlin to Leipsic (p. 358).

230 M. (240 M. viâ Wittenberge) **Leipsic**, see p. 349.

57. From Leipsic to Nuremberg viâ Hof.

221 M. SAXON RAILWAY to *Hof*, 102 M., in 3¾-5½ hrs. (fares 13 m. 50, 10 m. 10, 6 m. 80; express 16 m. 80, 12 m. 60 pf.). — BAVARIAN RAILWAY from Hof to *Nuremberg* viâ *Lichtenfels*, in 5¾-8 hrs.

Leipsic, see p. 349. Departure from the Bavarian Station.

5 M. *Gaschwitz*, the junction for *Meuselwitz* (see p. 366) viâ *Zwenkau* and *Groitzsch*, and for *Plagwitz-Lindenau*, on the Leipsic, Gera, and Eichicht railway (p. 368), viâ *Gautzsch* and *Gross-Zschocher*. — 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, the junction for Chemnitz (p. 335).

24 M. **Altenburg.** — **Hotels.** WETTINER HOF; *HÔTEL DE SAXE; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE; THÜRINGER HOF, BAIRISCHER HOF, near the station.

Restaurants: *Wermann*, *Naumann* (wine-rooms); *Jungmann*, *Stadt Gotha*, with gardens; *Rathskeller*.

Confectioner and Café: *Böttger*, by the theatre.

Altenburg (360 ft.), the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with 29,422 inhab., is overlooked by the *Schloss*, which rises picturesquely above the town upon a lofty porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 14th cent., the remainder from the 17-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kauffungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. In the interior, which has been handsomely restored of late, the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice (adm. on application). The late-Gothic *Schlosskirche*, enlarged in 1413, contains a handsome choir. Pleasant public walks in the *Schlossgarten*, on the E. side of the Schlossberg, and round the *Grosse Teich*. The *Theatre*, the *Bartholomäikirche* (restored in 1880), the *Landesbank* (with the ducal library), and the *Gymnasium* may also be noticed. The *Rathhaus* in the market, in a good German Renaissance style (1562), has some richly-decorated rooms.

The *Museum*, near the station, contains the collections of natural history, antiquities, and art bequeathed to his country by the late minister B. v. Lindenau (d. 1853; open. on Wed. 2-4 and Sat. & Sun. 11-1, free; on other days 11-1, 50 pf.).

Of special importance are the 166 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent., amongst which may be mentioned: five paintings on wood by *Luca Signorelli* representing scenes from the Passion; No. 60. a Madonna of the school of *Botticelli*; 73. and 90. Madonna with Angels, and Madonna Enthroned, by *Giovanni di Paolo* of Siena; 118. and 119. St. Helena, and St. Anthony, winged pictures by *Perugino*; 8 tablets with allegorical figures, of the School of *Pinturicchio*; 96. Madonna in a landscape, remains

of a mural decoration, by *Gentile Bellini*. Also 76 copies from Raphael, Titian, etc., more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a considerable collection of casts from the antique.

The well-to-do peasantry of the neighbourhood, who are of Wendish origin, wear a curious costume. The card-game of 'Skat', now universal in Germany, originated among these peasants.

From Altenburg to Zeitz (p. 368), 16 M., branch-line in 1 hr. viâ *Meuselwitz* (see p. 365).

34 M. *Gössnitz* (junction for Chemnitz, p. 335, and Gera, p. 368), *Crimmitzschau*, (46 M.) *Werdau*, all manufacturing towns.

From Werdau branch-lines diverge to *Zwickau* and *Schwarzenberg* on the E. (pp. 337, 343), and to *Wünschendorf* and *Weida* on the W. (see p. 368).

To the left, on a wooded height, rises the castle of *Schönfels*.

51 M. *Neumark* is another manufacturing place, whence a branch-line diverges to Zwickau.

From Neumark by a branch-line in ½ hr. (fares 1 m. 20, 90, 60 pf.) to **Greiz** (**Henning; Löwe; Thüringer Hof*, at the station, well spoken of; *Restaurants Göltzschthal*, *Centralhalle*), the capital of the small principality of Reuss-Greiz, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and consisting of the regularly built new town on the left bank, and the quaint and irregular old town on the right bank. The population (15,000) is largely engaged in the manufacture of dress-goods. The bridge beside the Anger commands a fine view of the old castle on the left bank of the Elster and of the modern palace with its lofty tower, on an isolated wooded hill below. The park fills the whole bed of the valley, and in order to avoid injuring it a tunnel for the Gera railway was driven through the Schlossberg. The environs abound in romantic walks.

Greiz is also a station on the Gera and Weischlitz Railway (34 M.), which traverses the romantic **Elsterthal*, passing numerous bridges and tunnels. — From Greiz to Gera, 16 M., in 1½ hr., viâ *Neumühle*, *Berga*, *Wünschendorf*, and *Wolfsgefärth* (p. 368). — The portion of the line between Greiz and Weischlitz, 18 M., is still more picturesque, passing the château of *Döhlau*, the ruins of *Elsterberg* and *Liebau*, the *Steinigt* ravine, etc. The last two stations are (14 M.) *Plauen* (see below) and *Kürbitz*. 18 M. *Weischlitz*, see below.

56½ M. **Reichenbach** (*Lamm; Deutsches Haus; Rail. Restaur.*), a manufacturing place with 16,509 inhabitants. The train crosses the *Göltzschthal* by an imposing viaduct, 706 yds. in length, and at one point 285 ft. in height. Far below, to the left, is the small town of *Mylau*. Stations *Netzschkau*, with an old castle, and *Herlasgrün*.

From Herlasgrün a branch-line diverges to *Oelsnitz*, viâ *Treuen*, *Lengenfeld*, *Auerbach*, and *Falkenstein*, where it rejoins the main line. Near Auerbach (carr. in 1¼ hr.) lies *Reiboldsgrün* (2250 ft.), a mineral spring in the midst of the forest, visited for its salubrious air.

The train now crosses the *Elsterthal* by another handsome viaduct.

72 M. **Plauen** (1340 ft.; **Deil's Hotel*, R. & A. 2¼ m.; *Engel; Grüner Baum*), a loftily-situated manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 35,078 inhab., the capital of the Voigtland. The old castle of *Hradschin* was anciently the seat of the Voigt *(advocatus regni)*; its name proves the existence of a Wendish settlement here.

At Plauen the lines to Hof and Eger divide. — To Eger, 118 M. — Stations *Weischlitz*, *Oelsnitz* (see above), *Adorf* (p. 345), *Bad Elster* (Hôtel de Saxe; *Wettiner Hof, R. 2-4 m., D. 2½ m.), a frequented watering-place, *Brambach*, *Voitersreuth*, *Franzensbad*, and **Eger** (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

To Hof. Next stations *Mehltheuer*, *Schönberg*.

From Schönberg a diligence runs twice daily to (9½ M.) **Schleiz** *(Sonne; Erbprinz)*, formerly the capital of the principality of Reuss-Schleiz, which is now united to Greiz, a small town (4879 inhab.), pleasantly situated, and commanded by the palace of the prince. The late-Gothic Bergkirche is worthy of notice. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Heinrichsruhe*, a château of the prince. To the W., 4½ M., is **Schloss Burgk*, a château of the prince, situated on a wooded rock, high above the Saale. — About 7½ M. to the S.W. of Schleiz, halfway to Lobenstein, is *Saalburg* (Weisses Ross), a small town on a hill with towers and ramparts. Pleasant walk through the valley of the Saale to Schloss Burgk, 1¾ hr.

Lobenstein (1400 ft.; *Curhaus; Volkmar; Reussischer Hof*), a small town (pop. 2865) beautifully situated on the *Lemnitz*, and commanded by a ruined castle on the hill above it, was the residence of the princes of Reuss-Lobenstein down to 1824, and has been rebuilt since a fire in 1863. The chalybeate springs and hydropathic establishment are much frequented. Diligences to (16 M.) Schleiz, (18 M.) Eichicht (p. 369), (18½ M.) Reuth, (23 M.) Hof, and (25 M.) Kronach. Carriage to Eichicht 16 m., to Hof 18 m.

Beyond (88 M.) *Reuth* the line enters Bavaria. To the left are seen the blue outlines of the *Fichtelgebirge*.

102 M. **Hof** *(Hirsch; Lamm; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant)* is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 21,890 inhabitants. Gothic *Rathhaus* of 1563. The tasteful *Michaelskirche* was restored in 1884.

From Hof to Lobenstein, 21 M., diligence once daily viâ *Hirschberg* (Goldene Hirsch), on the Saale. From this point the following walk is recommended: down the valley of the river to *Sparrnberg* (1 hr.), a small town on the left bank, with a ruin; 1¼ hr. *Blankenberg*, on the right bank, with an old château; ½ hr. *Blankenstein*, picturesquely situated on the left bank; 40 min. *Harra;* 20 min. *Lemnitzhammer;* ¼ hr. *Gottliebethal*, on the high-road from Hirschberg to Lobenstein; thence viâ *Waidmannsruh*, a small shooting-lodge, to (2½ hrs.) Saalburg (see above).

Diligence from Hof once or twice daily to (14 M.) *Steben*, with chalybeate springs, visited by 500-600 patients yearly (chiefly ladies).

From Hof to *Franzensbad*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria.*

Stations *Oberkotzau*, *Schwarzenbach*, *Markt-Schorgast*. Cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other in rapid succession. To the left in the distance is the monastery of *Himmelkron*, the church of which is pointed out by tradition as the burial-place of the Countess of Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', d. about 1300), from whom a branch of the Brandenburg family is descended.

Stations *Neuenmarkt* (junction for Baireuth), *Unter-Steinach*, and (146 M.) **Culmbach** *(*Hirsch; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a town celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, situated on the *Weisse Main*, and commanded by the *Plassenburg*, which is now used as a prison. The *Petersberg*, with a belvedere, lies 4 M. to the N.W.

Near (149 M.) *Mainleus*, at the foot of *Schloss Steinhausen*, the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed. Beyond (155 M.) *Burgkunstadt* the Main is crossed. Near (159 M.) *Hochstadt* the *Rodach* falls into the Main.

165 M. **Lichtenfels** *(Anker; Moulin; Krone)* is the junction of the Werra line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see R. 64). On a hill to the right are the extensive buildings of the celebrated old Benedictine

abbey of *Banz*. On the hill opposite Banz, rises the richly-decorated abbey-church of *Vierzehnheiligen*, the most frequented pilgrimage-shrine in Franconia, with frescoes by A. Palme. To the S., farther on, rise the precipitous limestone rocks of the *Staffelberg*, beyond which, on the opposite side, is the *Veitsberg*, with a chapel and ruined castle commanding a beautiful view.

184 M. *Bamberg*, and thence to **Nuremberg**, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

58. From Leipsic to Bebra *(Frankfort on the Main)* and Cassel. Thuringian Railway.

172 M. Railway. Express in 6 hrs. (fares 25 m. 10, 18 m. 70, 13 m 10 pf.). Dinner-cars (D. 2½ m.) accompany the trains on this line. — By *Halle* and *Nordhausen*, see R. 68.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in Central Germany. 4 M. *Barneck*, the junction for Zeitz, Gera, Saalfeld, and Eichicht.

From Leipsic to Eichicht, 93 M., railway in 5¾ hrs. (fares 12 m. 90, 9 m. 70, 6 m. 60 pf.). The train follows the direction of the Elster. 27½ M. **Zeitz** *(Löwe; Kronprinz; Herold)*, an old town with cloth and other manufactories, situated on an eminence on the *Weisse Elster*, and an episcopal see from 968 to 1029. Pop. 18,265. The *Moritzburg*, erected in 1654 by the Dukes of Sachsen-Zeitz on the site of the old episcopal palace, is now a reformatory and poor-house. Gothic *Abbey Church* of the 15th cent. with Romanesque crypt of the 12th century. The *Stiftsschule* (Gymnasium) has a library with a number of MSS. dating from the time of the Reformation. In the market-place is a *Monument* commemorating the war of 1870-71. The cemetery contains a monument erected by Fred. William IV. to his teacher *Delbrück* (d. 1830). About 1½ M. to the S. of Zeitz lies *Posa*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, with ruins of the church, which was built in 1168. — Zeitz is the junction of a line to *Weissenfels* (p. 369; 20 M., in 52 min.), traversing a district rich in brown coal.

Then through the Elsterthal to *Wetterzeube*, *Crossen* (branch-line to *Eisenberg*), *Köstritz* (famous for its beer and flowers; near it *Bad Köstritz*, with warm sand and salt-baths), and —

45 M. **Gera** *(Victoria; Frommater; Stadt Dresden)*, the capital of the principality of Reuss-jüngerer-Linie, a busy manufacturing town with 34,014 inhab., on the Weisse Elster. The Johannis-Platz is adorned with a modern statue of *Count Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1635). On the Hainberg, opposite the town, rises the château of *Osterstein*, the residence of the prince. — Railways to *Gössnitz* (p. 366), viâ *Ronneburg*, in 1-1½ hr., and to *Jena* and *Weimar* (p. 375) in 2-2½ hrs.

Beyond (49 M.) *Wolfsgefärth*, junction for the line to Greiz and Plauen (p. 366), the Elster is quitted. 53 M. *Weida* (Ring), in the duchy of Weimar, is ½ M. from the railway; the *Osterburg* is an old Schloss to the N.W. of the town (branch-line to *Werdau*, p. 366, in 1½ hr.). Stations *Niederpöllnitz*, *Triptis*.

67 M. **Neustadt** *on the Orla (Gold. Löwe)*, a manufacturing town in the duchy of Weimar, with a handsome late-Gothic Rathhaus. About 4½ M. distant is the *Fröhliche Wiederkunft*, a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Altenburg; and 6 M. from Neustadt is *Hummelshain*, also with a ducal château and deer-park. Diligence thrice daily from Neustadt to (12½ M.) *Schleiz* (p. 367).

72 M. *Oppurg*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe. 76 M. **Pösneck** *(Ritter; Hirsch)*, a town in the duchy of Meiningen, with porcelain, flannel, and other manufactories; diligence once daily to *Ziegenrück* (Preuss. Hof), 11 M., and thence to Lobenstein (p. 367). To the left rises the pictur-

esque castle of *Ranis*. 81 M. *Könitz*, with a château of the 16th cent.; 83½ M. *Unter-Wellenborn*, with large iron-works.

85 M. **Saalfeld** *(Hirsch; Preussischer Hof; Meininger Hof)*, an old town, with 7458 inhab., on the N.E. boundary of the Thuringian forest, picturesquely situated on the *Saale*, possessing sewing-machine and other manufactories. *Rathhaus* in the market-place in the latest Gothic style, 1533-37. Gothic *Johanniskirche* of the 14th cent. with good stained glass of 1514 in the choir. In the suburb is the Schloss of the extinct dukes of Saalfeld, erected in 1679. In the S.E. part of the town are the *Kitzerstein*, a château of the 16th cent., and the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, which is said to have been erected by Charlemagne for protection against the pagan Slavs. The termination of many of the names of places on the right bank of the Saale in *itz* indicate their Slavonic origin. — Railway from Saalfeld to *Rudolstadt* and *Jena*, see R. 59. Diligence from Saalfeld to *Sonneberg* (p. 390) daily.

93 M. **Eichicht**, a small village prettily situated at the confluence of the *Loquitz* and Saale, is a great depôt of the slate-quarries in the neighbourhood, and is at present the terminus of the railway. It is connected by an iron bridge with *Caulsdorf*, on the other bank of the Saale. — Diligence twice daily to (4 M.) *Leutenberg*, and once daily thence to (14 M.) *Lobenstein* (p. 367). Diligence from Leutenberg to (9 M.) *Lehesten* (Goldener Panzer), the centre of an important slate-quarrying district.

9 M. *Markranstedt*; 14 M. *Kötschau*. The salt-works of (16 M.) *Dürrenberg* are passed, and the *Saale* crossed. 19 M. *Corbetha* is the junction for Halle (see below).

Battle Fields. Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Rossbach*, 5 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 60,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on 5th Nov., 1757. — Near *Lützen*, 5 M. to the E., two battles were fought. In the first of these, on 6th Nov., 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was mortally wounded, after having defeated the Imperial troops. A block of granite with a Gothic roof marks the spot. At *Gross-Görschen*, a little to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but undecisive engagement was fought on 2nd May, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian Gen. Scharnhorst was mortally wounded. On the previous day the French Marshal Bessières had been killed in a skirmish near Lützen. — The *Keuschberg*, a little to the N.N.E., is generally but incorrectly regarded as the scene of the great victory gained by Emp. Henry I. over the Hungarians in 933; the real battle-field must have been more to the W., perhaps at Rossbach (see above).

Merseburg *(Sonne; Halber Mond)*, 6 M. from Corbetha, on the line towards Halle, an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 15,205 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of the emperors Henry I. and Otho I., and frequently the scene of imperial diets. It was an episcopal diocese from 968 to 1543. The **Cathedral*, founded in the 10th cent. and now being restored, consists of a choir of the 13th and late-Gothic nave of the 15th century. The choir contains the brazen monument of Rudolph of Swabia, who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV., a Crucifixion and Entombment by *L. Cranach* (with a portrait of Luther among the soldiers), and a Marriage of St. Catharine in Albert Dürer's style. The pulpit and screen are carved in the late-Gothic style. Fine organ. The *Schloss* of the 15th cent., partly restored in the 17th, once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance with its numerous towers. — A diligence runs once daily to the sulphur-baths of (7 M.) *Lauchstädt*.

25 M. **Weissenfels** *(Schütze; Goldner Hirsch)*, on the Saale, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, a town with 21,919 inhab., possesses an old *Schloss* of the extinct Dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The body of Gustavus Adolphus was embalmed after the battle of Lützen in a room at the Amtshaus. The *Klemmberg*, which rises

above the Schloss, is a good point of view. — From Weissenfels to *Zeitz (Gera, Altenburg)*, see p. 368.

On the slope to the right rises the château of *Gosek*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruin *Schönburg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with tolerable success.

33 M. **Naumburg** *(*Sächs. Hof; *Schwarzes Ross)*, an ancient town, mentioned as early as the 10th cent., with 17,868 inhab., at some distance from the station, is an important-looking and pleasantly-situated place. The **Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (sacristan, Obere Linden-Str. 20), dating from the 13th cent., and probably consecrated in 1242, with pointed arches and vaulting, but round-arched windows, is built in the so-called Romanesque transition style. The two choirs are Gothic, that at the W. end dating from 1245-72, and the other, to the E., from the end of the 14th cent.; each is separated from the nave by a tasteful screen. Below the E. choir is a spacious crypt with pillars and capitals of most varied form. The N.W. tower is in the late-Gothic style, with curious projections and details. The whole was restored in 1872-78. The *Stadtkirche*, in the market, contains a small picture by Cranach the Elder, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. Naumburg is the seat of the *District Court* of the Prussian province of Saxony. In the Court of Assizes *(Schwurgerichts-Gebäude)* is a fresco of the murder of Abel, by Bendemann. The tasteful little *Theatre*, in the Reichskrone Inn, was presented to the town by the Countess Hoffmansegg. Fine views are obtained from the *Bürgergarten* on the Galgenberg, the *Specksart*, a hill to the N.W., and the **Georgenberg*.

Diligence thrice daily from Naumburg to **Freiburg** *on the Unstrut (Goldner Ring; Jahn's Haus*, restaurant), 4½ M. to the N.W., which possesses a fine church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th cent., with two towers connected by a kind of bridge. The ancient *Neuenburg* on the hill, with its Romanesque double chapel, was one of the chief seats of the landgraves of Thuringia. The tower, 160 ft. high, commands an extensive view. In the interior is shown a chair in which Queen Louise of Prussia is said to have rested on her flight after the battle of Auerstädt (see below). The tower is visible from the railway near Naumburg. *Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics' (p. 61), lived and died (1852) at Freiburg, where a monument was erected to him in 1859. Near the town is the so-called *Edelacker*, or nobles' acre, where Landgrave Lewis II. is said to have compelled his rebellious nobles to draw his plough.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforta*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, and other celebrated men were pupils. The fine early-Gothic church was completed in 1268. The valley of the Saale from Naumburg to Sulza is very picturesque.

37½ M. **Kösen.** — **Hotels.** *Zum Muthigen Ritter; *Kurzhals; Preussischer Hof; Tanne. — **Restaurants.** *Railway Restaurant; Waldhausen; Curgarten*, with picturesque view. — **Bath Establishments.** *Wilhelmsbad; Dr. Wahn; Villa Zehl*, by the evaporating works; *Dr. Rosenberger.*

Kösen is a pleasant little watering-place with salt-baths on the Saale, which is here crossed by an old bridge with pointed arches and the railway-bridge. On the left bank lie the station, the Cur-

saal, and the Curgarten, on the right the Evaporating Works. The *Knabenberg*, *Göttersitz*, and *Himmelreich* are among the prettiest points in the environs. A fine view is enjoyed from the conspicuous *Wilhelmsburg Restaurant* with the *Fähnchen* tower (20 min.).

To the left on the hill, 2 M. from Kösen, rises the **Rudelsburg* (Restaurant), where a monument has been erected to students who fell in 1870-71 (footpath from Kösen viâ the Katze, a restaurant on the right bank, where there is a ferry; to the castle 3/4 hr.). Farther on are the two lofty round towers of *Saaleck*, whence the pedestrian may descend to Gross-Heringen.

41 M. **Gross-Heringen** *(Zur Saalbahn)*, at the influx of the Ilm into the Saale, is the junction for *Jena* (see R. 59).

From Gross-Heringen to Straussfurt, 33 M., a branch-line, passing near *Auerstädt* (see below). *Straussfurt*, see p. 409.

The train quits the Saale and approaches the *Ilm*. — 43 M. **Stadtsulza** *(Grossherzog von Sachsen)*, another small place with salt-baths.

In a side-valley to the right lies *Auerstädt*. On the hill, about 3 M. from the station lies *Hassenhausen*, near which the battle of Jena, or Auerstädt, which proved so fatal to the Prussians, was fought on 14th Oct., 1806. A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

49 M. **Apolda** *(Post; Weintraube; Adler)* is a busy place with stocking and other manufactories and bell-foundries (15,630 inhab.). The train now crosses the *Ilm*.

59 M. **Weimar**, see p. 375.

From Weimar to Gera, 42 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 m. 30, 4 m. 50, 3 m. 20 pf.). Stations *Mellingen*, 14 M. Jena (p. 373), *Göschwitz* (junction for Saalfeld and Gross-Heringen, p. 374); then *Roda*, *Hermsdorf*, *Kraftsdorf*, and (42 M.) *Gera* (p. 368).

Beyond Weimar the country is hilly. 67 M. *Vieselbach*.

72 M. **Erfurt**, see p. 379. View of the cathedral to the right, on leaving the station.

From Erfurt to *Nordhausen*, see R. 69; to *Ritschenhausen*, see R. 62.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest. 79 1/2 M. **Neu-Dietendorf** (**Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1 1/2 m.) is a well-built Moravian colony. — Railway to *Arnstadt* and *Ilmenau*, see R. 62.

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen; viz.* the *Wachsenburg* (1415 ft.), the property of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, still preserved (Restaurant), the *Mühlberg*, and the *Gleichen*, both in ruins. The train skirts the *Seeberg* (p. 384).

89 M. **Gotha**, see R. 63. Route to *Leinefelde*, see p. 407.

From Gotha to Ohrdruf, 11 M., railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 1 m. 20, 90 pf.). — 4 M. *Emleben*. 8 M. *Georgenthal* (Zur Aue, near the station), 3/4 M. from the village of the same name (p. 399). — 11 M. **Ohrdruf** *(Deutscher Kaiser; Anker; Weisses Ross)* is an old industrial town, with 6023 inhabitants. Numerous pleasant walks in the vicinity. — From Ohrdruf a Diligence runs twice daily in summer to (10 1/2 M.) *Oberhof* in 2 1/2 hrs. (in the reverse direction 1 3/4 hr.). The road gradually ascends the wooded hills of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful valley with varying views. At the entrance to the *Ohrathal* is the deserted iron-foundry of *Luisenthal* (fitted up for summer-visitors). The villages of *Stutzhaus* and *Schwarzwald* are next passed. A little beyond the latter opens the *Kern Ground* on the right; 1 1/2 M. farther the *Triefstein* is passed, and the ducal

shooting-lodge soon becomes visible at the head of the valley. *Oberhof*, see p. 382.

Beyond Gotha a fine view is obtained of the wooded mountains of Thuringia, among which the Inselsberg is most conspicuous. In the foreground stands the château of *Tenneberg* (see below).

96 M. *Fröttstedt.*

From Fröttstedt to Friedrichroda, 5½ M., railway in ½ hr. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m., 50 pf.). — 4 M. **Waltershausen** (*Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Hirsch*, unpretending), a small manufacturing town. — The château of *Tenneberg*, 1 M. from the station, now occupied by public offices, commands a beautiful view. — To the right is *Schnepfenthal*, where there is an excellent school founded by Salzmann in 1784. The château of Reinhardsbrunn then becomes visible among the trees. — 5½ M. *Friedrichroda*, see p. 399. The station (cabs) is about ½ M. from the village.

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply-furrowed ridge of the *Hörselberg* (1575 ft.). Here according to popular tradition is situated the Cave of Venus, into which she enticed the knight Tannhäuser. The ascent is best accomplished from Wutha by *Schönau* and the *Zapfengrund*, or from *Sättelstädt-Mechterstädt*, a station farther on, at which, however, all trains do not stop; fine view from the top. — 104 M. *Wutha* (Bamberger Hof).

From Wutha to Ruhla, 4½ M., railway in ½ hr. (fares 90 or 60 pf.). — The train ascends the valley of the *Erbstrom*. 1¼ M. *Farnroda*. — 3 M. **Thal** (*Tannhäuser; Scharfenburg*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the ruin-crowned *Scharfenburg* (view). Pleasant walks to the *Königshäuschen* and to the **Meisenstein* (1775 ft.), a porphyry rock 2 M. to the E., rising 213 ft. above the valley, and commanding an admirable panorama. — 3½ M. *Heiligenstein*. — 4½ M. *Ruhla*, see p. 402.

107 M. **Eisenach,** see R. 64. From Eisenach to *Coburg*, see R. 65.

The train follows the course of the *Hörsel* (view of the Wartburg on the left) to its union with the *Werra*. 115 M. *Herleshausen*. In the distance, on the left bank, are visible the ruins of the *Brandenburg*, once the seat of the counts of that name. 122½ M. *Gerstungen;* 127½ M. *Hönebach*. Beyond a tunnel the train quits the valley of the Werra and enters that of the *Fulda*.

135 M. **Bebra** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ m.; *Hôtel Schlüter*, near the station), is the junction of the railway from Göttingen to Frankfort viâ Fulda (R. 73).

139 M. *Rotenburg*, once the residence of the landgraves of Hessen-Rotenburg; 151 M. *Malsfeld*, the junction for Niederhone and Treysa (p. 434); 155 M. *Melsungen*, an old town on the left bank of the Fulda. 160½ M. *Guckshagen*, a picturesque town, situated on both banks of the Fulda, with the extensive Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1120, now suppressed).

162 M. **Guntershausen** (p. 429) is the junction for Giessen and Frankfort. 169 M. *Wilhelmshöhe.*

172 M. **Cassel**, see p. 108.

59. From Gross-Heringen to Jena and Saalfeld.

Railway to (16 M.) Jena in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10 pf.); to (47 M.) Saalfeld in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 m. 10, 4 m. 70, 3 m. 20 pf.).

Gross-Heringen, see p. 371. The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Saale* to (5 M.) *Camburg* (*Erbprinz).

10 M. **Dornburg,** situated on a lofty rock, possesses three *Castles*. The oldest was an imperial residence as early as the time of Otho I.; that in the centre was built by Duke Ernest Augustus, and the third was occupied by Goethe for several months in 1828. Fine views from the garden-terraces. Key kept by the gardener at the S. castle (restaurant). Adjacent is the *Schiesshaus*, with a better restaurant. At the foot of the rocks lies *Dorndorf* (Zum blauen Schild), whence a pretty walk may be taken to the 'Hohe Leeden', on the Saale, opposite Dornburg, affording a good view of the castles, especially in the morning, and to (3 M.) *Tautenburg*, picturesquely situated on a hill in the middle of a wooded dale. — 12 M. *Porstendorf;* 14 M. *Zwätzen*. To the right is a school of agriculture. Opposite, on a steep hill on the right bank of the Saale, rises the ruined *Kunitzburg* (*View).

16 M. **Jena** — Hotels. *Bär, R. & A. 2, D. 2, B. ¾, omn. ½ m.; *Deutsches Haus; Sonne, well spoken of; Stern; Adler, unpretending. Rooms at the *Weimar Station*.

Restaurants. **Burgkeller; Rose; Fürstenkeller*.

The station of the Saale railway is 1 M. from that of the Weimar line; the hotel omnibuses meet the trains.

Jena, a town of Weimar with 10,337 inhab., celebrated for its university (500 stud.), which was founded in 1548 and attained a high repute about the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Saale* and *Leutra*.

Many of the streets contain memorial tablets to illustrious men who were once teachers or students at the university; thus to Arndt, Fichte, and Schiller in the Leutragasse; to the last also in the Schlossgasse and the Jenergasse. Goethe's lodgings in the Schlossgasse and in the Botanical Garden are also pointed out.

The *Market Place* is embellished with a **Statue of John Frederick the Generous* (d. 1557), the founder of the university. The choir of the *Stadtkirche* (15th cent.) contains a figure of Luther in relief, originally destined for his tomb at Wittenberg, but placed here in 1572. Goethe frequently resided at the *Schloss*, where he composed his 'Hermann and Dorothea'. This building, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Jena, now contains most of the university collections, amongst which that of coins is the most valuable. — In the Eichplatz is the *Burschenschafts-Denkmal*, or Students' Monument, by Donndorf, erected in 1883 in commemoration of the efforts made by German students in the cause of national liberty after the downfall of Napoleon.

In the pleasant promenades surrounding the town is a monument to *Schulze* (d. 1860), an eminent political economist and agricul-

turist. In the vicinity is the *University Library*, containing 180,000 volumes. Farther on in the Fürstengraben are the monument of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851), by Drake, a bust of the philosopher *Fries* (d. 1843), and others. The *Botanical Garden* on the *Heinrich Berg* is open daily; near the entrance is the interesting old *Pulver-Thurm*.

The garden of the *Observatory* on the S. side of the town contains a bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, on the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798. The house through which the garden is entered bears a memorial tablet.

On the Weimar road rises the *Thuringian District Court*, built in 1879. The large *Lunatic Asylum*, conspicuously situated on a hill above the town, was erected in the same year.

The 'Tanne Inn' at *Camsdorf*, on the opposite bank of the Saale, bears an inscription to the effect that Goethe once resided there; a path by the Saale is said to be the spot where he composed the 'Erlkönig'. — A little farther down the river is the village of *Wenigenjena*, in the little church of which Schiller was married in 1790.

The *Environs of Jena* (comp. the *Map*), where the peculiar stratification of the rock is an object of interest (layers of various kinds of shell-limestone with beds of greyish marl, overlying at places gypsum or red sandstone and clay), afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the left bank of the Saale a double avenue of trees, the 'Paradies', leading from the river to the station, affords a pleasant view. On the *Hausberg* to the E. rises the *Fuchsthurm*, a remnant of the castle of Kirchberg, generally open in summer (10 pf.), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain* (where the key is kept), or from *Camsdorf* in 3/4 hr. From Ziegenhain a pleasant path leads along the *Kernberge* to *Wöllnitz*, on the Saale, 2 M. above Jena, passing the foot of the *Sophienhöhe* (Restaurant), a fine point of view; opposite to it lies *Lichtenhain*, which, like Ziegenhain and Wöllnitz, is a favourite resort of the students. — The *Forsthaus* (Restaurant), 2 M. to the W., is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in 1870-71.

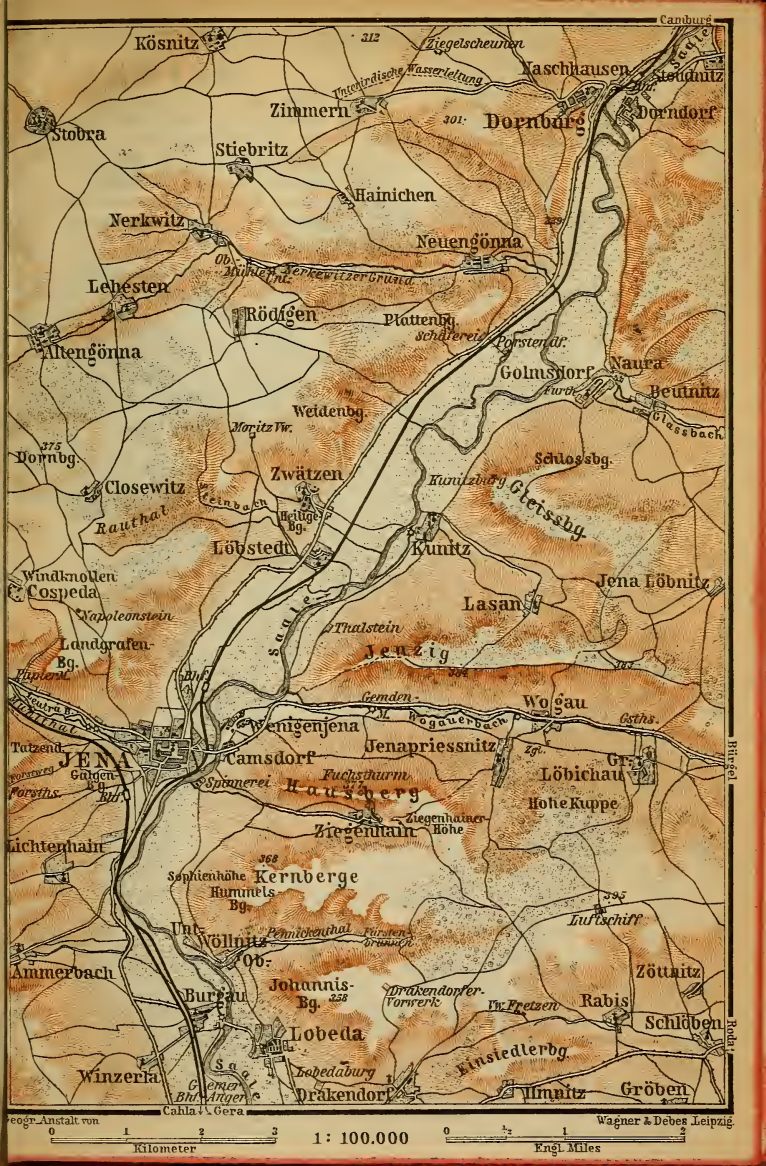
The *Battle of Jena* was fought on 14th Oct., 1806, a little to the N. of the town, where Napoleon, with his superior generalship, and an army of 130,000 men, of whom about 80,000 were actually brought into the field, signally defeated 48,000 Prussians under Prince Hohenlohe. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to Apolda, about 1/2 M. to the right of the road. At the same time the rest of the Prussian army was engaged at the battle of Auerstädt (comp. p. 371).

The small town of *Bürgel*, 9 M. to the N.E. of Jena, contains the interesting remains of a Romanesque church of 1133-42.

From Jena to *Weimar* and *Gera*, see p. 371; station, see p. 373.

Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the Saale. 16 1/2 M. *Paradies* (see above). To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda*, above which rise the ruins of the *Lobdaburg*, 3 M. from Jena. 20 M. *Göschwitz*, junction for Weimar and Gera, p. 371; 22 M. *Rothenstein*.

26 M. **Kahla** *(Goldener Löwe)*, a small town in the duchy of Altenburg. Opposite to it rises the old fortress of **Leuchtenburg*, a good point of view, originally erected, like all the other castles on the Saale, for protection against the Slavs (now a hotel and pension). — 30 M. *Orlamünde*, at the confluence of the Saale and the *Orla*,



Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

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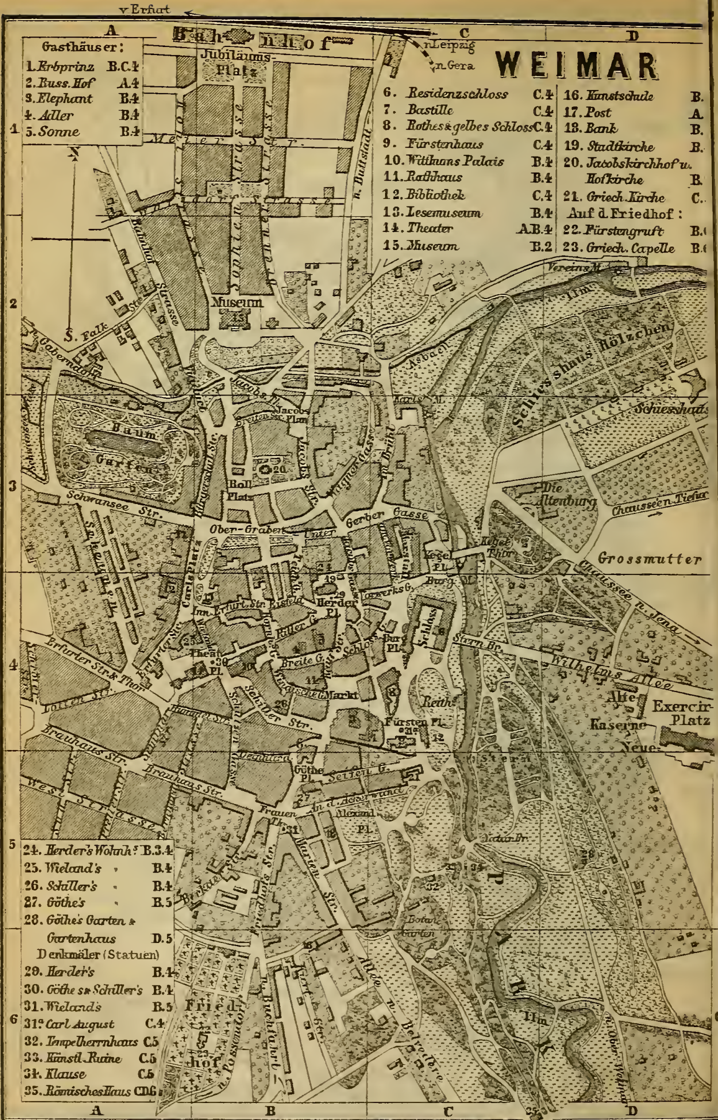

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

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once the seat of the powerful counts of that name. The well-known spectre of the White Lady, which is said to appear at the palace of Berlin as the harbinger of the death of the king, is supposed to have been a Countess of Orlamünde (comp. p. 29). — 35 M. *Uhlstädt.*

40 M. **Rudolstadt** (**Ritter*, R., L., & A. 2½ m.; **Löwe*; **Deutscher Kaiser*, unpretending; *Thüringer Hof; Adler; Radtke*, ¼ M. from the town, with a garden and baths; **Rudolsbad*, see below), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. Pop. 8747. On a height (200 ft.) rises the castle of *Heidecksburg*, the residence of the prince, containing a handsome rococo hall and several pictures. Pretty views from the W. portal and the garden; picturesque walks in the *Hain*, a wood above the town, near the castle. The *Ludwigsburg* in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, including a valuable collection of shells. Schiller's visit to Rudolstadt in 1788 is commemorated by tablets in the Schlossweg and the Neue Strasse. The *Anger*, near the station, is a favourite resort on fine summer-evenings (band 2-3 times weekly). Large quantities of porcelain are made in the town and district.

About 4½ M. to the W. of Rudolstadt is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by Fröbel in 1817. The *Baropthurm*, 1 M. to the W., built in 1878, commands an admirable view (key kept at Keilhau). On the high-road, 1½ M. above Rudolstadt, lies *Volkstedt*, in one of the first houses of which Schiller resided in 1788 (with a tablet; visitors admitted to a room with Schiller's writing-table and chair). The *Schillerhöhe* on the opposite bank of the Saale, adorned with a copy of his bust by Dannecker, commands a fine view; still finer from the **Justinshöhe*, between Rudolstadt and Volkstedt. At the foot of the Justinshöhe, near Richter's large chemical factory, is the **Rudolsbad*, with baths, restaurant, and lodgings (R. 2-4 m., 'pens'. from 5 m.).

43 M. *Schwarza*, the station for visitors to the Schwarzathal (p. 394; branch-railway to Blankenburg, see p. 394). The *Schwedenschanze*, near the station, is a fine point of view (*Inn).

Beyond Schwarza the train crosses the Saale. To the left is the battle-field of 10th Oct. 1806, where Lannes and Augereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between Saalfeld and Schwarza, a monument has been erected to the prince on the spot where he fell.

47 M. **Saalfeld**, where the line joins the Leipsic and Eichicht railway, see p. 369.

60. Weimar.

Hotels. Erbprinz (Pl. 1; B, C, 4), R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; Hôtel Chemnitius, corner of the Karls-Platz, near the theatre; Russischer Hof (Pl. 2; A, 4), R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; Seeberg's Hôtel zum Elephant (Pl. 3; B, 4), R., L., & A. 2½ m.; Sonne (Pl. 5; B, 4), R. & B. 2¼, D. 1½ m., well spoken of; Adler (Pl. 4; B, 4); Derpsch, at the station. — Rooms may also be obtained at the station.

Restaurants. *Stadthaus*, in the market-place; **Werther*, Theater-Platz. — **Confectioners.** **Rammer*, Windischengasse 1; *Bauer*, Grosse Markt 4, opposite the Schloss; *Albrecht*, Kauf-Str.; *Grenzdörfer*, Karls-Platz. — **Wine** at *Freund's*, corner of the Schiller-Str. and Frauenthor-Str.

Conveyances. Omnibus to the town (centre of the town 1 M. from the station) 25 pf.; cab for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 1 m., 3 pers. 1½ m. Drive through the Schloss Park to Belvedere and Tiefurt, 9 m., with fee and tolls.
Diligence to Berka, Blankenhain, Kranichfeld, etc.
Theatre. Operas on Sun. and Thurs.; plays on Wed. and Sat.
Exhibition of Art and Art-Industry, Karls-Platz 9 (10-4; adm. 50 pf.).
English Church in the Bürger-Schule; service at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Weimar (670 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with 21,213 inhab., an irregularly-built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm*, derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), a liberal patron of literature, *Goethe* resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries *Herder* and *Wieland* also held appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 *Schiller*, at Goethe's request, was appointed a professor at the neighbouring university of Jena, but he resigned in 1801 and retired to Weimar, where he died in 1805. — Weimar is now the seat of a school of art, founded in 1860, of which the most prominent members have been *Genelli* (d. 1868), *Preller* (d. 1877), *Pauwels*, *Verlat*, and *Kalckreuth*.

The wide Sophien-Strasse leads from the station into the town, ½ M. distant. On the right, about halfway, stand a *War Monument*, by Härtel.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 15; B, 2), a conspicuous red and yellow sandstone edifice in the Renaissance style, at the beginning of the town, is adorned with fourteen figures on the chief façade, emblematical of the different branches of ancient and modern art (open from May to Sept. daily, except Mon., 10-4; on Sun. and holidays 11-4; from Oct. to April on Sun., Wed., and Thurs. 11-3; on Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.).

Ground Floor. Sculptures, chiefly casts from antique and Renaissance works. Frieze in relief in three sections by *Härtel* of Dresden, representing the Education of the youth of Germany, the Battle of Arminius, and the Walhalla. Smaller objects of art, carvings in ivory, glass vessels, Japanese lacquer-work. A niche in the staircase contains *Steinhäuser's* colossal group of Goethe and Psyche in marble.

First Floor. The W. saloon, lighted from above, and the three smaller rooms adjoining it contain oil-paintings of no great value, with the exception of Nos. 62-67. by *Lucas Cranach*, a portrait by *Van der Helst*, a landscape by *Ruysdael*, and three sea-pieces by *Van de Velde*. Portraits of Liszt and Preller by *Verlat*. — The N. (or Preller) Gallery contains a cycle of **Mural Paintings from the Odyssey by *Preller* (d. 1877), representing the fortunes of Odysseus from his departure from Troy till his return to Ithaca. The large landscape-paintings depict the most important events in his wanderings and return; the pictures on the base (red figures on a black ground, like those on Greek vases) represent scenes at Ithaca before and after his return. They are painted in wax-colours, and rank among the best modern works of art, while their arrangement is very skilfully adapted to the architectural construction of the room. — The E. saloon, lighted from above, with the rooms adjoining it, contains celebrated modern drawings by *Carstens*, *Cornelius*, *Genelli*, *Schwind*, and others. The cycle of water-colour drawings, illustrating the 'Fable of

the Seven Ravens', painted in 1857, is also by *Schwind.* — The S. gallery contains engravings, etchings, wood-cuts, models, and a small library; the walls are hung with cartoons by *Neher*, *Carracci*, and *Guido Reni.*

In the centre of the town, in an open square called the HERDER-PLATZ, rises the **Stadt-Kirche**, built in 1440 (Pl. 19; B, 4).

It possesses one of *Cranach's* largest and finest pictures, a *Crucifixion, containing portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, and the artist and his family. Herder (d. 1803) reposes in the nave of this church, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto '*Licht, Liebe, Leben*'. The life-size stone figure of *L. Cranach* (d. 1553), '*pictoris celeberrimi*', was brought here from the churchyard of St. James and has been recently restored. The brass which marks the grave of *Duke Bernard* (see below) is the most interesting of the numerous monuments to princes of Weimar interred here.

In front of the church, to the S., stands a *Bronze Statue of Herder* (Pl. 29), designed by Schaller and erected in 1850 by 'Germans from all countries'; the inscription, 'Licht, Liebe, Leben', was the poet's favourite motto. Behind the church is the *Parsonage* (Pl. 24), occupied by Herder from 1776 till his death.

To the E. of the Stadtkirche rises the grand-ducal ***Palace** (Pl. 6), erected on the foundation of an older edifice in 1790-1803, partly under Goethe's superintendence.

The INTERIOR (intendant in the court-yard, to the left; fee 1 m.) is decorated with *Frescoes:* in the 'HERDERZIMMER' symbolical figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by *Jäger;* in the SCHILLERZIMMER scenes from Fiesco, Don Carlos, Wallenstein, Mary Stuart, etc., by *Neher;* in the GOETHEZIMMER scenes from Egmont, Faust, Hermann and Dorothea, etc., by *Neher;* in the *WIELANDZIMMER Oberon, etc., by *Preller.* The APARTMENT OF THE GRAND-DUCHESS is accessible in her absence only. The cartoons here of the heads of Apostles in *Leonardo da Vinci's* Last Supper, at one time believed to be by the master himself, are now recognized as studies by another hand (original studies by Leonardo in the royal library at Windsor Castle). The GRAND-DUKE'S ROOM is adorned with modern pictures by *Ary Scheffer*, *Wislicenus*, etc.; in the DRAWING ROOMS are landscapes by *Preller;* the BERNHARDS-ZIMMER contains the armour of Duke Bernhard (d. 1639), the hero of the Thirty Years' War.

An equestrian statue of *Charles Augustus*, designed by Donndorf of Weimar, was unveiled in the neighbouring FÜRSTEN-PLATZ (Pl. C, 4), in 1875; it represents the Grand Duke in the general's uniform of his time, crowned with a wreath of laurels.

The grand-ducal ***Library** (Pl. 12), in the 'Grüne Schloss' adjacent to the Fürstenhaus (Pl. 9), is open daily 9-12 and 2-4, except in June, and the Christmas and Easter vacations (fee 1 m.).

It contains 170,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two of the most celebrated old maps of the 16th cent., drawn on a large scale upon parchment, and 4-500 old genealogical works. — The principal room is decorated with a number of interesting busts and portraits of celebrated men and women, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including portraits of members of the grand-ducal family, such as the *Duchess Anna Amalia* (d. 1807), portrait and bust of her son *Charles Augustus*, and several of *Goethe;* marble bust of Goethe over life-size by David d'Angers (1831), another marble *Bust by Trippel of 1788, representing his Apollo-like head; bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, that of *Herder* by Trippel, also those of *Tieck*, *Wieland*, *Winckelmann*, *Gluck*, etc. — *Luther's* monastic gown, the doublet of *Gustavus Adolphus*, *Goethe's* court-uniform and dressing-gown, a cup with a beautiful miniature of Goethe, and other historical and literary curiosities are also shown. The *Cabinet of Coins and*

Medals is a valuable collection. — The spiral staircase of 64 steps in the tower was constructed by a prisoner in 1671 out of the stem of a gigantic oak.

In the market-place is the handsome modern Gothic **Rathhaus** (Pl. 11; B, 4), which contains busts of Schiller, Goethe, Wieland, and Herder, and a statue of Goethe by Hütter. The opposite house, now a bookseller's shop, was once occupied by the painter *Lucas Cranach*, as his device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates.

Schiller's House (Pl. 26; B, 4) in the Schiller-Strasse, which has been purchased by the town, contains a few reminiscences of the poet (shown daily, 8-12 and 2-6; fee).

In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4) rises the ***Goethe-Schiller Monument** (Pl. 30), erected in 1857, in bronze, designed by Rietschel. The illustrious pair are united in a happily-conceived group. — To the N.W., in the same Platz, is *Wieland's House* (Pl. 25).

Goethe's House (Pl. 27; B, 5) in the Goethe-Platz, in the S. quarter of the town, opposite the fountain, was acquired by the town on the death of the poet's last grandson in 1883. At present the collections are shown on Fridays in summer, 9-12 o'clock.

Farther on, near the former Frauenthor, is *Wieland's Monument* (Pl. 31; B, 5), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

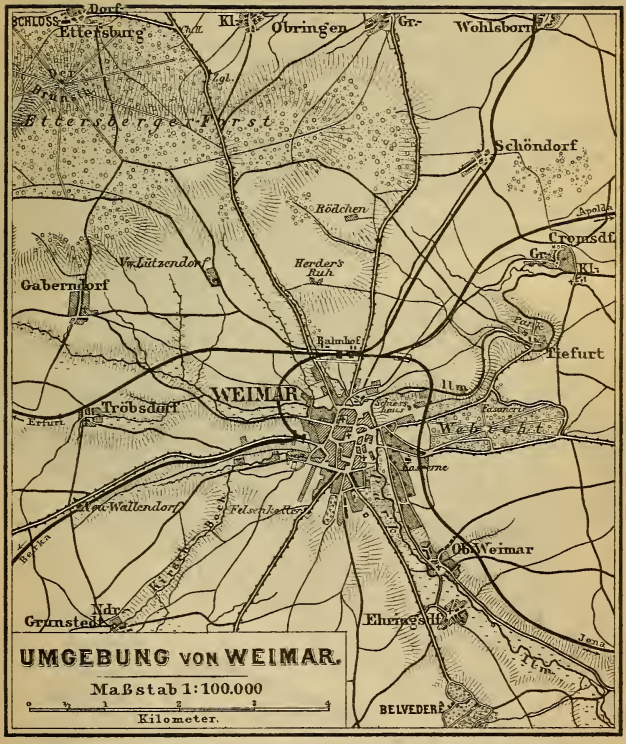
The new **Cemetery** (Pl. B, 6), on the S. side of the town, contains the *Grand Ducal Vault* (Pl. 22; open in summer daily 11-12 and 3-5; the custodian lives at Mostgasse 7; fee 1 m.), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak covered with laurel wreaths, beside the ancestors of the reigning Duke, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662). Dukes *Charles Augustus* (d. 1828) and *Charles Frederick* (d. 1853) and their consorts also repose here. By the W. wall, near the ducal vault, are memorial-stones to the eminent composer *Hummel* (d. 1837) and the philanthropist and satirist *Johannes Falk* (d. 1826). Adjoining the ducal vault is the small, but richly-decorated *Russian-Greek Chapel* (Pl. 23), beneath which the grand-duchess *Maria Paulowna* (d. 1859) is interred.

To the left of the cemetery is the *Grand-Ducal School of Art* (Kunstschule, Pl. 16; p. 376).

Dr. Schwabe, Wilhelms-Allee B 120, possesses a collection of Early German and Mediæval Antiquities, ethnographical curiosities, etc., to which visitors are kindly admitted.

The ***Park** (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) lies to the S. E., on the charming banks of the Ilm, where Goethe once occupied a modest summer-abode, called the *Garten Haus* (Pl. 28; fee). On the way to the *Römische Haus* (Pl. 35; fee), an occasional summer-residence of Charles Augustus, we pass a pavilion called the *Tempelherrenhaus* (Pl. 32). At the extremity of the park is the village of *Ober-Weimar*. On an eminence beyond rises the **Belvedere** château (Pl. B, C, 6), built in 1724-32, with hothouses and pleasure-grounds, connected with Weimar by a fine old avenue (Restaurant and pretty view).

The château and park of **Tiefurt**, on the Ilm, 2 M. to the E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. At the village of *Ossmannstedt* on the



Dorf
SCHLOSS
Ettersburg
Kl.
Obringen
Gr.
Wohlsborn
Der Brunn
Ettersberger Forst
Schöndorf
Rödchen
Apolda
Cromsdf.
Gr.
Kl.
Vw. Lützendorf
Herder's Ruh
Gaberndorf
Park
Tiefurt
Bahnhof
WEIMAR
Ilm
Tröbsdorf
Erfurt
Schiess Haus
Fasanerie
Webicht
Kaserne
Neu Wallendorf
Felsenkeller
Bach
Kirsch
Ob. Weimar
Ndr.
Grunstedt
Ehringsdf.
Jena
Ilm
BELVEDERE
UMGEBUNG VON WEIMAR.
Maßstab 1:100.000
0 ½ 1 2 3 4
Kilometer.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Ilm, farther distant in the same direction, Wieland (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate, by the side of his wife (d. 1801) and his friend Sophia Brentano (d. 1800).

*Ettersburg, 4½ M. to the N. of Weimar, the grand-ducal summer residence, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar. An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently performed here in the open air, the trees, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of Goethe were often thus acted.

Another point of interest in the vicinity is the *Herdersruhe*, at the foot of the *Ettersberg*, a favourite resort of Herder.

Berka (*Curhaus; Deutscher Kaiser; Tanne*; *Weimarischer Hof*; *Ilmschlösschen*), a small town and watering-place on the Ilm, 7½ M. to the S. of Weimar, with pine-cone, sand, and cold water baths, and charming walks in the environs, communicates with Weimar by diligence three times daily. Pleasant walk along the Ilm by *Hetschburg* to *Buchfahrt*, where the '*Grafenschloss*' is situated. The 'Schloss' consists of chambers excavated in the face of perpendicular rocks, of unknown origin, and accessible by ladders only.

At Berka the road divides into two arms, both, however, leading to Rudolstadt (p. 375; diligence once daily by each route). About 3½ M. to the E. lies **Blankenhain** (1320 ft.; *Bär; Mohr; Lindenhaus*), a favourite summer-retreat and small watering-place. The old Schloss Gleichen is now a hospital and lunatic asylum.

61. Erfurt.

Hotels. *Silber (Pl. a; D, 5), at the station, R., L., & B. 2-3 m., A. 60 pf.; Victoria, also near the station; *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. b; D, 3), R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 80 pf.; *Weisses Ross (Pl. c; D, 3); *Thüringer Hof (Pl. e; B, 4), unpretending; Ritter (Pl. g; D, 3); Kronprinz.

Restaurants. *Steiniger*, with garden, in the Prediger-Platz; *Rathskeller*, below the new Rathhaus. — *Stolze*, confectioner, in the pretty Hirschgarten. — *Vogel's Garten* (Pl. 28), with concerts on summer-evenings (adm. 20 pf.).

Cab for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m.; to the Cemetery, Schiesshaus, Steiger, Hospital, or Nordhausen Station 1 m., 1 m. 20, 1 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.

Tramways from the Post Office (Pl. 21; D, 3) to Ilversgehofen (p. 381), he Flora (at the base of the Steiger; p. 381), and the Schiesshaus; from he station (Pl. C, 5) to the Andreasthor (Pl. A, 1). Fare 10, Sun. 15 pf.

Erfurt (657 ft.), a very ancient town on the *Gera*, with 58,307 inhab. and a garrison of 3500 soldiers, was a fortress down to 1873, but most of the works have been removed. The town existed in the form of a fortified agricultural settlement as early as the time of St. Boniface, the Irish apostle of this district. Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, made his submission to the Emperor Frederick I. here in 1181 (comp. p. 436). In the 14th and 15th cent. Erfurt was a member of the Hanseatic League; at a later date it became part of the Electorate of Mayence; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1815 it was under the French supremacy, and it was afterwards finally restored to Prussia. The quaint old town possesses several handsome Gothic churches, and private dwelling-houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. The university, founded in 1392 and suppressed in 1816, was one of the chief seats of the Humanists at the time of the Reformation.

The principal square is the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz (Pl.

B, 3), in the centre of which rises an Obelisk in memory of an Elector of Mayence. On the N. side of the square is the handsome *Court House*, and on the W. the old 'Lilie' Inn, where Luther, Maurice of Saxony, and Gustavus Adolphus are all said to have put up. To the N.W. is an eminence, on the top of which the Cathedral and the Severikirche form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps (sacristan in the corner-house, at the top).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 11; B, 4; Rom. Cath.) was begun after the middle of the 13th cent., in the transition-style, on the site of an older structure (1153); the choir, built in 1349-72 in the pure Gothic style, is erected on a massive substructure (the 'Cavaten'); nave and aisles date from 1455-65. The portals are worthy of inspection. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but has been recently restored. The W. façade, which is also approached by a flight of steps, has been adorned with a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a gold ground.

Interior. By the first pillar on the N. side a *Bronze relief, Coronation of the Virgin, by *P. Vischer*, being a monument '*Henningo Goden jurisc.*' (d. 1522; replica at Wittenberg, see p. 357). Near it, on the opposite pillar, a curious painting of 1534, representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil, occupying almost the entire surface; below it the tombstone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 13th cent.; pulpit and organ-loft by *Schinkel;* modern stained glass. The *Relief in wood of the Resurrection, above an altar to the right of the entrance, is perhaps by *Adam Krafft*. The choir contains finely carved stalls of the 15th cent., and a curious bronze candelabrum of the 11th (?), representing a Penitent. Fine stained glass of the 14th century.

Beautiful Cloisters on the S. side, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. The Towers, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., but never finished, contain ten bells, the largest of which ('Maria Gloriosa') weighs upwards of 13 tons. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

The church of *St. Severus* (Pl. 15; B, 3; also Rom. Cath.), dating from the 14th cent., with its three spires, adjacent to the cathedral, contains a late-Gothic font and an interesting reliquary.

The *Predigerkirche* (Pl. 13; C, 4), erected in 1228, contains a carved altar, with paintings probably by Wohlgemuth. The *Barfüsserkirche* (Pl. 10; C, 4), a simple but tasteful Gothic structure of 1285-1316, judiciously restored in 1840-50, also contains a carved altar (14th cent.).

The **Augustine Monastery** (Pl. 9; C, 2), now an orphan-asylum *(Martinsstift)*, contains the cell of Luther, who became a monk here in 1505, but all reminiscences of the illustrious Reformer were destroyed by a fire in 1872.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 23; C, 3), in the Fischmarkt, was erected in 1869-75 on the site of an earlier building; the reception-room is adorned with *Frescoes from the history of Erfurt, executed by Janssen of Düsseldorf. Two of the private houses in the Fischmarkt are handsome Renaissance edifices of the 16th cent., and there is another of equal interest in the Johannis-Str. The adjacent *Krämer-Brücke* is flanked with houses on each side.

The **Government Buildings** (Pl. 24; C, 4), formerly the palace

of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here. In the square in front of them, called the 'Hirschgarten', a monument has been erected in memory of 1870-71.

The **Steiger**, the path to which passes extensive and well-kept kitchen-gardens, is the favourite promenade at Erfurt (comp. Pl. B, C, 6). The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseries of *Haage & Schmidt*, *Benary*, *Heinemann*, *Platz*, and *Christensen* contain a great variety of plants. A rich display of flowers may also be seen in summer and autumn beyond the Brühler-Thor, to the right.

The salt-mine of *Ilversgehoven*, 3 M. to the N. of Erfurt, with a shaft 1300 ft. deep, may be visited by permission of the overseer (1-1½ m.).

62. From Erfurt to Ritschenhausen *(Meiningen, Kissingen)*.

54 M. Railway in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 6 m. 90, 5 m. 20, 3 m. 50 pf.).

From *Erfurt* (p. 379) to (7½) *Neu-Dietendorf*, see p. 371. 11 M. *Haarhausen*; on a hill, 2 M. to the right, rises the *Wachsenburg*.

13½ M. **Arnstadt** (**Goldene Henne*; **Sonne*, unpretending), a prettily-situated town in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, with an ancient Rathhaus and Schloss. Pop. 10,516. The **Liebfrauenkirche* of the 12th and 13th cent. contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which is a monument of Count Günther of Schwarzburg and his wife (1368). Arnstadt possesses a strong salt-spring, which attracts about 400 visitors annually. —Diligence once daily in 4¾ hrs. to (25 M.) *Rudolstadt* (p. 375).

14½ M. *Längwitz*, a suburb of Arnstadt. The railway then traverses the valley of the *Gera*. 18½ M. *Plaue* (Elgersburg), with the fine ruins of the *Ehrenburg* (Restaurant). From the *Reinsberg*, 2½ M. to the E. of Plaue, one of the finest panoramic views in Thuringia may be obtained; fine view also from the wooden tower on the *Halskuppe*, 1½ M. farther to the S.

From Plaue to Gross-Breitenbach, 23½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares from Neu-Dietendorf to Elgersburg 2 m. 80, 2 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf., to Ilmenau 3 m. 50, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 80 pf.). — The train crosses the valley of the *Gera* by a lofty viaduct. 7½ M. **Elgersburg**, see p. 397. — 12 M. **Ilmenau**, see p. 396. From Ilmenau to Paulinzelle and Schwarzburg, see pp. 395, 396. — The train now descends the valley of the *Ilm* to (13 M.) *Grenzhammer* and (14 M.) *Langewiesen*, then quits the stream and turns to the S.E. — 10½ M. **Gehren** *(Hirsch)*, and a little farther on *Bahnhof Gehren*. The present terminus of the line is (23½ M.) *Gross-Breitenbach*, a large village with porcelain-manufactures.

The line beyond Plaue, one of the boldest examples of modern railway engineering, traverses the romantically picturesque valley of the *Wilde Gera*. — 22½ M. *Gräfenroda*, 1½ M. to the E. of the village of that name. The valley contracts. Beyond a gorge known as the 'Zwang', where a short tunnel is threaded, the line ascends through the *Gehlberger Grund* in a succession of steep curves (gradient 1 : 50). Farther on the train runs between steep porphyry cliffs, which it finally pierces by means of the *Brandleite Tunnel*, the third longest tunnel in Germany (2 M.; 7 min. transit), and the highest

point of the line. Just beyond the tunnel is (32 M.) the station of *Oberhof*, 2 M. from the village of *Oberhof* (p. 372), which lies on the crest of the hill to the right.

35½ M. *Zella-Mehlis*, the common station for the contiguous manufacturing towns of **Zella St. Blasii** *(Stadt Gotha)* and **Mehlis** *(Stadt Wien; Thüringer Hof)*, with numerous iron-works. Pretty view of the *Lerchenberg* valley, with its parks. Beyond another tunnel (740 yds.) the train crosses the boundary between Gotha and Prussia, and stops at —

30½ M. **Suhl** *(*Deutsches Haus; Krone)*, the largest town (9937 inhab.) in the Prussian part of the County of Henneberg, which has been famous for several centuries for its manufacture of fire-arms. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter* at the base of the *Domberg*, and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottilienstein*, which commands a fine view (Café on the top). At the foot of the Domberg is a mineral spring, used both for drinking and bathing. Diligence once daily in summer in 4¾ hrs. to (18½ M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 396).

Schleusingen *(Grüner Baum)*, 9 M. to the S. of Suhl (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.), was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1583, and whose ancestral seat was the ancient Bertholdsburg. A chapel by the *Church* contains monuments of the counts, fine knightly figures of the 15th and 16th cent., one of which is pierced with a bullet in memory of a count who fell at the storming of Tirasca in Piedmont in 1587. The golden hen on the fountain in the market-place belonged to the armorial bearings of the counts. The *Schloss* is occupied by the district-authorities. Monuments for 1866 and 1870-71. Pine-cone baths are used here for rheumatism and paralysis. — Diligence from Schleusingen twice daily to (20 M.) Ilmenau (p. 396) and (7 M.) Themar (p. 390); and daily to (8½ M.) Hildburghausen (p. 390).

The railway now descends the valley of the *Hasel*. 43½ M. *Dietzhausen*. At (41½ M.) *Rohr*, the seat of a suppressed monastery, the Hasel is joined on the right by the *Schwarza*. — 52 M. *Grimmenthal*, junction of the Werra railway (p. 390). Branch-line to (4½ M) *Meiningen*. — The train now crosses the *Valley of the Werra*.

54 M. **Ritschenhausen**, also a station on the line from Meiningen to Kissingen and Schweinfurt (p. 390). — *Kissingen*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

63. Gotha.

Hotels. *Deutscher Hof (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 2 m., D. 2 m., L. 50, A. 50, omn. 60 pf.; *Wünscher's Hotel (Pl. a; C, 3), Neumarkt, with garden; *Stadt Coburg (Pl. c; D, 4), also a pension; Prophet (Pl. e; B, C, 3), unpretending; Thüringer Hof; Lange, at the station, second-class.

Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant; Café National*, Carolinen-Platz; *Königssaal*, Brühl; *Parkpavillon*, Parkallee. Wine: *Gams; Eidam; Hafermann.*

Cab from the station to the town, each pers. 50 pf., at night 1 m.; box 20 pf. — Hotel-omnibuses at the station.

Theatre. Performances during the first four months of the year only. *Summer Theatre* in the Steinmühle (comp. Pl. D, 3, 4).

Gotha (961 ft.), the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with 28,100 inhab., is a pleasant place with attrac-

tive environs. It is one of the busiest mercantile places in Thuringia, containing several banks and the well-known geographical institution of Justus Perthes, founded in 1786.

On the way from the station into the town we pass several handsome new buildings: on the right a bank, and on the left a fire-insurance office; on the left the *Life Insurance Office* (Pl. 14) and the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. 15); on the right the *Ducal Palace* (Pl. 29), containing several good modern pictures. Farther on is the *Palais Friedrichsthal* (Pl. 5) on the right, and opposite to it the *Orangen-Garten* with its extensive hot-houses; then (r.) the new *Masonic Lodge* and the *Post Office*, formerly a fire-insurance office (Pl. 4), and (l.) the *Privatbank* and the *Theatre* (Pl. 27), the last three built by Eberhard.

Opposite the theatre, to the right, rises a sandstone obelisk to the memory of natives of the duchy who fell in 1870-71. Adjoining the theatre is a monument (Pl. 1; C, 3) to *Arnoldi* (d. 1841), the founder of the large insurance-offices of Gotha.

The *Abbey Church* (Pl. 9; B, 4) contains a large Crucifixion by *Jacobs*, a native of Gotha (1802-66), to whom a monument has been erected in the Berg-Allee.

The *Töchterschule* (Pl. 28), or girls' school, at the corner of the market-place (No. 17), was once the property of the painter *Lucas Cranach*, and still bears his device, a winged serpent with a crown.

On a slight eminence rises the extensive **Friedenstein Palace** (Pl. 22; B, C, 4), with the ducal Library and Cabinet of Coins.

The **Library**, open daily 11-1, contains 200,000 vols., numerous Incunabula, MSS., miniatures, and autographs (letter of Henry VIII. of England against Luther). — The **Cabinet of Coins**, 75,000 in number, is well provided with Greek specimens.

On the terrace to the S. rises the new ***Museum** (Pl. C, 5), built in 1879 by *Neumann* of Vienna, which contains the collections formerly in the Friedenstein Palace. Open from 1st April to 31st Oct. on Mon., Tues., Frid., and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun., first floor, 8-10, and second floor, 10-1, gratis; Wed., 9-1, first floor, free, and second floor, 1 m.; on week-days, 2-6, 1-4 pers., 5 m.; in winter, Wed. and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Collection of Casts* of ancient and modern sculptures; to the right the *Mineral Cabinet*, with numerous fossils.

First Floor. The *Natural History Cabinet* on this floor includes valuable collections of shells (17,500 varieties) and butterflies.

Second Floor. The four inner rooms are devoted to the *Picture Gallery. — Room I.: Netherlandish Masters. 22. *Van Dyck*, Lady and child; 3. *Early Netherlandish School*, Philip the Good of Burgundy; 24. *J. Brueghel*, Landscape; 34. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 50. *Van Dyck* (?), Isabella Brant, Rubens's first wife; 55. *A. Cuyp*, View of Nymwegen; 64. *Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice; 61, 71. *Rembrandt*, Portrait, Study of a head (1629); 83-86. *Rubens*, Four saints, coloured sketches for ceiling-paintings; 95. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of himself; 81, 94. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; 110, 111. *Wouverman*, Coast-scene, Hunting-scene; 135. *P. Potter*, Cattle. — Room II.: Netherlandish School. 175, 176. *Jan van Goyen*, Views of Fort Lillo at Antwerp and of Nymwegen; 208. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; 221. *De Heem*, Still-life; 246. *Th. de Keyser*, Family scene; 248. *De Hulst*,

Coast-scene; 265. *Fr. Mieris*, Girl with fruit; 257. *Jan Steen*, Inn; 261. *Ger. Dou*, Woman spinning; 271. *Huchtenburgh*, The Pont Neuf in Paris; 272. *Terburg*, Genre-scene; 284. *A. v. d. Neer*, Evening-scene; 292. *Le Ducq*, A soldier's life; 155. *Van Os*, Still-life. — Room III.: German School. Large screen with scenes from the New Testament, by a German master of the 16th cent.; 323, 324. *B. Denner*, Two heads; 326. *Elsheimer*, Genre-scene; 328. Portrait of Countess Agnes von Mannsfeld, wife of Gebhard of Cologne; 330. *H. Hofmann* (after *Dürer*), Portrait of H. Holzschuher; 320. *H. Holbein* (?), Portrait of Hieronymus Sulzer; 317, 318. *B. de Bruyn*, Portraits; 316. *G. Pencz*, Portrait; numerous works by *Cranach*, who long resided at Gotha, and of his school; 421. *Tischbein*, Conradin of Swabia hearing his sentence of death while playing chess with Frederick of Austria; 437. *Graff*, Portrait of Ekhof. — Room IV.: French and Italian Masters. 497. *Tintoretto*, Josias von Waldeck; 500. *Velazquez*, Portrait; 501. *Florentine Master* (drawing by Michael Angelo), Holy Family; 539. *Balducci*, Madonna and two saints; 532. *Andrea del Sarto*, Study of two heads; 545. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 584. *Liotard*, Prince Frederick of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (crayon). — Sculptures in marble by *E. Müller*.

The outer rooms contain the Cabinet of Engravings (50,000), comprising a number of the oldest Italian and German specimens. Among the Drawings is a Madonna by *Correggio*.

On the N. and W. sides is the Cabinet of Art and Antiquities. — Room I. Egyptian antiquities. — R. II. Small but instructive collection of Græco-Italian vases and terracottas; Roman busts; landscapes by *Voogd* and *Reinhardt*. — R. III. Germanic and Scandinavian antiquities; Roman works in bronze and marble; view of the Nemi-See, by *Von Roden*. — R. IV. Objects in gold, silver, enamel, and precious stones, cups, and dishes of the 16-18th cent.; baptismal basin and ewer of the German Renaissance; field service of Peter the Great; landscapes by *Herzog* and *Leu;* Venus, by *E. Jacobs*. — V. Bijoux of all kinds, including a costly breviary and a necklace of the 16th cent.; filigree work; miniatures of Spinoza, Raphael Mengs, Marie Antoinette, and others. By the window is a rich collection of antique and modern gems, the finest of which are an oriental garnet with a portrait of the Sassanide emperor Shapoor I., and an antique onyx-cameo with Jupiter and Ceres. Landscapes by *Hackert*. *Grassi*, Portrait of Lindenau; *Feuerbach*, Portrait of himself. The cases in the loggia contain the ducal silver plate. — R. VI. Böttger's porcelain (see p. 348), Italian majolica, German earthenware, Meissen and Sèvres china, German and Venetian glass; in the middle, Limoges and other enamel; the Wild Huntsman, after *Spangenberg*. — R. VII. Mediæval carvings in ivory (hunting-horn and casket of the 14th cent.), wood (Adam and Eve, by *Dürer;* draught-board of Charles V.), and metal; Gospels of the 10th cent. with portraits of Otho II. and Empress Theophano; garments of 13th and 15th centuries; reminiscences of Napoleon, Marie Antoinette, etc.

On the E. and S. sides are Weapons and Clothing of Asiatic and Polynesian Nations, and a rich collection of Chinese and Japanese Articles.

On the W., S., and E. sides of the palace are extensive **Promenades.** In a grove on the E. side is the *Thee-Schlösschen*, resembling a chapel, and beyond the ducal stables is a statue of *Blumenbach* the naturalist, a native of Gotha (1752-1840). To the S. of the palace, beyond the terrace of the Museum, is the ***Park**, with a pond, on an island in which is an old ducal burial-place. The *Leina Canal*, which intersects the park and supplies the town with water from the Thuringian Forest, was constructed in the 15th cent. by the Landgrave Balthasar. In the vicinity is the *Observatory* (Pl. 24).

The **New Cemetery**, 1 M. to the N. of the town, contains a cremation-hall with a 'Columbarium' (admission on application to the keeper).

A good panoramic view may be obtained from the *Seeberg*, 1½ M.

1 Arnoldi Denkmal	C.3.	12 Gerichtsgebäude	C.3.	25 Theeschlösschen	C.4.
2 Bahnhof	D.6.	13 Landschaftshaus	B.4.	26 Telegraph	B.4.
3 Caserne	A.3.	14 Lebensversicherungsbank	D.5.	27 Theater	C.3.
4 Feuerversicherungsbank	C.3.	15 Marstall	D.5.	28 Töchterschule (Luc. Kranachs Haus)	B.4.
5 Friedrichsthal	D.4.	16 Turnhalle	B.5.	29 Herzogl. Palais	D.5.
6 Grabstätte (Herzogl.)	C.6.	17 Orangeriegarten	C.4.	**Gasthöfe:**	
7 Kloster (Lehrer-Seminar) mit Löfflers Denkmal	B.4.	18 Ministerium (Winter Palais)	C.3.	a Wünscher's Hôtel	C.3.
8 Gymnasium Ernestinum	B.4.	19 Perthes geogr. Verlag	D.3.	b Deutsches Haus	C.3.
Kirchen		20 Post	B.3.	c Stadt Coburg	D.4.
9 Kloster Kl. (Augustiner K.)	B.4.	21 Rathhaus	B.3.	d Riese	B.3.
10 Katholische Kapelle	B.2.	22 Schloss Friedenstein	B.C.4.	e Prophet	B.C.3.
11 St. Margarethen K.	C.3.	23 Schiesshaus	A.1.		
		24 Sternwarte	C.D.5.		

Geograph. Anstalt von 1: 16.900 0 50 100 200 300 400 Meter Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Kreuzburg
Mühlhausen
Hörsel
Thüringer Eisenbahn
EISENACH
Bahnhof
Kl. Prediger Bg.
Goldbg.
Federkopf
Klosterholz
Hainstein
Teufelskanzel
Wartburg
Karthäuser Bg.
Göpelskuppe
Werra Eisenbahn
Eisenacher Burg
Eierkuchenberg
Wanderkopf
Vieh burg
Fantasie
Breiten gescheid
Zimmerburg
Weinstrasse
Rinnbge.
Knöpfels Bge.
Rennsteig
Elfengrotte
Wilde Sau
Drachenschlucht
Aschburg
Drachenstein
Veilchenberge
Annathal
Krumme Kahre
Todtenheide
Saalkopf
Drachenthal
Wagnersberge
Gickelhahn
Hohe Sonne
Bärenbach
Hirschstein
Kirchbge.
Karthäuser Bg.
Schwalbennest
See
Prinzessinweg
Hangstein
Schweizerei
Wilhelmsthal
Gasthaus
Meiningen
Marksuhl
0 1/2 1 2
Kilometer
1 : 50.000
0 1/4 1/2 1
English Mile

distant from the town (Restaurant). — The **Arnoldithurm* in the Berggarten (Restaurant), another point of view to the N. W. (1½ M.), affords an excellent survey of the whole range of the Thuringian Mts., and of the town. The tower contains relics of Arnoldi and his family (p. 383).

64. Eisenach and Environs.

Hotels. *Grossherzog von Sachsen, opposite the station, R. from 2 m., A. 50 pf., B. 1 m., D. 2 m.; *Rautenkranz and *Halber Mond in the town, with similar charges; *Thüringer Hof, not far from the station, R. from 1½ m., unpretending; Kronprinz, near the station; Deutsches Haus, moderate; Mohren; Erbprinz, R., L., A., & B. 2 m., well spoken of; Zum Reichskanzler, Carlsplatz; *Goldener Löwe, at the Frauenthor (at the entrance to the Marienthal, on the road to the Wartburg), good beer. — Inn at the *Wartburg*, see p. 386.

Restaurants. *Wolfsschlucht*, Quergasse; *Goldener Löwe*, see above; *Tivoli.* — Outside the town, in the *Marienthal: Elisabethenruhe*, hotel and pension with good view, 'pens'. 5-6 m., *Liliengrund*, *Phantasie*, **Hôtel Sophienau*, all beer-gardens, and some of them lodging-houses, suitable for a prolonged stay; *Zum Junker Jörg*, on the way to the Wartburg, with rooms to let. — Wine: **Dâche*, Unter-Str.; *Pflug*, Goldschmidten-Str. — Confectioners: *Schmitz*, Carl-Str.; *Pietsch*, in the market.

Cab to or from the station, each pers. 40, at night 50 pf.; each heavy package 10 pf.; to Fischbach, Phantasie, Eichel's Villa in the Grabenthal, 1½ m., each additional person 50 pf.; bargain necessary for excursions. The usual charge per hour is 1½-2 m.; one-horse carr. to the *Wartburg*, with stay of 1½ hr., 6 m.; the *Wartburg*, *Annathal*, and *Hohesonne* and back, with stay of 1½ hr., 9-10 m.; the same, including *Wilhelmsthal* and 2 hrs. waiting, 12-14 m.; for each additional ½ hr. of waiting 50 pf.; tolls and driver's fees not included. — Two-horse carr. to *Ruhla*, *Altenstein*, and *Liebenstein* in 3 hrs. (R. 65) 15-20 m.

Guides are hardly necessary for the environs of Eisenach. For the first hour 50 pf., for each additional hour 30 pf.; for a whole day 2½ m.; with night spent out of Eisenach 3 m. The guides carry light articles of luggage, and show their tariff when required. — The small map of the *Thüringer Wald-Verein* (price 20 pf.) gives a key to the marks on the trees in the various paths in the vicinity.

Donkey to the Wartburg 1½ m., there and back 3½ m.; to the Wartburg, Annathal, and back 4 m.; to the Wartburg, Annathal, Hohesonne, Wilhelmsthal, and back, 7½ m.; per hour 2 m., per day 10½ m., including gratuity.

Eisenach, a pleasant town with 19,916 inhab., once the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, who became extinct in 1741, now belongs to Weimar. The tower of *St. Nicholas*, at the entrance to the town from the station, is a fine Romanesque structure in good preservation. The *Palace* in the market-place was erected by Duke Ernest Augustus of Weimar in 1742; in front of it rises a large fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George. A bronze statue of *Johann Sebastian Bach*, after a design by Donndorf, was erected in 1884 in front of the *Marktkirche* or *Georgskirche*, opposite the palace. A memorial tablet in the Frauenplan marks the house (N. 21, opposite the end of the Fleischgasse) where the great composer was born in 1685. At the back of the church is a monument in memory of 1870-71. Further on, in the Lutherplatz, at the S.E. end of the church, is the *Lutherhaus*, where Luther is said to have lived with Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here in 1498. *Friedrich*

Preller, the painter (b. 1804; see p. 376), was born in a house at the corner of the Carl-Str. and the market, denoted by a memorial tablet. — Beyond the station, to the N. of the town, lies the *New Cemetery*, with the grave of Fritz Reuter, the Low-German poet, (d. 1874; bust, by Afinger, in the corner to the right); fine view.

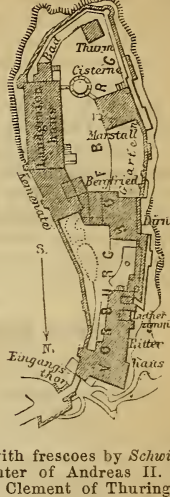
The situation and environs of Eisenach, the finest point in the Thuringian Forest, are very picturesque. The **Garden and Park of Herr v. Eichel* (entrance near the Nicolaithor, not far from the station) are well laid out and command charming views (open on Thursdays only, after 1 p.m.). Outside the Frauenthor and to the left of the Coburg road, leading past Marienburg, lies the grand-ducal **Karthausgarten*, commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg, and always open to the public. — The *Marienthal* is studded with pretty villas and gardens on each side of the road. At the entrance, to the right, is a country-house once occupied by Fritz Reuter; further on are the beer-gardens and lodging-houses mentioned at p. 385. A pleasant walk skirts the Prinzenteich, $^1/_3$ M. from the gate. To the Annathal, $1^1/_2$ M., see p. 387.

From Eisenach to the Wartburg there are several routes (guide unnecessary). The shortest way (35-40 min.) is a footpath, the first part of which is somewhat steep, ascending by the donkey-stand to the W. of the 'Half Moon', and past the burial-ground; it then traverses wood, passing a small white house, and leads round the *Mädelstein*, affording a charming view. A more picturesque footpath and the carriage-road diverge to the right from the Coburg road beyond the Frauenthor, opposite the entrance to the Karthausgarten, pass the villa formerly occupied by Fritz Reuter (see above), and ascend past the villa Hainstein. Farther on, the path crosses the road twice. Near the castle is a *Statue of Junker Georg* (p. 387).

The **Wartburg** (1290 ft. above the sea-level, 565 ft. above Eisenach), founded by Lewis the Springer in 1070, was occupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia down to the extinction of the family in 1247, and is now the occasional residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest existing secular buildings in the Romanesque style, and since 1847 has been restored in its original shape and appropriately decorated by the architect *Hr. v. Ritgen*. — At the entrance is an *Inn* (R., L., & A. $2^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$ m.), built in the mediæval style, where tickets of admission to the castle are obtained (50 pf.).

The castle consists of the Vorburg, with the *Gateway*, the *Ritterhaus*, and some stables, and the Hofburg, with the so-called *Dirnitz* (fitted up for a winter residence), the *Kemenate* (apartments of the Landgravines), the *Bergfried* (oldest tower of defence, lately rebuilt), the *Landgrafenhaus* or *Palace*, the *Marstall* or stables, and the *S. Tower of Defence*. The object of the restoration has been to present to us 'a faithful picture of the condition of the castle in the 12th cent., its most glorious era, when it was occupied by the art-loving Landgraves and was the scene of the contests of the greatest mediæval German poets; where, too, Martin Luther, at the beginning of the 16th cent., found an asylum, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty took its rise'.

Interesting reminiscences of the Reformer, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the Ritterhaus in the Vorburg. A room, which has undergone little alteration, is shown here, containing Luther's table, drinking-vessel, armour as 'Junker Georg', book-case, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great Reformer zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from 4th May, 1521, to 6th March, 1522.



The greatest splendour of the castle as it existed in the 12th cent. is exhibited in the Hofburg. In the Landgrafenhaus here we first visit the *Landgrafenzimmer*, embellished with seven *Frescoes by *Moritz v. Schwind* (1856), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sängersaal*, in which the traditional 'Sängerkrieg', or contest between the great rival minstrels of Germany, is said to have taken place, contains a mural painting by *Schwind* representing that event (portraits of Wagner, Kaulbach, Schwind, Liszt, etc.), while the raised platform is adorned with arabesques and figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by *Ritgen* and *Hofmann* of Darmstadt. It is an undoubted historical fact that Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, and other famous minstrels visited the court of Landgrave Hermann I. (1190-1217), but the other contents of the 'Kriec von Wartburg' (contest at the Wartburg), a poem dating from about 1300, are mere fable. — The *Elizabeth Gallery*, adorned with frescoes by *Schwind* from the life of St. Elizabeth (1207-1231), daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia, and with the Seven Works of Mercy, next leads us to the *Chapel*, with ancient mural paintings and stained glass. — On the third floor is the spacious *Fest- und Waffensaal*, rising to the height of the roof, with rich symbolical ornamentation, and painted by Welter of Cologne.

The Kemenate, fitted up for the use of the grand-ducal family, is seldom shown to visitors. The Reformation Rooms contain 18 pictures of scenes from Luther's life, by *Pauwels*, *Thumann*, *Linnig*, and *Struys*.

The Dirnitz contains a large *Rüstkammer* or armoury, with weapons and armour of the 12-17th cent., the 16th being admirably represented.

The Bergfried is rarely shown, but the *South Tower* commands a beautiful *View of the dark, forest-clad mountains of Thuringia and the charming valley of Eisenach.

The Wartburg is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burschenfest' of 18th Oct., 1817, an enthusiastic festival celebrated by students from every part of Germany.

A visit to the *Annathal* may conveniently be combined with the excursion to the Wartburg. Path easily found, but guide not unacceptable. It descends under the castle-bridge; after 4 min., to the right round the rocks; 8 min., to the left through an opening in the rock; 3 min., straight on, not to the left; 5 min., the *Waidmannsruh*, a resting-place; 8 min., a stone seat, where the wood is quitted; 3 min., the *Sängerbank*, on a projecting rock; then descend by steps round the rock; 5 min., the high-road (Eisenach to Coburg); follow this road and (3 min.) enter the valley by the path passing the pond on the right.

The ***Annathal,** near the Coburg road, 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is a very picturesque wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (150 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are luxuriantly clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water.

We may now either return from this point, or proceed through the valley to the (1 M.) *Hohe Sonne* (1400 ft.), the highest point on the road, whence a picturesque glimpse of the Wartburg is obtained. The forester's house is also an inn.

A path to the left near the entrance to the Annathal leads into the ***Landgrafenschlucht,** a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the Annathal, which leads to the **Drachenstein* (1518 ft.), where a fine view is enjoyed. On the road to the right, $^3/_4$ M. farther, is the Hohe Sonne forester's house above mentioned. To the *Hirschstein*, *Wachstein*, and thence to *Ruhla*, an attractive walk of $3^1/_2$ hrs. (see p. 402).

65. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels.

95 M. Railway in 4 hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 9 m. 20, 7 m. 70 pf.); to Coburg $3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 11 m. 80, 7 m. 90, 6 m. 60 pf.).

Soon after quitting the station the train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel $^1/_3$ M. in length. Fine retrospect of the Wartburg. Beyond (9 M.) *Marksuhl* it enters the valley of the *Werra;* 5 M. to the S.W. lies the small watering-place of *Frauensee*, on the bank of a lake.

$17^1/_2$ M. **Salzungen** *(Curhaus; Sächs. Hof; Krone; Appold; Starke)* possesses salt-springs, baths, and establishments for the inhalation of the vapour; near it is a small lake with a château at the S. end and a park at the other.

Branch-railway from Salzungen to *Dorndorf*, *Stadtlengsfeld*, *Dermbach*, and *Kalten-Nordheim*, $24^1/_2$ M.; tickets from the conductor.

The village of *Möhra*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N., was the home of the parents of Luther, to whom a monument, by Müller, was erected here in 1861.

20 M. *Immelborn* is the station for the baths of *Liebenstein* (p. 401), $4^1/_2$ M. to the E. (diligence and omnibus to meet each train, 70 pf.). On the way lies *Barchfeld*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

26 M. *Wernshausen* is the junction of a branch-line to ($4^1/_2$ M.) **Schmalkalden** *(Deutsches Haus; Krone)*, an old town, with 6452 inhab., which, however, has lost nearly all visible traces of antiquity. In the market-place are a late-Gothic *Church* and a monument to *Karl Wilhelm* (1815-1873), the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who was a native of the place. In the 'Krone' the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, so important to the cause of the Reformation, was concluded in 1531. The articles were drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, and other reformers in a house on the Schlossberg near the market, indicated by a golden swan. Both buildings bear appropriate inscriptions, but they have been completely altered

since these events. The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Valuable iron-mines in the vicinity. Near the station are the *Salt Baths*, with two thermal springs of 66° Fahr.

Steinbach-Hallenberg (*Zur Hallenburg*), a small town with iron manufactories (nut-crackers, smoothing-irons, etc.), lies 7½ M. to the E. of Schmalkalden (diligence once a day). Pleasant walk thence to *Oberhof* (p. 398) or *Friedrichroda* (p. 399; also diligence).

31 M. *Wasungen*, an industrial town on the Werra, with an old château. 35 M. *Walldorf*.

As Meiningen is approached, the ducal château of ***Landsberg** looks down from an eminence on the right; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhöngebirge. Visitors admitted to the rooms not occupied by the ducal family. The château may also be visited from Meiningen, either by the direct route (3 M.), or by the 'Marienweg', which leads through pleasant wood, passing the ruins of *Habichtsburg* and several good points of view.

39 M. **Meiningen** (857 ft.; **Sächs. Hof*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1 m.; *Erbprinz; Hirsch; Post*, moderate; *Deutches Haus*; **Railway Restaurant*, with rooms to let), a well-built town with 11,227 inhab., on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights, is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. One third of the town was destroyed by a fire in 1874, and has been rebuilt in a better style.

The greatest ornament of the town is the **English Garden*, or park, opposite the station, containing the ducal mortuary chapel, a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71, and a bust of Jean Paul Richter, who resided at Meiningen from 1801 to 1803. In the Bernhard-Str., beyond the pond, is the *Ducal Theatre*, famed for its admirable performances of classical pieces. Farther on, opposite the *Palace of the Duchess Dowager*, is the so-called *Kleine Palais*. We then pass the *Arsenal*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Riding School*, and reach the —

Herzogliche Schloss, or *Ducal Palace*, of which the left wing, recently restored, dates from the 16th cent., while the rest was almost entirely completed in 1682.

The **Interior** contains the grand-ducal Picture Gallery, consisting of about 200 works, chiefly Netherlandish. Among the best are: **A. v. d. Neer*, Moonlight; **J. van Ostade*, Market; *J. v. d. Meer van Harlem*, Distant landscape; *S. Koninck*, Old woman; *J. Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; **Sal. Ruysdael*, View of a village; *G. Coques*, Portrait (ascribed to Van Dyck). The palace also contains an extensive collection of Engravings and a Library. The private apartments of the duke are adorned with a number of choice paintings by old Italian masters (*Palmezzano*, *Filippino Lippi*, *Garofalo*, etc.).

To the S. of the palace lie the *Stables* and *Park*. The *Rathhaus* (with a collection of antiquities) and the *Stadtkirche* (now undergoing restoration) are both in the market-place, which is adorned with a statue of the Emperor Henry II. The small capital also contains several other buildings of considerable importance.

The **Grosse Dolmar** (2405 ft.; refreshments at the top), to which a road leads from Meiningen by *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in 2¾ hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — Schiller resided at the village of **Bauerbach**, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83.

From Meiningen to Kissingen (46½ M.) and Schweinfurt (50½ M.),

by railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. — The line skirts the E. slope of the Rhöngebirge. 16 M. *Mellrichstadt*, a Bavarian district-town on the *Streu*, in the valley of which the train descends (excursions in the Rhöngebirge, see p. 435). — 25 M. **Neustadt** (**Goldener Mann*), on the *Saale*, an industrial town, prettily situated at the foot of the ruins of the *Salzburg*, which dates from the time of Charlemagne; fine view. Pleasant walk down the valley of the Saale to Kissingen (3 hrs.); diligence to *Bischofsheim* and *Gersfeld*, see p. 435. — Stat. *Münnerstadt*, *Ebenhausen*; thence to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

43 M. *Grimmenthal*, a station on the railway from Erfurt to Ritschenhausen (R. 61). From (51 M.) *Themar* a diligence runs daily to Schleusingen (7 M.; p. 382) and Ilmenau (p. 396; 20 M. farther). To the W. rise the *Gleichberge* (2224 and 2100 ft.), two basaltic hills with curious rock-formations.

59 M. **Hildburghausen** (1175 ft.; **Englischer Hof; Rautenkranz*), a pleasant town on the right bank of the Werra, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to 1826, now belongs to Meiningen. Pop. 5453. The *Schloss*, now a barrack, was erected in 1685-95. The *Schlossgarten*, adjoining it on the S., contains a monument to Queen Louise of Prussia. The mediæval *Rathhaus* with its two towers was begun in 1395. The large *Lunatic Asylum* is common to the Thuringian principalities.

At the base of the Kleine Gleichen, 10 M. to the N.W. of Hildburghausen, lies **Römhild**, formerly the capital of the county of Henneberg. The Schloss was converted into a military orphanage in 1884. The late-Gothic church contains the monuments of several Counts of Henneberg, including two by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg: Count Otto IV. (d. 1502) and *Count Hermann VIII. (d. 1531) and his wife (cast of the latter in South Kensington Museum).

68 M. *Eisfeld* (*Deutsches Haus), a small town (3203 inhab.) on the Werra. The Stadtkirche (tower begun in 1488, the rectilineal choir in 1505) contains the cenotaph of *Dr. Justus Jonas*, Luther's friend and ally, who died as senior pastor of the town in 1555; his grave adjoins the cemetery chapel. Diligence daily to Schwarzburg (26 M.; p. 395) and Saalfeld (39 M.; p. 369), also viâ Neuhaus to Saalfeld (31 M.). — The train now quits the Werra.

82 M. **Coburg**, see p. 391.

Branch-line from Coburg (12½ M., in 50 min.) to **Sonneberg** (**Krug's Hotel*, R. & A. 2½ m., B. 85 pf.; *Löwe; Electric and Hydropathic Establishment* of Dr. Richter), with 8360 inhab., a busy place where toys are extensively manufactured. The town (1320 ft. above the sea-level) is surrounded by woods and hills, and has become of late years a favourite summer-resort. The chief ornament of the place is the handsome Gothic church, with its wooden vaulting and stained glass, erected in 1845. Modern château on a hill above the town. From Sonneberg to *Saalfeld* (p. 369), 33½ M., diligence twice daily; to *Schwarzburg*, see p. 395.

About 6 M. to the N. of Sonneberg, and 9 M. to the W. of Eisfeld (see above), is *Meschenbach* (Inn), near which is the *Zinselhöhle*, a cavern recently made accessible to visitors. Pleasant excursion by *Forschengereuth*, *Mengersgereuth*, and *Rebenäussig* to Meschenbach, and thence by *Limbach* (Inn) to Eisfeld, about 15 M. in all.

The Werra Railway now traverses the *Itzgrund*, passes stations *Niederfüllbach* and *Ebersdorf*, and reaches —

95 M. *Lichtenfels*, a station on the Bavarian N. Railway (p. 367).

66. Coburg.

Hotels. *Hôtel Leuthäuser, Spitalgasse, R. 2-3 m.; *Grüner Baum, in the market; *Goldene Traube, near the station, with restaurant and garden, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2 m.; Victoria, in the Steinweg. — Anker, Hirsch, Thüringer Hof, less pretentious.

Restaurants. *Herold, Theater-Platz; Bellevue, Schloss-Platz; Schaffner, Auf der Mauer; *Kauffmann, Steinweg; Zollhof, in the Rathhaus. Beer (generally good): Sturm; Vereinsbrauerei; Zur Capelle (view from the Platte, near the last, hindered by the foliage).

Post and Telegraph Office, in the Allee, a Gothic edifice by Martinet.

Theatre. Performances on Sun., Tues., and Frid., from Easter to Whitsunday, and from Sept. to December.

Carriage to the Castle and Callenberg 10 m.

Coburg (990 ft.), one of the residences of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the most important town in the Franconian portion of the Saxon duchies, with 15,791 inhab., is prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the Main, and boasts of a number of handsome buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the market and Schloss-Platz. Around the town a girdle of villas with gardens has gradually sprung up on the site of the old fortifications.

The Market-Place (Pl. B, C, 3) in the centre of the town is embellished with a *Statue of Prince Albert* (d. 1861) by Theed, inaugurated in the presence of Queen Victoria on 26th Aug., 1865. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3) and *Government Buildings* (Pl. 4) in this Platz, as well as the neighbouring *Arsenal* (Pl. 5) which contains the library, were erected by Duke John Casimir (d. 1633).

The spacious **Moritzkirche** (Pl. C, 3) of the 15th cent., built in the late-Gothic style, with Renaissance additions, and a lofty tower (334 ft.), contains a monument of Duke John Frederick II., erected in 1598 on the site of the high-altar. Near it the finely-executed brasses of John Casimir (d. 1633), John Ernest (d. 1521), John Frederick V. (d. 1595), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1594) are built into the wall. — Opposite the church is the *Gymnasium*, founded in 1604 by John Casimir, whose statue is seen at the corner.

In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. C, 2, 3), which is partly enclosed by colonnades, are situated the *Ducal Palace*, with its stables and riding-school, the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2), the *Guard House* (Pl. 2), the *Palace of the Duke of Edinburgh* (Pl. 1), heir-presumptive to Duke Ernest II., and other handsome buildings. In front of the palace rises a bronze *Statue of Duke Ernest I.* (d. 1844), by Schwanthaler. On a height behind the Duke of Edinburgh's palace stands the new *Roman Catholic Church*, a Gothic edifice with stained-glass windows.

The **Palace** (Pl. C, 3), or *Ehrenburg*, a handsome winged edifice in the English-Gothic style, was converted from a monastery of the Recollets into a ducal residence in 1549, and was altered and extended by Ernest I. (visitors apply to the castellan).

Interior (bell in the second court; fee). Family portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold and his queen, etc.; and several other modern and ancient pictures, one of them by *Van Dyck;* handsome apartment with Gobelins tapestry and stucco mouldings; grand hall with caryatides as light-bearers.

A house in the Rückert-Strasse, with a medallion-portrait, was occupied by the poet of that name in 1820.

In the Ernst-Platz (Pl. B, 3) is a *War Monument* by Scheler, commemorating the events of 1870-71.

A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-house, in the arcades) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful *Hofgarten* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), extending for $^3/_4$ M. along the steep slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. The road passing the Roman Catholic Church also ascends, more gradually, to the garden. The garden contains the *Kleine Palais*, built in 1868 in the English Gothic style; the *Mausoleum* of Duke Francis (d. 1806) and Duchess Augusta Caroline (d. 1831); and a pavilion with a cast of the Prometheus group by Müller (p. 48; adm. daily in summer 3-5, Wed. and Sun. free, at other times by tickets obtained from the head-gardener, 10 pf.).

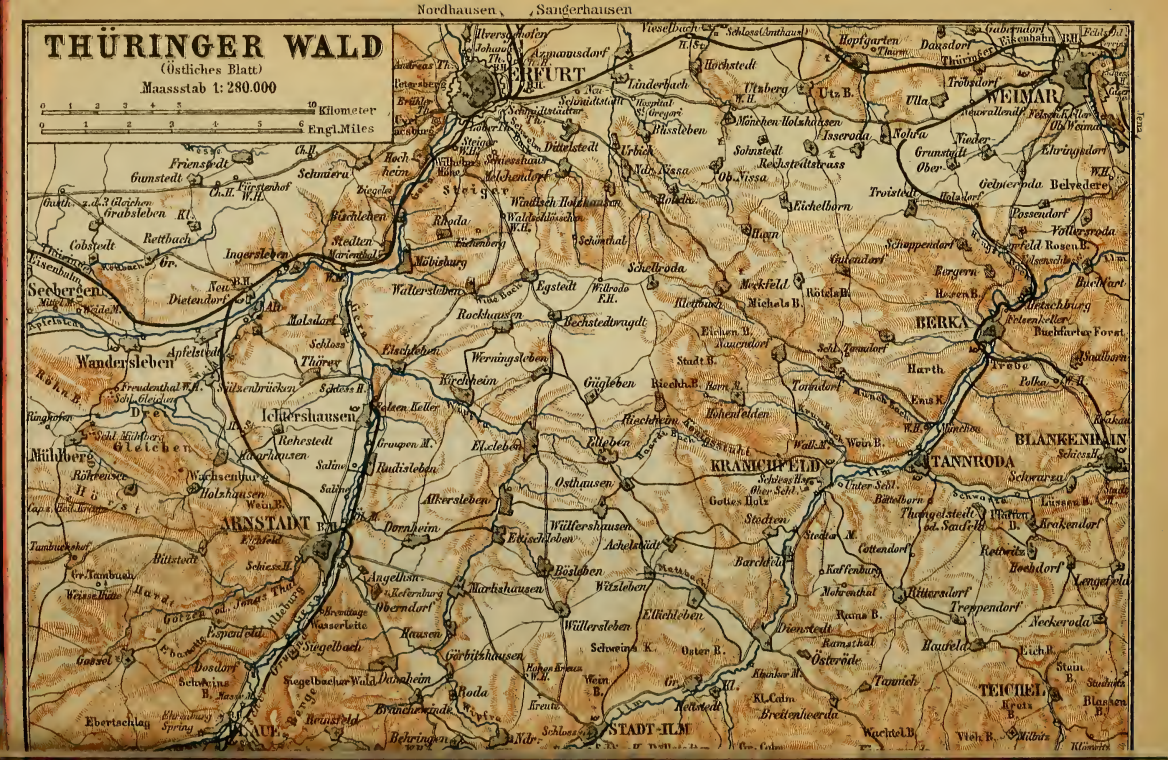
The ancient ***Castle of Coburg** (1520 ft.; Pl. F, 1), 530 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the palace in $^1/_2$ hr., commands the entire district. It was the residence of the Counts of Henneberg and the Saxon dukes, until John Ernest transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg (p. 391) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for three months, translated the prophets and psalms, and wrote numerous letters. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. It is a late-Gothic structure of the close of the 15th century. The S.W. wing with its projecting corner-turrets was formerly the *Arsenal;* and the large building on the N. side is called the *Fürstenbau.* The castle has recently been restored and tastefully fitted up as a **Museum*, under the able superintendence of *Hr. Rothbart.*

The castle is entered on the S. side. The entrance to the collections is under the open wooden staircase in the Gothic style in the first court; visitors ring at a door to the left (adm. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., a party 20 pf. each). Restaurant in the Schlosshof.

The wall of the staircase is adorned with *Frescoes by *Schneider* and *Rothbart* (1838-55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585). We next enter the Carriage-Room, containing curious old state-coaches, sledges, saddles, etc. — The Vestibule of the armoury contains a fresco by Schneider (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. Luther's Room contains relics of the period of his residence here and a collection of his writings. The spacious Armoury contains a large iron stove, cast in 1430, adorned with coats-of-arms and figures of saints; also armour, shields, helmets, coats-of-mail, etc.

Upper Floor and Hall. Hunting apparatus and weapons. The Fire-Arms Room contains a number of valuable specimens of the earliest descriptions (ancient breech-loader). Most of the portraits here are modern. The Rosette Room, the ceiling of which is adorned with 365 rosettes of different forms, with portraits of the Landgraves of Thuringia, contains a number of goblets, among them one presented by Gustavus Adolphus. The Betsaal contains sculptures in wood from the life of the Virgin, from designs by Martin Schön, a Bible by Hans Luft, printed in 1550 and furnished with coloured wood-cuts by Burgkmair, another printed at Frankfort in 1572, a parchment MS. of the 11th cent., with finely-carved

Eisenach
Sonneberg
Callenbg.
Neuses u. Callenbg.
Neustadt
Rosenau
Festung (Veste)
Bahnhof
Bahnhofstrasse
Lossaustrasse
Kreuzwehrstr.
Löwenstr.
Heiligkreuz-K.
Vereinsbrauerei
Land-Krankenh.
Wilhelms-Höhe
Seyffarthshof
Seyffarthshof
Judengasse
Webergasse
Steingasse
Steinweg
Bürglass
Post
Theater
Schloss-Pl.
Residenz-Schl.
Herzogl. Park
Markt
Moritz-K.
Alberts-Pl.
St. Salvator
Anger
Friedhof
Platten-Äcker
Capelle
Actien-Brauerei
Judenberg
Scheuerfeld
1. Edinburgh-Palais C.2.
2. Hauptwache C.3.
3. Rathhaus B.3.
4. Regierungsgeb. C.3.
5. Zeughaus C.3.
COBURG.
1:14.500
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
UMGEBUNG VON COBURG.
1:145.000
1 1/2 0 1 2 3 Kilom.
Eisenach
Ndr. Wohlbach
Schl. ROSENAU
Esbach
Glend
Beiersdorf
Bertelsdorf
Schl. CALLENBERG
Neuses
Dörfles
Öslau
Neu-Kortendorf
Waldsachsen
Palais
COBURG
FESTUNG
Rögen
Lützelbuch
Scheuerfeld
Eckartsbg.
Mausoleum
Sonneberg


THÜRINGER WALD
(Östliches Blatt)
Maassstab 1: 280.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Nordhausen
Sangerhausen
ERFURT
WEIMAR
Tiefurt
Ettersburg
Hochstedt
Utzberg
Utz B.
Troistedt
Belvedere
Ettersberg
Ettersburg
Ettersberg Th.
Andreas Th.
Petersberg
Brühler
Cyriaksburg
Schmidtstedt
Schmidtstedter
Hopfgarten
Daxdorf
Gebersdorf
Eichenbahn
Trebnitz
Ulla
Neuwallendorf
Felsenkeller
Ob. Weimar
Ehringsdorf
Wiesenhaus
Hochheim
Molchendorf
Steiger
Windloch Holzhausen
Waldschlösschen
Rhoda
Hetzenberg
Schönthal
Ingersleben
Mariendorf
Möbisburg
Rettbach
Cobstedt
Grabsleben
Gramstedt
Schmiera
Friensstedt
Ziegler
Tüchleben
Medten
Seebergen
Dietendorf
Molsdorf
Apfelstedt
Wandersleben
Schloss Thörey
Freudenthal W.H.
Schl. Gleichen
Ringhofen
Ichtershausen
Rehestedt
Gräfenhausen
Holzhausen
Mühlberg
Gleichen
Wachsenburg
Rohrsee
Salza
Rudisleben
Alkersleben
Dornheim
Arnstadt
Bittstedt
Schiess H.
Gr. Rambuch
Weiss. Haus
Wald
Gossel
Espenfeld
Osmundsberg
Wasserleite
Siegelbach
Dosdorf
Schwarzburg
Siegelbacher Wald
Ebertschlag
Brunnerstein
Reinsfeld
Ilm
Ilmenau
Ilmthal
Gehren
Berge
Dahlheim
Roda
Kreuz
Oster B.
Schweina K.
Gerbitshausen
Hausen
Wilhelmsthal
Ilmenau
Stadt-Ilm
Schloss
Behringen
Ndr.
Ob. Nissa
Nobitz
Rissleben
Dittelstedt
Kirbach
Ilversgehofen
Azmannsdorf
Johannesplatz
Th.
Bf.
Länderbach
Ilmthal
Gregori
München-Holzhausen
Isseroda
Sohnstedt
Rechtsteitstrauss
Kohlra
Grunstedt
Ober-
Tieder
Ehringsdorf
Gelmeroda
Eichelborn
Hetschleben
Troistedt
Possendorf
Vollerroda
Schoppendorf
Gutendorf
Bergern
Rosen B.
Buchfart
Rettschütz
Rettschützbrug
Berka
Federnkeller
Buchfarter Forst
Rosen K.
Michels B.
Hötels B.
Mockfeld
Klettbach
Eichen B.
Mauendorf
Schl. Tonndorf
Stadt B.
Harth
Kranbarm
Tonndorf
Ems K.
Polka
Hohenfelden
Wall. Wein B.
Blankenhain
Tannroda
Schwarza
Schiessh.
Kranichfeld
Schiessberg
Ober Schl.
Unter Schl.
Gottes Buts
Bittelborn
Thuringelstedt
Ed. Saalfeld B.
Platten
Krakendorf
Stedten
Stedten M.
Cottendorf
Kaffenburg
Barchfeld
Rettwitz
Beedorf
Langenfeld
Mehrenthal
Rittersdorf
Treppendorf
Rana B.
Neckeroda
Diensteldt
Ramsthal
Hautefeld
Österode
Eichf.
Stutn. B.
Stutnitz
Blankenb. B.
Tannich
Teichel
Kl. Cain
Breitenheerda
Kreutz B.
Wachtel B.
Vieh B.
Millnitz
Klinnitz
Ilmenau
Ilmthal
Gehren
Berge
Dahlheim
Roda
Kreuz
Oster B.
Schweina K.
Gerbitshausen
Hausen
Wilhelmsthal
Ilmenau
Stadt-Ilm
Schloss
Behringen
Ndr.

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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Rudolstadt
Paulinzella
Paulinzella
Sonneberg & Eisfeld
Saalfeld
Bohrbg.
Kuhleite
Gr. Göhlitz
Dissauer Bg.
Geiersleite
Steinbg.
Heidenbg.
Schwarzen Tränke
Volkstedt
Zeigerheimer Bg.
Liskebg.
Kl. Göhlitz
Kesselberg
Zeigerheim
Storchsdorf
Tills Axtbiehl
Leutnitz
Heidenberg.
Pfarrbg.
Hammelbg.
Kalkbg.
Ob. Unt.
Watzdorf
Greifenstein
Schwarza
Rottenbach
Quittelsdorf
Henkerts Kuppe
BLANKENBURG
Bhf.
Bade-Anstalt
Fröbitz
Schafstall
Silberbg.
Böhlscheiben
Sternwarte
Lemnitzhügel
338
Kammritze
Cordobang
Sandberg
Unter-Wirbach
Buchbg.
Bechstädt
Kirch-Felsen
Georgsth.
Hainbg.
Aue am Berge
Kiehnberg
Kalkbg.
Röderbg.
576
Beulwitz
Schwarze Bg.
Dittersdorfer Höhe
Mittel-Bg.
Herrnbg.
Wetzelstein
Trippstein
Dittersdorf
Ober-Wirbach
Schwarzburg
Eisenbg.
Spitzbg.
Kahle Bg.
Siebenmarkenstein
Hohe Strasse
Sitzendorf
Burkersdorf
Braunsdorf
Wittmannsgereuth
Dietrichshütte
Birkenheide
Breite Berg
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

ivory binding. The REFORMATION ROOM contains a copy of an old picture in the Moritzkirche, representing the Diet of Augsburg; portraits of Luther, his wife, Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, and other eminent reformers. On a column are the arms of the sixteen German towns that first embraced the reformed faith. The HORN ROOM, a masterpiece of the Renaissance period, is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting-scenes during the reign of John Casimir, executed about the year 1600.

The S.W. wing contains the apartments of the architect Herr Rothbart, opposite to which, on the other side of the court, is the valuable *NATURAL HISTORY CABINET, founded by Prince Albert and the reigning Duke of Coburg (adm. 2-4, free).

The N. wing contains a collection of ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS, including fine early-German specimens; also COINS and AUTOGRAPHS.

*VIEWS. The adjoining N.E. *Hohe Bastei* commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Germany. The N.W. *Bärenbastei* commands the finest view to the W., over the town itself (seldom open to visitors).

The SCHLOSSHOF-HALLE contains the figure-head of a Danish man-of-war, captured in 1849, and other trophies.

The *Eckartsberg*, a hill to the S. of the castle, and of about the same height, is crowned by a lofty tower built by the duke, commanding a beautiful panorama. A pleasant path leads hence viâ *Löbleinstein* to the castle in 3/4 hr. — The *Hohe Fichte*, near *Ahorn*, 2 1/4 M. from Coburg, is another good point of view.

Rosenau (Restaurant), 4 1/2 M. to the N.E. of Coburg (station Oeslau), and **Callenberg**, 3 1/2 M. to the N.W. (carriage, see p. 391), are country-seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated (shewn only in the absence of the duke). Rosenau was the birthplace (26th Aug., 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. 14th Dec., 1861), brother of the present Duke Ernest II., and Queen Victoria spent eleven days here in 1845. Below Callenberg are a model farm and a good restaurant; in the wood, farther down, the *Fasanerie* (adm. 10 pf.). Near *Eichhof*, 2 1/4 M. to the W. of Coburg, is the *Ernstfarm*, another model farm.

Not far from the latter, on the road, 1 1/2 M. to the N. of Coburg, is the village of **Neuses**, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (d. 1866) adjoining the church. The garden contains a colossal bust in marble to his memory. On a wooded slope on the opposite bank of the *Sulz* rises an obelisk over the tomb of the poet *Thümmel* (d. 1817). Above stands the château of *Falkeneck*.

The handsome *Schloss* on the right bank of the Itz, opposite Coburg, was erected by Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg in 1838.

The **Cemetery** on the E. side of the town contains the modern *Mausoleum* of the ducal family, and the burial-vault of Baron Stockmar (d. 1863), embellished at the expense of the English and Belgian reigning families in honour of their old counsellor. — On the way to the cemetery we pass the new *Ernest Albert Seminary* and the *Ernestinum* (a school), both on the Glockenberg.

67. The Thuringian Forest.

The ***Forest of Thuringia**, or *Thüringer Wald*, a mountainous district 95 M. in length and 8-22 in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the S.E. by Franconia, is full of interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the *Eastern*, beginning

at Schwarza, and the *Western*, beginning at Eisenach. This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E., as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry to the N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau.

The watering-places on the N. slope, such as *Blankenburg*, *Ilmenau*, *Friedrichroda*, *Ruhla*, etc., are the most frequented and most expensive. Pleasant though more modest quarters for a prolonged stay may also be obtained at *Schmalkalden*, *Schleusingen*, and other places to the S.

Inns fair, but on the whole inferior to those in the Harz (p. 412), especially in sleeping-accommodation. Those at the most frequented places are often crowded in summer, and then very expensive.

Guides are only occasionally necessary. They all have tariffs which they are bound to show. The average charge is 2 m. for half-a-day, 4 m. for a whole day.

Carriages with one horse 10-15 m., with two horses 15-20 m. per day.

Plan. 1st Day. By train to *Blankenburg* (or on foot from Rudolstadt viâ Zeigerheim and the Greifenstein); walk in 2-2½ hrs. to *Schwarzburg*. — 2nd Day. On foot by the *Trippstein* to *Paulinzelle* and *Ilmenau*. (This excursion may be added to the first day by driving from Schwarzburg.) — 3rd Day. *Kickelhahn*, *Manebach*, *Schmücke*, *Schneekopf*, *Oberhof*. — 4th Day. From Oberhof through the *Schmalwassergrund* to *Tambach*. — 5th Day. To *Friedrichroda* and *Reinhardsbrunn;* ascend the *Inselsberg*. — 6th Day. Through the *Trusenthal* by *Brotterode* to *Liebenstein*, *Altenstein*, and *Ruhla*. — 7th Day. By *Wachstein* and the *Hohe Sonne* to *Eisenach*. — The W. portion of the district, between Friedrichroda and Eisenach, is the most picturesque.

a. Schwarzburg. Paulinzelle. Ilmenau. Elgersburg.

Schwarza, see p. 375. The railway through the valley of the *Schwarza* leads to —

2½ M. **Blankenburg** (*Schellhorn's Hotel*, ¼M. from the station, 'pension' from 25 m. per week; *Löwe*, ½M. from the station; *Ross;* diligence to Schwarzburg, Königsee, and Gehren; omnibus from the station to Schwarzburg, twice daily, 1 m.), with several pretty country-houses, lies at the entrance to the narrower part of the Schwarzathal. Above the town (20 min.) rise the ruins of *Greifenstein* (poor restaurant), the ancient castle of the German Emp. Günther of Schwarzburg. In the Schwarzathal, 1 M. from the station (shady path along the river), are the *Gasthof zum Chrysopras* and the restaurant *Lösche's Hall* (with rooms to let). The *Waidmann's Heil*, another inn, is ½ M. farther on. A good point of view near Blankenburg is the *Georgsthurm*, reached in 1¼ hr.

The ***Schwarzathal**, especially between Blankenburg and Schwarzburg (6½ M.), is one of the most picturesque and beautifully-wooded valleys in Thuringia. At the beginning of the valley, on the *Griesbach-Felsen*, is the inscription: 'Salus intrantibus'.

The top of the Griesbach Felsen, reached from Blankenburg or the Chrysopras Inn in ½ hr., commands a fine and very characteristic view of the Thuringian Forest. On the one side we see the rounded and dark wooded summits and narrow valleys of the slate formation, and on the other the light-coloured limestone peaks with wide, flat valleys between them. — From the Griesbach Felsen we may go on to the (¼ hr.) *Teufelstreppe*, another point of view, and thence viâ *Böhlscheiben* to (1½ hr.) the *Trippstein* (see below).

A little farther on, to the left, is the *Eberstein*, a shooting-lodge of the prince. Wild boars are often visible in the park. A pleasant

walk may be taken to the Eberstein, by crossing the bridge to the right bank of the Schwarza (opposite the Waidmann's Heil), whence a path through the woods leads to the top. At the third bend of the road the *Kirchfelsen*, so called from its supposed resemblance to a church, rises on the right. From the (4¼ M.) chalet of *Oppelei* (Refreshments) a direct path may be taken to the Trippstein (see below), with the aid of a guide. High above the road, on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Dürre Schild* pavilion. About 1¼ M. farther, ½ M. from the village of Schwarzburg, is a memorial tablet on the right side of the road, whence a zigzag path ascends in ½ hr. to the Trippstein (see below), and where a view of the Schwarzburg is obtained.

***Schloss Schwarzburg**, 6½ M. from Blankenburg, the ancestral castle of the counts and princes of Rudolstadt since the 12th cent., charmingly situated on an eminence (256 ft.), dates in its present form from 1726, when the older building was burned down (shewn in the absence of the family). It contains an interesting armoury and some fine antlers. The Kaisersaal, which escaped the fire, has recently been adorned with frescoes by *R. Oppenheim*, and contains some fine majolica. At the foot of the castle-hill lies the village of *Thal-Schwarzburg*.

Hotels. *Weisser Hirsch, with veranda and fine view towards the Thiergarten, R. from 2 m., D. 2½ m., 'pens.' from 4½ m.; Macheleidt's Logirhaus is a 'dépendance' of the Hirsch; Villa Sigismund; Thüringer Hof, well spoken of, 'pens'. from 4½ m.; Schwarzburger Hof, in the village, well spoken of, R. & L. 1½ m. *Lodgings* also obtainable. — Diligence to Blankenburg twice, and to Königsee and Gehren, once daily. Omnibus to Blankenburg 1 m. — Carriage with two horses to Rudolstadt 12-14 m., to Ilmenau by Paulinzelle 20 m., with one horse to Ilmenau by Gehren 12 m., exclusive of tolls and gratuities. A previous bargain should be made in each case.

From Schwarzburg to Sonneberg, 30 M., diligence daily in 7 hours. The road quits the Schwarzathal at the foundry, and leads through the finely-wooded *Lichtegrund* to *Unterweissbach* and *Oberweissbach* (Koch's Inn); the 'herb-sellers' ('Balsammänner') of this neighbourhood drive a brisk trade in their home-made drugs and decoctions. The road then passes the Cursdorfer Kuppe (see below; ascended from Oberweissbach in ¾ hr.) and reaches *Neuhaus* (2664 ft.; Grüner Baum; Post), a village famed for its glass and painted china. The contiguous *Igelshieb* (2742 ft.) is the highest village in Thuringia. The road then descends through pleasant wooded valleys to *Lauscha* (glass-works), *Steinach*, and *Sonneberg* (p. 390; railway from Lauscha to Sonneberg in progress). — An interesting circuit may be made by returning from Neuhaus viâ *Wallendorf* and the Lichtegrund to Unterweissbach (3½ hrs.).

From Schwarzburg to Eisfeld, 26 M., diligence daily in 6 hours. The upper part of the Schwarza-Thal, though less known, is scarcely inferior to the lower. The road follows the valley of the Schwarza, and leads viâ *Sitzendorf* (Inn) and *Glasbach* to (6 M.) *Mellenbach* (with an old church) and *Blumenau* (two inns), two industrial villages, separated by the Schwarza. Pleasant environs. The conspicuous *Cursdorfer Kuppe* (2500 ft.) may be ascended from Mellenbach in 1¼ hr., and the descent may be made by *Meuselbach* to Katzhütte in 2½ hrs. Beyond Blumenau we ascend the valley to the (7 M.) *Cirkel*, where the road forks, the right branch leading by the *Langeberg* to Gehren (p. 381), the left across the bridge to the *Burg*, a good point of view. At the *Schwarzmühle*, a little farther on, we cross the *Schwarza*. 11 M. **Katzhütte** (*Wurzelberg; Rosenbaum*), a village with iron

works and potteries, at the junction of the *Katze* and the Schwarza. About 5 M. to the S. of this point rises the *Wurzelberg*, with a shooting-lodge, near which is a plantation of magnificent pines, several hundred years old. Immediately below the crest, to the left of the Eisfeld road, lies *Scheibe*, 1½ M. from the source of the Schwarza. [Ilmenau may be reached from the upper Schwarza-Thal by leaving the Eisfeld road at *Oelze*, 1½ M. beyond Katzhütte, and turning to the right after passing (4½ M.) the railway station of Gross-Breitenbach (p. 381).] — *Eisfeld* (rail. station), see p. 390

An easier route than the above-mentioned footpath is the carriage-road that ascends from the toll and post-house through the woods to the (¾ hr.) ***Trippstein** (1530 ft.), a beautiful open space with a summer-house (open to the public), commanding a striking view of the Schwarzburg (best by evening-light). The view from the *Kienbergshäuschen*, 20 min. farther to the N., has been almost entirely destroyed by the growth of the trees.

On the carriage-road, 1 M. to the W. of the Trippstein, lies the *Fasanerie*, a shooting-lodge containing furniture made of antlers and surrounded by a park. — The footpath from Schwarzburg to Königsee (see below) passes this lodge, while that to Paulinzelle crosses the road between the Trippstein and the Fasanerie.

From the Kienberg we may now (guide 1 m. 20 pf.) retrace our steps for 5 min., descend by the first well-defined cart-road to the right to (1½ M.) *Bechstedt*, and proceed by a road to the right across an uninteresting tract to (2¼ M.) *Ober-Rottenbach*, from which a good carriage-road to the left leads to (3¾ M.) *Paulinzelle*. Another route is from Schwarzburg to *Allendorf* and (6 M.) *Unter-Köditz*. [The direct route to Ilmenau follows the road from Unter-Köditz to (2½ M.) the old town of *Königsee* (Löwe), whence a diligence plies thrice daily in 1¼ hr. to (5 M.) *Gehren*, on the railway from Plaue to Ilmenau (p. 381)]. Above Unter-Köditz a good footpath towards the N. W. leads in 1 hr. to ***Paulinzelle** *(Menger's Inn)*, a ruined abbey with the beautiful remains of a Romanesque church, erected in 1114 by Pauline, daughter of the knight Moricho. The abbey was suppressed in 1534 in consequence of the Reformation. — The **Singerberg*, near the village of *Singen*, 1½ hr. to the N.W. of Paulinzelle, commands a beautiful panorama.

Several routes lead from PAULINZELLE TO ILMENAU. The direct footpath leads through pine-wood viâ *Angstedt* (Wilder Mann) and *Wümbach* (about 10 M.). Another footpath leads to the S. through wood to the *Galgenberg* and (3 M.) *Königsee* (see above), and thence to Ilmenau. The high-road (12½ M.) leads by *Gösselborn*, at the foot of the *Singerberg* (see above; ascent ½ hr.), *Griesheim*, and *Bücheloh*.

Ilmenau. — **Hotels.** *LÖWE, R. 2, D. 2 m., B. 75 pf. (in room No. 1 Goethe spent his last birthday, 28th Aug., 1831); * TANNE, well-situated, with a garden; CURHAUS; SONNE; SCHWAN; ADLER; DEUTSCHER KAISER, at the station. — At *Neuhaus* (see below): GRÜNER BAUM, with restaurant and baths. — *Dittmar*, confectioner.

Visitors' Tax: 8-12 m.

Diligence daily to (18½ M.) *Suhl* (p. 382) viâ Schmiedefeld, and to (20½ M.) *Schleusingen* (p. 382).

Ilmenau (1565 ft.) is a small town with 4593 inhab. in the duchy of Weimar, on the *Ilm*, and possesses manganese and other mines. River-baths and a fine view at *Neuhaus*, 3/4 M. to the E. The hydropathic establishments of Dr. Preller and Dr. Korb are much frequented. Pretty walk through the wood to the *Wenzelsberg*, and to the *Schwalbenstein*, farther on.

About 4 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Ilmenau, and also a station on the railway from Plaue to Gross-Breitenbach, mentioned at p. 381, lies **Elgersburg** (*Curhaus*, board 22 3/4 m. per week, R. 3/4-4 1/2 m. per day; *Hirsch;* visitors' tax 6-10 m.), a village belonging to Gotha, with a hydropathic establishment and a porcelain manufactory. On a lofty porphyry rock above the village rises an old ducal castle, now private property and used as an annexe to the hydropathic establishment. There are several mines in the environs. A pleasant walk may be taken to the (1/4 hr.) *Goethefelsen*, in the valley of the *Körnbach*.

b. Schmücke. Oberhof. Tambach. Friedrichroda.

From Ilmenau to the Schmücke, a walk of 4 1/2 hours. We cross the bridge and ascend about 2 1/2 M. on the old Schleusingen road, and then diverge by a road to the right, leading in a few minutes to the **Jägerhaus*, generally called *Gabelbach*, or, to distinguish it from the shooting-lodge (see below), *Kleine Gabelbach* (Refreshments). The forester keeps the key of the tower, where he is generally to be found in fine weather, provided with a good telescope. The path from the Jägerhaus to the (20 min.) summit traverses the wood, and leads past the grand-ducal shooting-lodge of *Gabelbach* (2536 ft.; no adm.) to a clearing in the wood, whence a path to the right ascends in a curve to the summit of the ***Kickelhahn** (2828 ft.), one of the highest points in the Thuringian Forest, surmounted by a tower which commands a very extensive prospect.

About 200 paces to the N.W. formerly stood a small wooden *Shooting Box*, where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', on 7th Sept., 1783. It was burned down in 1870, and was replaced by a similar hut in 1874.

We descend hence to the right to the (1/2 hr.) *Hermannstein*, a moss-clad, basaltic rock; and after 25 min. more, to the left to *Cammerberg* (*Inn and baths) and *Manebach* (1650 ft.; Inn) in the Manebacher Grund, two villages separated by the Ilm, equally distant (3 M.) from Ilmenau and Elgersburg, and frequently visited by the summer-residents at these baths.

A rough cart-track ascends from Manebach, generally through wood, to the (1 hr.) carriage-road leading from Elgersburg and Ilmenau to the Schmücke, which we follow to the left. Or we may prefer the winding and picturesque road on the left bank of the Ilm, which joins the just-mentioned road farther on. By each route we take 2 hrs. to reach the Schmücke.

From Elgersburg to the Schmücke, a walk of 3-3½ hrs. Of the two routes by which this excursion may be made, the first leads by the *Alexandrinenhöhe* (2240 ft.; view), the *Piuttifels* (view of the *Körnbachgrund*), and the *Schlossquelle*, where we turn to the right and join the high-road. (From the 'Salzmann's Umsicht', at the second bend, a path leads in 10 min. to the *Hohnwartskopf*, a hill 2493 ft. high, with a good view.) We then follow the road to *Mönchshof* (Inn), where we join the road from Ilmenau (the numerous paths diverging to the right are short-cuts). — The second route passes (1½ M.) the prettily situated village of *Arlesberg* and ascends the valley of the *Gera* to (2 hrs.) *Gehlberg*, beyond which we follow the picturesque high-road to the (3 M.) Schmücke.

The **Schmücke** (2992 ft.), originally a farm-house, and now a much-frequented inn, is prettily situated amidst woods and meadows. The **Adlerberg*, 2½ hrs. to the S., is an excellent point of view. About ½ M. from the Schmücke, on the road to Oberhof, stands a finger-post, indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) —

***Schneekopf** (3210 ft.), the tower on which (adm. 15 pf., tickets at the Schmücke) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of Thuringia, as far as the Brocken and Kyffhäuser, S. the Franconian and Rhön Mts., the Gleichberge near Römhild, etc. (The summit may also be reached by a path ascending directly from the inn.) We now return by the same path to the road.

To (6 M.) Oberhof we may follow either the high-road or the *Rennsteig* or *Rennweg*, a very ancient frontier road leading from the Werra to the Saale across the Thuringian Mts., and separating Thuringia from Franconia. The former skirts the N., the latter the S. side of the *Beerberg* (3238 ft.), and both command picturesque views. From the point where the Rennsteig crosses the road a path descends to *Goldlauter*, whence we may go on through the *Lautergrund* to (2 hrs.) *Suhl* (p. 382). Farther on, at *Plänkner's Aussicht*, a fine view is obtained of Suhl, the Dolmar (p. 389), the Gleichberge (p. 390), and the Rhön. At the *Rondel*, 1 M. from Oberhof, where several roads meet, a stone pillar commemorates their construction in 1830-32 by Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg.

20½ M. **Oberhof** (**Zur Domäne; Thüringer Hof; Thüringer Wald*, simple) is a poor village inhabited by wood-cutters, with a ducal shooting-lodge. Oats thrive here in warm seasons only, and potatoes grow but scantily. Fine view from the **Luisenlust* (2590 ft.), at the foot of the Schlossbergkopf, 5 min. to the N. Railway station, see p. 381.

Beautiful walks may be taken from Oberhof to the *Gebrannte Stein* (view), the *Hohe Möst* (with guide), and the *'Ausgebrannte Stein'*, 2 M. to the E. — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the *Kanzlergrund*, by *Ober-* and *Unter-Schönau* to *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (p. 389), about 3 hrs. to the W. of Oberhof (the way back somewhat longer, as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (*Gebrannter Stein, Ruppberg, Gr. Hermannsberg*) are very striking and peculiar to this part of the Thuringian Forest.

From Oberhof to Ohrdruf, see p. 371. Another pleasant route is by the carriage-road viâ *Linse's Ruhe*, a fine point of view, and *Friedrichsanfang*, a distance of about 10 M., nearly all through wood.

From Oberhof to Friedrichroda, 22½ M. The road diverges to the left of the high-road about 1½ M. from Oberhof and enters the Kanzlergrund (p. 398). [The Rennsteig, which also crosses the road at this point, offers an alternative route, which we may follow for about 2 M., rejoining the high-road, near the marshy *Teufelsbad*, by a road to the right.] At a point 3 M. farther on, where the road divides into three branches, we choose the middle one, which leads to (2¼ M.) *Falkenstein*, at the beginning of the **Dietharzer* or *Schmalwasser Grund*, one of the loveliest valleys of Thuringia. Through the fine woods and picturesque rocks of this valley our route lies for the next 4½ M. Near Dietharz a footpath diverges to the right to the rocky cavern known as the *Hüloch*. The hamlet of *Dietharz* is separated by a brook from the village of **Tambach** *(Falkenstein; Lamm)*, a favourite summer-resort, with many picturesque spots in the neighbourhood (**Spittergrund*, with a waterfall 65 ft. high; there and back about 3 hrs.).

The most direct route from Tambach to Friedrichroda (6 M.) leads by the *Vierpfennighaus*, a forester's cottage at the junction of several roads, whence we may either proceed to the left by *Finsterbergen*, or to the right by *Engelsbach*. The longer way by Georgenthal, through the pleasant *Apfelstädter Grund*, with its numerous mills, is however, preferable (9-10 M.; omnibus to Georgenthal twice daily in summer in 1 hr.).

Georgenthal (*Schlenk's Inn*, in the village; *Thüringer Wald*, rustic; *Zur Aue*, at the station, 1 M. from the village; *Schützenhof Restaurant*, with view), a village belonging to Gotha, is much frequented in summer (baths). The Schloss is now the post-office. It possesses the ruins of a Benedictine abbey of the 12th cent., destroyed in 1525. — Routes to *Ohrdruf* and *Gotha*, see p. 371.

Our road leads to the W. from Georgenthal. On the right is the village of *Catterfeld;* on the left the Immanuelkirche and above it the 'Candelabrum' (see below). *Altenbergen* (1½ M.) is said to be the most ancient village in Thuringia. About 1 M. above it stands a stone monument, 30 ft. high, in the shape of a church candlestick (hence known as the 'Candelabrum'), erected in 1811 on the site of the Church of St. John, which according to an erroneous legend was founded in 724 by St. Boniface as the first Christian church in Thuringia.

Returning to the road at Altenbergen, we continue our route to *Engelsbach*. The *Philosophenweg*, which diverges to the left a little beyond the village, leads along the edge of the woods to Friedrichroda; while the footpath, farther on to the right, also leads thither, skirting the *Dachsberg*, and passing the *Damm-Mühle* (Restaurant).

Friedrichroda. — **Arrival.** The station is ½ M. from the town, on the way to Reinhardsbrunn. Cabs await the arrival of the trains.

Hotels. *Waldhaus, R. 1½-2 m. per day, 9-27 m. per week, B. 80 pf., D. 1¾, 'pension' 4½-5 m. per day, with baths; *Schauenburg, R., L., & A. 2½ m., *Wagener, R. & A. 2¼ m.; *Herzog Ernst; *Berliner Hof, 'pens'. 5 m.; *Bellevue; *Herbst, 'pens'. 5½ m.; Lange; Daniel's Hôtel Garni; Stern; Pötsch, 'pens'. 4 m.; Gerth, R., L., & A. 1½ m., B. 65 pf. — *Lodgings* in the town 10-18, on the hills 15-36 m. per week.

Restaurants. *Curhaus; Rathskeller.*

Baths. *Besler's; Schreiber's*, with all kinds of baths.

Visitors' Tax, 4-8 m. per month.

Diligence to *Schmalkalden* (p. 388), 13 M., once daily. — **Omnibus** to the *Inselsberg* (1½ m.) daily in summer, returning by Tabarz; to *Tabarz*, thrice daily (60 pf.).

Friedrichroda (1320-1430 ft. above the sea), a small town with 3147 inhab., pleasantly situated among meadows and pine-clad hills, is a favourite summer-retreat. In the pretty promenades is a monument to *Friedrich Perthes* (d. 1843; see p. 383). The environs afford many pleasant excursions.

About ¾ M. to the N. of the town (¼ M. from the station, to the left; then to the right at the crossing) is the ducal château of **Reinhardsbrunn**, formerly a Benedictine monastery, and converted in 1827-35 into a château in a highly-ornate mixed style of architecture (circular and pointed). The extensive W. façade is entirely modern. The charming park is open to the public in the absence of the Duke.

About 1 M. to the W., on the way to the Ungeheure Grund, is the cottage at the entrance to the *Marienglashöhle*, a large double grotto; the walls of the inner chamber are covered with crystals, which produce a dazzling effect when illuminated with Bengal fire (fee 50 pf.).

*Walk of 4-5 hrs.: from Friedrichroda by the 'Burgweg' to the *Tanzbuche* (2320 ft.) and the ducal hunting-lodge of *Jägersruh;* then through the *Felsenthal* to the *Thorstein* (see below), and back by *Tabarz* and *Reinhardsbrunn*. Or by the *Gottlob*, the *Spiessberg* (tavern), commanding a fine view, the *Tanzbuche*, and through the *Ungeheure Grund*, or over the *Abtsberg* (view similar to that from the Uebelberg), to Reinhardsbrunn.

From Friedrichroda to *Frottstädt* (Gotha, Eisenach), see p. 372.

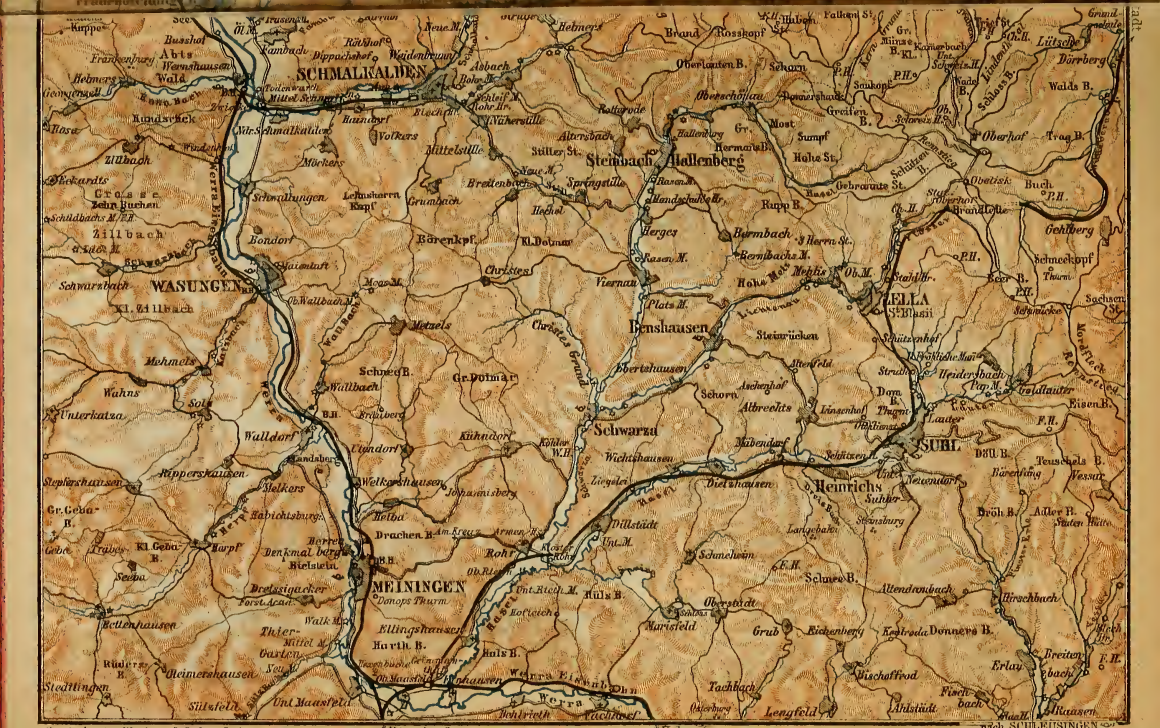
About 2 M. to the N.W. of Friedrichroda, and as far from Waltershausen railway-station (p. 372), in a hill-girt plain, watered by the *Laucha* and *Mühlbach*, lie *Gross-Tabarz* (*Schiesshaus; Thorstein; Waldhütte), *Klein-Tabarz* (Jagdhaus), and *Kabarz*, generally included under the one name of Tabarz and frequented by numerous summer-visitors. About 3 M. to the W. of Kabarz lies *Winterstein* (Adler; Hirsch), whence a visit may be paid to the picturesque **Sembachthal*. From Winterstein to the Inselsberg 1½ hr. Road to Altenstein, see p. 402.

c. Inselsberg. Liebenstein. Altenstein. Ruhla.

From Friedrichroda to the Inselsberg (3-4 hrs.) there are several different routes. One Road leads by the *Spiessbergshaus*, *Heubergshaus*, and *Jagdberg;* another, shorter, reaches the Heubergshaus viâ the *Schilfwassergrund*, and a third, traversing the *Ungeheure Grund*, joins the others beyond the *Tanzbuche*. A fourth, by *Tabarz* and through the *Lauchagrund*, is also pleasant.

The most frequented of the Footpaths passes the Marienglashöhle (see above) and the Tabarzer Schiesshaus (see above), and leads through the **Lauchagrund*. To the right is *Bad Laucha*. After about 2 M., near a prettily-situated mill, the picturesque *Felsenthal*

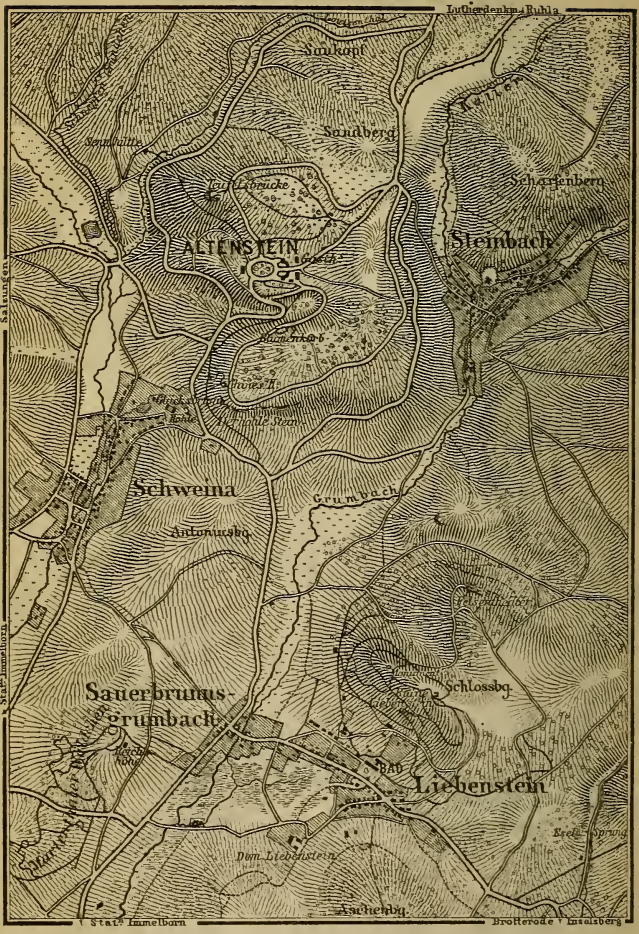
THÜRINGER WALD
(Westliches Blatt)
Maassstab 1: 280,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 Kilometer
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Engl. Miles
EISENACH
GOTHA
WALTERSHAUSEN
FRIEDRICHRODA
OHRDRUF
SALZUNGEN
Ruhla
Schweina
Steinbach
Brotterode
Schmalkalden
Tambach
Barchfeld
Hayna
Seeberg
Thüring. Eisenbahn



Geogn. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

LIEBENSTEIN UND UMGEBUNG.

1 : 35.000 — ½ — 1 Kilometer



(the shortest but not the least fatiguing way to the Inselsberg) opens to the right. Immediately beyond the bridge over the *Strenge*, which flows through the Felsenthal, a finger-post indicates the path (to the right) to the *Thorstein*. Good view of the valley as we ascend. Beyond the opening of the Thorstein we reach a small mountain-meadow, whence the Inselsberghaus is seen to the right. We continue to ascend by the broad path, keeping to the right where it divides (1/2 M.), cross two arms of the *Wilde Graben*, and (still to the right) follow the path skirting the *Rabelsberg* till we strike the high-road from Kabarz. Here we proceed to the left for a short distance and then take the new path on the right to the summit. [Or, after the double crossing of the Wilde Graben, we may ascend the stream for a few minutes to the left, then turn to the right through fine pine-woods to the high-road, cross the latter, and traverse a beech-wood to a bench, whence a steep path to the right, known as the *Gemsenstieg*, leads to the summit, before reaching which it crosses the high-road once more.]

A somewhat longer but scarcely less interesting route passes the Marienglashöhle and enters the Ungeheure Grund (see above), turning off immediately (finger-post) to (1 1/2 M.) the *Kickelhahnsprung*. From this point we retrace our steps for some distance, turn to the left, and in 10 min. reach a road, which in 10 min. more brings us to a finger-post indicating the path to the (10 min.) summit of the *Uebelberg (2332 ft.). View to the N. similar to that from the Inselsberg (though less extensive and now marred by the growth of the trees), with a more picturesque foreground. We again retrace our steps, turn to the right, and reach the (25 min.) *Aschenbergstein*, which affords a picturesque view of the sombre defiles, and through the rocky valley to the N. as far as the plain. We next descend to the *Lauchagrund* and (1 1/2 M.) the *Thorstein*. Thence as above.

The ***Grosse Inselsberg** (3000 ft.; two *Inns), the summit of which consists of granite, commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., resembling the view from the Schneekopf (p. 398), but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog.

From the Inselsberg to Liebenstein. The shortest way (9 M.) leads through the **Thüringer Thal* (guide, p. 394, or good map necessary). A guide is also required for the route viâ the *Hohe Klinge*, an admirable point of view, 3 M. to the E. of Liebenstein. The ordinary route (12 M.), however, is also attractive and can be found without assistance. We pass the view-tower and the end of a path on the left, leading to Brotterode, and follow the Rennsteig for about 1 M. We then take the footpath on the left and reach (2 1/4 M.) the large village of *Brotterode* (Inselsberger Hof; interesting excursion hence to the *Mommelstein*, 3 M. to the S.). Beyond the village we follow the high-road, skirting the *Inselsbergsgraben*, to the **Trusenthal*, a picturesque rocky ravine, with an artificial waterfall (Inn). At the point where the ravine expands lies the village of *Herges* (Zum Trusenthal), separated by the *Truse* or *Druse* from *Auwallenburg*, a village with a ruin (view). [Picturesque path from Herges to Schmalkalden (p. 388), 6 M.] We now follow the high-road to —

Liebenstein. *Bellevue, well fitted up; *Curhaus, with hydropathic and whey-cure establishment, rather less expensive; *Müller's Hotel, R. & L. 2½, D. 2 m., A. 30, B. 85 pf.; Aschermann, Kirchner, in the Trink-Allee; Löwe, in the lower part of the village. *Dr. Hesse's Hydropathic Establishment.* — Private apartments, from 10 m. per week, are easily obtained.

Visitors' Tax, after the first week, 10-20 m.

Carriages, according to tariff.

Theatre, during the season. — *Music* 7-9 a. m. and 4-6 p. m.

Liebenstein, a village in the duchy of Meiningen, 12 M. to the S. of Eisenach, and 4½ M. to the E. of stat. *Immelborn* (where a diligence meets each train, p. 388), is a beautifully-situated and favourite watering-place, possessing chalybeate and other springs.

On the slope at the back of the Curhaus is the *Italian Garden*, tastefully laid out. Adjoining it stands the simple villa of the Duke of Meiningen. The *Erdfall* near the Curhaus is a kind of open grotto, fringed with wood. Paths lead hence to the *Helle Blick* and the *Bernhards-Platz*, and the new *Promenadenweg* leads to the *Werner's Platz*, all fine points of view.

The path to the (20-25 min.) extensive ruins of the **Burg Stein* ascends in zigzags through the Italian Garden. The castle was restored in 1534, but it was deserted at the close of the 17th cent., and has since fallen to decay. The *View embraces the entire chain of the Rhöngebirge and the W. spurs of the Thuringian Forest from the Dolmar to the Ochsenkopf; then the broad valley of the Werra with its numerous villages, from Gumpelstadt towards the N. as far as Breitungen to the S.

On the outskirts of the wood near the ruin is a monument to the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar. In the wood, ¼ hr. to the N.E., is a small open space enclosed by rocks on three sides, called the *Felsentheater*.

From Liebenstein to Altenstein (2 M.), a good road. For footpaths, see the Map, p. 401. At *Glücksbrunn* (Wangemannsburg), half-way, is the *Altensteiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 250 yds. in length, easily accessible, with a subterranean lake. Illumination in summer, generally on Sundays 11-12 (adm. 1½ m., children 75 pf.; at other times 75 pf.).

***Schloss Altenstein,** a summer residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, is itself uninteresting, but the park and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. *Inn* in the court-yard of the château.

From Altenstein to Ruhla (4½ M.), a good road, through wood. After a short distance a broad road diverges on the right to (¼ M.) the *Luther Monument*, erected in 1857, on the spot where *Luther's Beech*, destroyed by lightning in 1841, formerly stood. Here the Reformer on his return from Worms was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony (p. 387). A poor footpath runs hence to the *Gerberstein* (2307 ft.), a steep hill covered with large blocks of granite. The view is hindered by the foliage. A broad path leads from this point to the road to Winter-

stein (p. 400). Turning to the left along the latter we soon regain the main road at a point about 2 M. from Ruhla.

Ruhla. — **Hotels.** CURHAUS, with reading-room; BELLEVUE, in an elevated position, with view; ENGELMANN, with garden; SCHLÖFFEL; TRAUBE; SCHWAN; SÄCHSISCHER HOF; ROSE, R. & A. 1¼ m., L. 60 pf.; all good, and situated near each other. — Mineral, pine-cone, and other baths at the *Badehaus*.

Ruhla, locally known as 'Die Ruhl', a favourite summer-resort, extends to a length of upwards of 2 M. in the valley of the *Erbstrom*, a brook which divides the town into two parts, of which the E. belongs to Gotha, the W. to Weimar. The chief occupation of the inhabitants (4534) is the manufacture of wooden and meerschaum tobacco-pipes, to the value of 300,000*l.* annually. In the Sarkophag-Platz a monument has been erected to the poet *Storch* (1803-1881), a native of Ruhla. The village-feast on 2nd Aug. is interesting. — Route to *Wutha* (Eisenach, Gotha), see p. 372.

FROM RUHLA TO THE INSELSBERG. Carriages generally make a long circuit by *Winterstein* and *Kabarz*. The attractive route for pedestrians occupies 3½ hours. Leave Ruhla by the Rittergasse at the upper (S.) end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the Erbstrom; after 25 min. cross the brook again and regain the high-road in ¾ hr.; cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (40 min.) Drei-Herrenstein; or follow the high-road to the right for about 400 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the *Gerberstein* (see p. 402), thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Drei-Herrenstein* (2343 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the Rennsteig, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the (1½ hr.) summit of the *Inselsberg* (p. 401).

FROM RUHLA TO EISENACH. The direct route (3 hrs.) leads through the *Bärenbachsthal*, ascends to the (½ hr.) Rennsteig, and follows the latter to the Hohe Sonne (p. 388). The following route, though considerably longer (5 hrs.), is preferable. From the Hôtel Bellevue (see above) a path (indicated by blue marks on the trees) ascends to the clearing known as the *Todtemannshalde*, where paths to the Ringberg, Eisenach, and the Wachstein separate. We select the path to the right (white marks) and in 20 min. reach the summit of the ***Ringberg**, where the wooden *Karl-Alexander-Thurm* affords a picturesque view of Ruhla and the Thuringian Forest. We return hence to the above-mentioned cross-roads and follow the path to the right, indicated by yellow marks, to the ***Wachstein** (1905 ft.), a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps and paths, and commanding an extensive view. To the N. rise the Harz Mts. — We descend from the Wachstein by a different path (also indicated by yellow marks) and regain the Rennsteig at the *Zollstock*, where a sign-post directs us to (2 M.) Wilhelmsthal. The path shewn by the blue marks leads direct to the Hohe Sonne (p. 388).

The château of **Wilhelmsthal** *(Auerhahn)*, a summer residence of the duke of Weimar, has a delightful park, laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and enlarged by Grand-Duke Charles Augustus.

About 1 M. from the inn, the path from which is indicated

by white marks, is the *Hochwaldsgrotte*, and about 1/4 hr. farther on, after ascending the steps beside the grotto, we reach the ***Hirschstein** (1510 ft.), an open space with a solitary oak and a bench, commanding a fine view to the S. and W. The forester's house at the *Hohe Sonne* lies about 1/2 M. farther on. Thence to *Eisenach* by the *Annathal* or the *Landgrafenschlucht*, see pp. 387, 388.

68. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel *(and Metz)* viâ Nordhausen.

From Berlin to Cassel, 230 M.; express (Silesian Station) in 7 3/4 hrs. (fares 33 m. 70, 25 m. 10, 17 m. 60 pf.); ordinary trains (Potsdam Station) in 9 1/2 hrs. (fares 29 m. 40, 22 m. 10, 14 m. 70 pf.)

From Halle to Cassel, 135 M., railway in 4 1/2-6 1/2 hrs. (express-fares 19 m. 80, 14 m. 70, 10 m. 30 pf.; ordinary 17 m. 60, 13 m. 20, 8 m. 80 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. The express-trains use the rails of the 'Stadtbahn' (p. 1), while the ordinary trains start from the Potsdam station and pass (5 1/2 M.) *Lichterfelde*, *Zehlendorf*, and (10 M.) *Schlachtensee*. The two lines unite at *Wannsee* (comp. p. 77), 15 M. from the Silesian station.

Several unimportant stations. 47 M. *Belzig*, an ancient town with the old electoral château of *Eisenhardt*. At *Hagelberg*, near Belzig, General von Hirschfeld defeated the French general Girard in 1813. — 75 1/2 M. *Güterglück*, the junction for the Zerbst and Magdeburg line (R. 56 b).

The train now crosses the *Elbe*. 81 M. *Barby*. — 88 M. **Calbe** *(Sonne)*, a town on the *Saale*, with 8521 inhabitants. On the right bank is the old Premonstratensian abbey of *Gottesgnaden*. *Grizehne* (p. 359), the station of the Magdeburg and Leipsic railway, lies 1 3/4 M. to the E. — 92 M. *Neu-Gattersleben*.

98 M. *Güsten*, the junction of the Cöthen-Aschersleben railway (p. 359) and of a branch-line to *Magdeburg* (27 M.; p. 99).

108 M. *Sandersleben* (Rathskeller; Railway Restaurant), on the right bank of the Wipper, where the Halle and Aschersleben line diverges (R. 70). — 112 M. *Hettstädt*, with copper-foundries.

118 M. **Mansfeld** *(Goldener Löwe)*, the capital of the old county of the same name, with 2110 inhab., chiefly employed in the copper-slate quarries of the vicinity. Luther's father was at one time a miner at Mansfeld, whither he removed from Eisleben in 1484. The house he occupied (with 'J.L., 1530' above the door) and the school his son attended are still extant. The castle of the Counts of Mansfeld, one of the oldest families in Germany, which became extinct in the 17th cent., stood upon a height above the town, but was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Part of it, including the church, was rebuilt in 1859-60. — 124 M. *Riestedt*.

131 M. *Sangerhausen*, see next page.

Halle, see p. 359. The train crosses the Saale. 11 M. *Teutschenthal*; 17 M. *Oberröblingen*, on the S. bank of the larger of the

two *Mansfeld Lakes*, the only salt-water lake in Germany. Branch-railway to (9 M.) *Querfurt*.

24 M. **Eisleben** *(Goldnes Schiff; Gold. Löwe; Ring)*, a town with 18,187 inhab., was the birthplace of Luther. The house in which he was born (1483), Luther-Str. 16, contains various reminiscences of the great Reformer, of whom there is a relief above the door. A bronze *Statue of Luther*, by Siemering, was unveiled in 1883, on the 400th anniversary of his birth. The *Andreaskirche* contains the pulpit from which he preached, busts of Luther and Melanchthon, and some interesting monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. Opposite the church is the house in which Luther died (Andreaskirchhof 7), marked by a tablet. The church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* contains the font in which Luther was baptised, a fragment of his cloak, and his leathern skull-cap. Extensive copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood.

Martin Luther, born at Eisleben, 10th Nov., 1483, became an Augustinian monk in 1505, and professor of philosophy at Wittenberg in 1508. In 1510 he visited Rome on business connected with his order, and in 1512 became a doctor of theology. In 1517 he strenuously opposed the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzel, in condemnation of which he affixed his famous 95 Theses to the church-door at Wittenberg. His antagonism to the see of Rome now steadily increased, and in 1520 he was formally excommunicated by the pope. Luther in his turn solemnly renounced all connection with Rome, and publicly burned the bull of excommunication. In 1521 he was summoned by Emp. Charles V. to the Diet of Worms, where he vigorously defended his doctrines, but was nevertheless declared an outlaw. On his return he was surprised and ostensibly taken prisoner in the Forest of Thuringia, by order of his friend the Elector of Saxony, and carried to the Wartburg, where he passed ten months disguised as a young nobleman, and was known as 'Junker Georg'. During this period he worked assiduously at his translation of the Bible, of which, on his release, the New Testament first appeared in 1522 (the entire translation not till 1534). He then returned to Wittenberg, where he as firmly checked the intemperate zeal of the Puritanical image-breakers, as he had opposed Roman Catholic abuses. In 1525 he married Katharina von Bora, who had previously been a nun and escaped from her convent. After a life of unremitting labour as a reformer, divine, translator of the Bible, and even as a poet and musician, he died at Eisleben, 18th Feb., 1546. Luther is justly regarded by the Germans not only as the illustrious founder of their religious liberty, but as the talented linguist and grammarian who developed and first established the use of pure modern German.

We now pass through a tunnel. 33 M. *Riestedt*, see p. 404.

36½ M. **Sangerhausen** *(Rail. Restaurant, D. 1½ m.; Hôtel Denkewitz)*, a town with 9136 inhab., mentioned as early as 933. The *Ulrichskirche* is said to have been erected by Lewis 'the Springer' in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him at the Giebichenstein (p. 361). The *Jacobskirche* contains a fine carved altar.

From Sangerhausen to Erfurt, 43 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). The train crosses the *Helm* near (3 M.) *Oberröblingen* and the *Unstrut* near (9 M.) *Artern*. — 16 M. **Heldrungen**, with an ancient Schloss surrounded by walls and moats, in which Thomas Münzer, the Anabaptist, was once imprisoned. — 28 M. *Sömmerda*, the junction of the Gross-Heringen and Straussfurt line (p. 371). — 43 M. *Erfurt*, see p. 379.

41 M. *Wallhausen*. The line now enters the fertile *Goldene Aue*, watered by the *Helme*, and extending to Nordhausen.

47 M. *Rossla* (Deutscher Kaiser), with a château of Count Stolberg and a modern Gothic church.

To the S. of Rossla rises the wooded **Kyffhäuser** (1395 ft.). The route to it leads by *Sittendorf*, beyond which the road from *Tilleda to Kelbra* (see below) is crossed. The last part of the ascent is by a footpath. The ruined castle, which was once occupied by the Hohenstaufen, consists of the Oberburg, with its tower 80 ft. in height, and the Unterburg with the chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory. Inn at the top.

To the N.W. of the Kyffhäuser lies the ruin of ***Rothenburg** (1053 ft.). The route to it is by a broad forest-path from the Kyffhäuser to the (40 min.) Frankenhausen and Kelbra road; then by the latter to (8 min.) a finger-post on the right, whence a good footpath leads to the castle in 1 hr. (A shorter footpath leads from the point where the carriages stop, 1/4 M. from the Kyffhäuser, along the side of the hill to the top in 30-40 min.) Good view from the top (*Inn). — At the N.W. base of the Rothenburg lies the small town of (1/2 hr.) **Kelbra** *(*Sonne)*, with numerous breweries. Railway station, see below. — The castles are most conveniently visited in the reverse direction, either on foot or by carriage. In this case we descend from the Kyffhäuser through beautiful woods in 1 1/2 hr. to —

Frankenhausen *(*Mohr; *Thüringer Hof)*, a small town with salt-baths and salt-works, yielding 1500 tons annually, from which *Sondershausen* is 12 M. distant (p. 409; diligence daily). On the road to the latter, near the (3 M.) village of *Rottleben*, is situated the **Falkenhöhle*, sometimes called the *Barbarossa* or *Kyffhäuser Cavern*, 330 yds. in length, with subterranean lakes (adm. 50 pf.). Bengal lights may be purchased of the apothecary in the market-place at Frankenstein. The direct route from the Kyffhäuser to the cavern (2 hrs.) diverges to the right from the road, by Prince Schwarzburg's shooting-lodge of *Rathsfeld*, about halfway between Kelbra and Frankenhausen.

[From Frankenhausen to Freiburg on the Unstrut, a pleasant excursion for 3 days. — 1st Day (afternoon). From *Frankenhausen* to *Oldisburg* (*Inn), at the foot of the Sachsenburg and on the Unstrut. — 2nd Day. From Oldisburg to the ruins of the **Sachsenburg* (view), and thence to (1 1/2 hr.) *Heldrungen* (p. 405) and through wood to the *Schmücke*, the convent of *Donndorf*, and (4 1/2 hrs.) *Rossleben* (*Inn), a large village in one of the pleasantest parts of the Goldene Aue. The old conventual school here, with 125 pupils, was founded in 1554. — 3rd Day. By the *Wendelstein* (view) to (1 1/4 hr.) *Memleben*, with the partly-restored ruins of a handsome late-Romanesque Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded at the beginning of the 10th cent. by the Empress Matilda; the crypt, with its fine columns, is well-preserved. Then by the *Ortas* and *Altenroda* to (2 hrs.) *Burgscheidungen*, with a rococo château, and through the vineyards to *Laucha* and (2 hrs.) *Freiburg* (p. 370). Active walkers may take the route from Memleben to Burgscheidungen (3 1/2 hrs.) viâ *Nebra* (*Anker), the **Vitzenburg*, *Reinsdorf* (old church and convent), and *Karsdorf*.]

60 M. **Nordhausen** *(Röm. Kaiser; Berliner Hof; Prinz Carl; Wieg*, at the station; *Restaurants Riemann* and *Sittig)*, with 26,342 inhab., situated on the *Zorge*, on the fertile S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 71), possessing extensive distilleries and various manufactories, was frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes in the middle ages. The *Cathedral* is a fine late-Gothic edifice, with carved choir-stalls and a Romanesque crypt. The *Church of St. Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach, an Ecce Homo, and the Raising of Lazarus, with Luther and Melanchthon among the mourners. Near the *Rathhaus* rises a Roland's Column (p. 150). The *Museum of Antiquities* is open on Thurs., 2-4. The

old fortifications have been converted into promenades. Pleasant walk through the *Gehege* to the *Wilhelmshöhe*.

From Nordhausen to *Northeim* and to *Erfurt*, see pp. 120, 409.

65 M. *Wolkramshausen;* 69 M. *Pustleben;* 71 M. *Bleicherode;* 77 M. *Sollstedt;* 82½ M. *Gernrode.* — 86 M. *Leinefelde.*

From Leinefelde to Gotha, 42 M., branch-railway in 2¼-2½ hrs. (5 m. 50, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 80 pf.). Stations *Silberhaus*, *Dingelstedt*, *Dachrieden*, and (17 M.) **Mühlhausen** (*Weisser Schwan; König v. Preussen*), an ancient town with 23,478 inhab., on the *Unstrut*. The Gothic *Marienkirche*, with double aisles, and the old stained glass in the church of *St. Blasius* deserve mention. Pleasant walks to the *Popperoder Quelle* and the (3 M.) *Weisse Haus*. The seditious fanatic Thomas Münzer, leader of the Wiedertäufer, or German Anabaptists, was defeated and captured in the vicinity, and executed at Mühlhausen, the principal scene of his enormities. — 21 M. *Seebach;* 23½ M. *Grossengottern*. — Next station (23½ M.) **Langensalza** (*Mohr*), a busy town of 10,538 inhab. with cloth and other factories. The sulphur-baths of that name (*Curhaus*, 'pens'. from 4½ m.), are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*, ½ M. distant. The engagement between the Prussians and the Hanoverians in June, 1866, which terminated in the capitulation of the latter, took place near *Merxleben*, a village to the N.E. of the town. — 42 M. *Gotha*, see p. 382.

From Leinefelde to Niederhone (p. 433), 30 M., railway in 1½ hr. Stations *Dingelstedt*, *Küllstedt*, *Geismar*, *Schwebda*, *Eschwege* (p. 433).

The broad *Leinethal* is now descended. 96 M. *Heiligenstadt* (*Preussischer Hof; Eichsfelder Hof), the capital of the former principality of Eichsfeld, on the *Leine*, with three Gothic churches of the 13th and 14th centuries. Pop. 5411.

105½ M. *Eichenberg*, junction for Göttingen and Bebra (p. 434). Our line descends the *Werrathal*. — 109 M. *Witzenhausen*, with vineyards, on the left bank. (Thence by *Hundelshausen* and *Trubenhausen* to the *Meisner*, p. 433, in 3 hrs., most of the way by the high-road.) — 115 M. *Hedemünden*. The train crosses the river twice.

120 M. *Münden*, see p. 118. — 135 M. *Cassel*, see p. 108.

69. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt by Börssum *(Harzburg, Goslar)*.

133 M. Railway. To *Nordhausen* in 4¾ hrs. (fares 11 m. 30, 8 m., 5 m. 10 pf.); thence to *Erfurt* in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 4 m. 90, 3 m. 30 pf.). — From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, 28 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.); to Goslar, 31 M., in 1¾ hr. (4 m. 10, 3 m. 10, 2 m. 10 pf.).

Brunswick, see p. 132. The train passes the ducal park and the châteaux of Neu-Richmond and Alt-Richmond. The line to Helmstedt and Magdeburg diverges to the left (p. 93).

7½ M. **Wolfenbüttel** (*Kronprinz; Deutscher Kaiser*), an old town with 12,131 inhab., is famous for its library (300,000 vols. and 8000 MSS.), of which Lessing was librarian from 1770 till his death in 1781. Luther's Bible, with annotations in his own handwriting, his drinking-glass, inkstand, portrait by Cranach, etc., are shown here. On the staircase stands a monument to Lessing by *Döll*, placed here in 1796. The small house adjoining the library is the official residence of the librarian, and was occupied by Lessing. A

new library is being built behind the old one. The ducal *Château*, the *Barracks*, and the *Marienkirche* (17th cent.), with the ancient ducal mortuary chapel, are among the most conspicuous buildings.

Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel to *Schöppenstedt*, *Jerxheim* (p. 99), and *Oschersleben* (p. 411).

Our line crosses the *Oker* and ascends to *Hedwigsburg* and (15 M.) **Börssum**, the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg and Magdeburg-Soest lines (R. 4), situated at the confluence of the *Ilse* and Oker.

The Harzburg Line follows the course of the Oker, towards the S. Stat. *Schladen*. At **Vienenburg**, where it is joined by the Halberstadt line (R. 70), it divides into three branches, one leading to *Harzburg* (p. 423), another to *Goslar* (p. 421), and the third to *Seesen* (see below) and *Clausthal* (p. 428).

From Börssum to **Seesen** *(*Kronprinz; Wilhelmsbad)*, 40 M. from Brunswick, see p. 99. The Nordhausen line turns to the S. and skirts the S.W. slopes of the Harz district, where a number of picturesque spots have recently come into favour (comp. Map, p. 412). 48 M. *Gittelde*.

Diligence four times daily from Gittelde to the small town of (5 M.) **Grund** *(Zum Rathhaus; *Schützenhaus;* private apartments), prettily situated and visited for its baths. — On the *Iberg* is a stalactite cave (key kept by the burgomaster).

52 M. **Osterode** *(Englischer Hof; Spengemann)* on the *Söse*, a town of 6087 inhab., with many picturesque old houses. Fine old Rathhaus. Several monuments in the Marktkirche. Extensive white-lead factory. On the high-road, to the right, about halfway between Osterode and Herzberg, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern. Diligence from Osterode to (9 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 428) daily.

60 M. **Herzberg** *(*Weisses Ross; *Peimann's Hotel)*, on the *Sieber*, the junction of the line to Northeim (p. 120), was the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle down to 1634. Pop. 3486. The old Schloss was founded in 1024.

From Herzberg through the **Sieberthal* to *Andreasberg*, see p. 429. — Branch-line to *Northeim*, p. 120.

64 M. *Scharzfeld*. Branch line to (2½ M.) **Lauterberg** *(*Deutscher Kaiser; Curhaus; Krone; Rathskeller)*, a small town in the valley of the *Oder*, with pleasant, wooded environs and a water-cure establishment, and adapted for a prolonged stay; 9 M. *Andreasberg* (p. 428).

From Scharzfeld station we may walk to Lauterberg by the (½ M.) *Hôtel zum Scharzfels*, where we cross the bridge to the right, and ascend the left bank of the *Oder*, passing the furniture-factory of *Oderfeld*. We then reach the *Philosophengang*, a shady walk which leads past the *Königshütte*, an iron-foundry (articles for sale), to Lauterberg.

To the left of the high-road between Scharzfeld and Lauterberg rises the beautifully-situated ruin of **Scharzfels**, with the *Frauenstein*. In the beech-wood near it (20 min.) is the *Einhornhöhle*, or *Schiller's Cavern*, where the name of the poet, written by himself, is still pointed out. It contains abundant fossil remains of antediluvian animals. The *Steinkirche*, another grotto, ½ M. farther to the W. (difficult to find without a guide), is connected by tradition with St. Boniface, and served as a church for the inhabitants of Scharzfeld down to the middle of last century. — The *Hausberg* commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the considerably higher **Kummel* (easily ascended from Lauterberg in 1 hr.), embracing Lauterberg, the Oderthal, the valleys of the Lutter, and the plain towards the S.

— Another excursion from Lauterberg is through the *Gerade Lutterthal* and the *Bärenthal* (somewhat steep), or by the new road to Sieber (p. 429) as far as the top of the pass, and thence to the left in 15-20 min. to the summit of the (3-3½ hrs.) *Grosse Knollen*, commanding another fine view, particularly towards the Brocken. — Excursion by the *Scholmgraben* to the *Königstein* and *Jagdkopf*, and back, 5-6 hrs. — Through the *Wiesebecker Thal*, with the picturesque *Wiesebecker Teich* (Inn, 'pension' 3-5 m.), to the (2 hrs.) *Ravenskopf (2067 ft.; *Inn at the top), recently adorned with pleasure-grounds. The ascent is easier from Tettenborn or from Walkenried viâ Sachsa (see below).

66 M. *Osterhagen*. 69 M. *Tettenborn*, the station for *Sachsa* (Schützenhaus; Rathskeller). To the right of the railway rises the *Römerstein*, a group of dolomite rocks resembling a ruined castle. 72 M. *Walkenried* (Gold. Löwe; Rail. Restaurant), a village with the imposing ruins of a Cistercian abbey of that name, a church of the 13th and 14th cent., and fine early-Gothic cloisters of the same period.

The following is a pleasant walk from Walkenried: follow the high-road to (6 M.) *Wieda* (Engel; Bonnkessel); then strike to the N.W. across a brook into the forest (finger-post) and ascend the (1 hr.) **Stöberhey* (*Inn at the top), the tower on which commands a more extensive view than the Ravenskopf. Thence to the *Jagdkopf* in 15 min., and through a forest-glade to the Ravenskopf, keeping by the stones marking the frontier between Prussia and Brunswick. Lastly descend through the Wiesenbecker Thal to Lauterberg (p. 408).

The train now passes through a tunnel and reaches (75 M.) **Ellrich** *(*Schwarzer Adler; Schützenhaus; König von Preussen)*, a small town prettily situated on the *Zorge*, whence a diligence runs once daily through the Harz Mts. to Wernigerode and Halberstadt, and once daily to Braunlage and Harzburg. Pleasant environs.

Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgsberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* (near which is a fine cavern, discovered in 1868) to (1 hr.) *Walkenried* (see above). Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to *Ilfeld* (2¼ hrs.; see p. 420).

80 M. *Niedersachswerfen* (Deutscher Kaiser), the station for Ilfeld (see p. 420). To the right rises the precipitous *Kohnstein*.

85 M. **Nordhausen** (p. 406), the junction of this line with the Halle and Cassel railway (R. 68). Carriages are changed here.

Beyond (90 M.) *Wolkramshausen* the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*. 92 M. *Klein-Furra*.

97 M. **Sondershausen** *(*Deutsches Haus; *Tanne; Hôtel Mönch)*, the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, charmingly situated in the Wipperthal. Pop. 6110. The Schloss contains a few antiquities, among which is the 'Püsterich', formerly thought to be an idol, 2 ft. in height. The concerts given by the prince's orchestra enjoy a wide reputation. Fine view from the *Göldener* and from the *Possen*, the highest point of the *Hainleite*, 1 hr. to the S. Diligence daily to (12½ M.) Frankenhausen in 2½ hrs., see p. 406.

101 M. *Hohenebra* (branch to *Ebeleben*, 5½ M.); 114 M. *Greussen*, with a sugar-refinery; 117 M. *Straussfurt* (branch-line to Gross-Heringen, see p. 371); 128 M. *Gispersleben*.

132 M. **Erfurt**, N. Station; 133 M. Thuringian Station (p. 379).

70. From Leipsic to Aschersleben and Vienenburg

(Harzburg, Goslar).

99 M. Magdeburg-Halberstadt Railway in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 12 m. 70, 9 m. 60, 6 m. 40 pf.). This line is the direct route from Leipsic to Hanover, and passes the N. and E. side of the Harz district (Ballenstedt, Thale, Wernigerode, Harzburg, Goslar, Clausthal).

From Leipsic to (21 M.) *Halle*, see R. 56 a. — 25 M. *Trotha*, on the Saale; 27½ M. *Teicha;* 30 M. *Wallwitz;* 34 M. *Nauendorf;* 40 M. *Cönnern*. Then across the Saale to (46 M.) *Belleleben* and (49 M.) *Sandersleben*, on the Wipper, where our line crosses that from Berlin to Cassel (R. 68).

56 M. **Aschersleben** *(Gold. Löwe; Deutsches Haus)*, an ancient town with 19,500 inhab., the seat of the princes of the Ascanian line, who became extinct in 1345, is the junction of the line to Bernburg and Cöthen (p. 359).

61 M. *Frose*, with a fine Romanesque church, probably of the 12th cent., is the junction for (2½ M.) *Reinstedt*, (5 M.) *Ermsleben*, (9 M.) *Ballenstedt* (p. 414), and (19 M.) *Quedlinburg* (see below).

The main line passes stations *Nachterstedt*, *Gatersleben*, *Hedersleben*. — 72 M. *Wegeleben*.

From Wegeleben to Quedlinburg *(Thale, Ballenstedt)*, 7 M., railway in ¼ hr. — 3 M. *Ditfurth*. — 7 M. **Quedlinburg**, see p. 413. — At Quedlinburg the line forks, one branch going on to (4 M.) *Neinstedt* (Landhaus) and (6 M.) *Thale* (p. 416), the other to (4 M.) *Suderode* (p. 416), *Gernrode* (p. 415), *Rieder*, and (10 M.) *Ballenstedt* (p. 414).

76 M. **Halberstadt.** — **Hotels.** *Prinz Eugen (Pl. a; D, 3), R., L., & A. from 2½ m., D. 2 m., B. 80 pf.; *Goldenes Ross (Pl. b; D, 3), R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 75 pf.; Thüringer Hof (Pl. c; D, 3); Krone (Pl. D, 3). **Restaurants.** **Prinz Eugen*, see above; **Café Central*, Fischmarkt 5; *Ufermann*, Dom-Platz; *Breitenbach*, Spiegel-Str.; *Bruns*, Harsleber-Str.; *Weisses Ross* (Pl. d; D, 4), Quedlinburger-Str.; *Wehrstedt*, Fischmarkt 3.

Halberstadt is an old town with 34,048 inhab., on the *Holzemme*, boasting of a considerable trade and important manufactories. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed at the Peace of Westphalia. The *Wood-architecture of the 15th and 16th cent., with its projecting upper stories and rich plastic ornamentation, is still admirably preserved here. The chief of these buildings are in the *Market* (Pl. C, 3), which is divided by the Rathhaus into the (E.) Fischmarkt and the (W.) Holzmarkt. The Gothic *Rathhaus* dates from the close of the 14th cent., but was restored in the 16-17th, when it received some Renaissance additions. The *Roland* (p. 150) here dates from 1433. The old *Episcopal Palace* opposite, erected in 1596, is now the custom-house (Pl. C, 3, 4). The late-Gothic *Rathskeller* in the Holzmarkt, built in 1461, is the finest wood-structure in the town. In the Fischmarkt are *Tetzel's House* of 1529 and the *Schuhhof*, a rich Renaissance building of 1579.

The **Cathedral* (St. Stephen's; Pl. C, 3), the most important edifice at Halberstadt, was destroyed by fire in 1179 and re-erected very slowly during the following centuries. The towers and the façade, still retaining traces of Romanesque articulation and

enrichment, were restored first. (The N. tower had to be pulled down in 1882-84 on account of its dilapidation, and a similar fate threatens the S. tower.) The W. part of the nave was erected in 1252-76, and the E. parts, the transept, and the choir date from the 14th century. The church was consecrated in 1491. The gradual development of the Gothic style is distinctly traceable in the flying buttresses. The church was restored in 1850-70.

Interior. Rich late-Gothic *Screen* separating the nave from the choir; above it, the Crucified with Mary and John, a *Wood-Sculpture* of the 13th cent.; at the altar an *Alabaster-Sculpture* of the same subject, of about 1500. Then a Crucifixion by *Joh. Raphon* of Eimbeck, of 1509, as an altarpiece; several other pictures, rich sacerdotal robes, and various antiquities.

The extensive Dom-Platz, planted with trees, is bounded on the W. side by the late-Romanesque *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. B, 3), erected in 1005-1284, and recently restored. A number of figures in relief date from the 12th cent. and one of the chapels contains a mural painting of the 15th century. The *War Monument* of 1870-71 is situated in this square.

Gleim's collection of portraits of his friends is now preserved in 'Gleim's Stiftungshaus' (Pl. C, 3), Dom-Platz 31.

On 29th July, 1809, Halberstadt was the scene of a fierce struggle between the Duke of Brunswick with his black dragoons and a Westphalian regiment in the French service, which terminated in the defeat of the latter and their expulsion from the town. Commemorative tablets have been placed in the Kühlinger-Str. and at the Katzenplan.

The *Bullerberg*, 3/4 M. to the N.E., commands a fine view of the town and the Harz Mts. The *Spiegelschen Berge*, 1½ M. to the S., the *Gläserne Mönch*, 2 M. farther, and the *Hoppelsberg* are also good points of view. The *Klus* or '*Halberstadt Switzerland*', to the S.E. of the Spiegelschen Berge, has some fine pine-woods and picturesque sandstone rocks. Still farther to the S. are the *Thekenberge*.

From Halberstadt to Magdeburg, 36½ M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (4 m. 70, 3 m. 60, 2 m. 40 pf.). — 13 M. *Oschersleben*, a small town on the Bode (p. 407); 23½ M. *Blumenberg* (p. 359). — 36½ M. *Magdeburg*, see p. 99.

Branch-line to Blankenburg (p. 419), 12 M., in 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 60, 1 m. 20, 80 pf.). Stations *Spiegelsberge*, *Langenstein* (branch to *Derenburg*), and (9 M.) *Börnecke*.

Beyond Halberstadt the train commands views of the slopes of the Harz to the left. From (91 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* a branch-line leads to (5½ M.) *Wernigerode* (p. 425) and (11½ M.) *Ilsenburg* (p. 425). From (96 M.) *Wasserleben* a branch-line runs to (3 M.) *Osterwieck*.

99 M. **Vienenburg**, the junction of lines to *Börssum* and *Hanover* (see p. 408), to *Ringelheim*, *Hildesheim*, and *Brunswick* (see p. 99), and to several places in the Harz (see below).

1. To *Oker* (p. 423) and (8 M.) *Goslar* (p. 421) in 1½ hr.

2. To (5 M.) *Harzburg* (p. 423) in 20 minutes.

3. To (27 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 428) in 2½ hrs. At (8 M.) *Grauhof* the Clausthal line and a branch-line to *Goslar* (11 M.) diverge from the main-line to Ringelheim and Hildesheim (p. 99). At

(12 M.) *Langelsheim* another branch to *Goslar* and one to *Seesen* (p. 99) diverge from the line to Clausthal. The train now ascends the valley of the *Innerste* to (18½ M.) *Lautenthal* (Zum Rathhaus; Schützenhaus; Prinzess Caroline), a summer-resort, with baths, silver-mines, and smelting-works. 23 M. *Wildemann*, a summer-resort; 26 M. *Silberhütte*, with silver smelting-works. — 27 M. *Clausthal*, see p. 428.

71. The Harz Mountains.

Plan. About ten or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz, which is now rendered accessible by a network of railways in every direction. The usual starting-points are *Thale*, *Quedlinburg*, *Ballenstedt*, *Blankenburg*, *Wernigerode*, *Ilsenburg*, *Goslar*, or *Harzburg* on the N., and *Nordhausen*, *Ellrich*, *Herzberg*, or *Osterode* on the S. side. The following plan, which embraces the most interesting points, may easily be extended or abridged at pleasure, and may be begun or terminated at almost any one of these railway-stations. *1st Day.* Ballenstedt, Selkethal, Alexisbad; *2nd.* Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz; *3rd.* Weisser Hirsch, Treseburg, Bodethal, Rosstrappe; *4th.* Blankenburg, Rübeland, Wernigerode; *5th.* Steinerne Renne, Brocken; *6th.* Ilsethal, Ilsenburg, Burgberg near Harzburg; *7th.* Environs of Harzburg, Okerthal, Goslar. — The finest points in the *Ober-Harz* and *S. Harz*, may next be visited as follows: *8th Day.* Diligence to Clausthal, walk to Andreasberg; *9th.* Lauterberg, Ravenskopf, Walkenried, Ellrich; *10th.* Ilfeld, Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein, Eichenforst, Stolberg; *11th.* By diligence towards the S. to Kelbra (Kyffhäuser, see p. 406).

Carriages. Two-horse about 18 m. per day; tolls extra; fee 2-3 m. per day. One-horse 10-12 m. In many places there is a tariff fixed by the authorities, but in every case a bargain should be made beforehand.

Guides, unnecessary except on the less-frequented routes, 3 m., or without food 4 m. per day, and 75 pf. per Germ. M. (about 15 pf. per Engl. M.) for return-fee.

Inns tolerable, but charges have risen very considerably of late: R. 2-3 m., A. 50 pf., B. 1 m., D. 2-3 m., wine 1¼-1½ m. per ½ bottle. The inferior and less-frequented inns are cheaper.

The **Harz**, the most northern mountain-chain in Germany, 56 M. in length, and 18 M. in width, is an entirely-isolated range, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. and N.E. It is divided into the *Oberharz*, *Unterharz*, and *Vorharz*. The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of Lautenthal, Clausthal, and Andreasberg. The N. W. and S. W. slopes, with Goslar, Seesen, and Herzberg, are called the Vorharz, while the district to the E. of Wernigerode and Ellrich belong to the Unterharz. The Brocken is situated on the boundary between the Ober- and Unter-Harz. The Oberharz is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The Unterharz affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The principal rock-formation is granite, overlying which are the more recent grauwacke and clay-slate.

The climate of the Harz resembles that of Central Norway. The mean annual temperature is 41° Fahr. The climate of the plateau of the Oberharz is apt to be somewhat inclement, even in summer. In the places along the N. base of the mountains the summer heat is pleasantly tempered by the N.W. wind from the Baltic Sea; and the S. Harz also enjoys an agreeable climate.

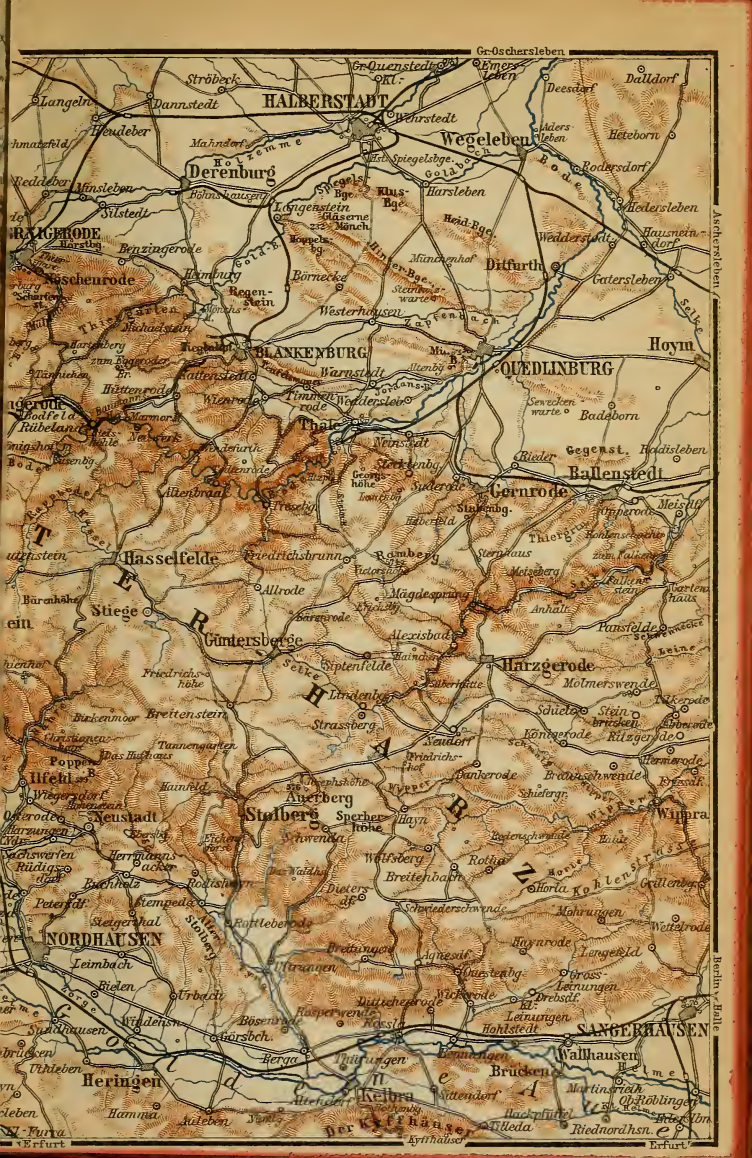
I. The Eastern Harz Mts.

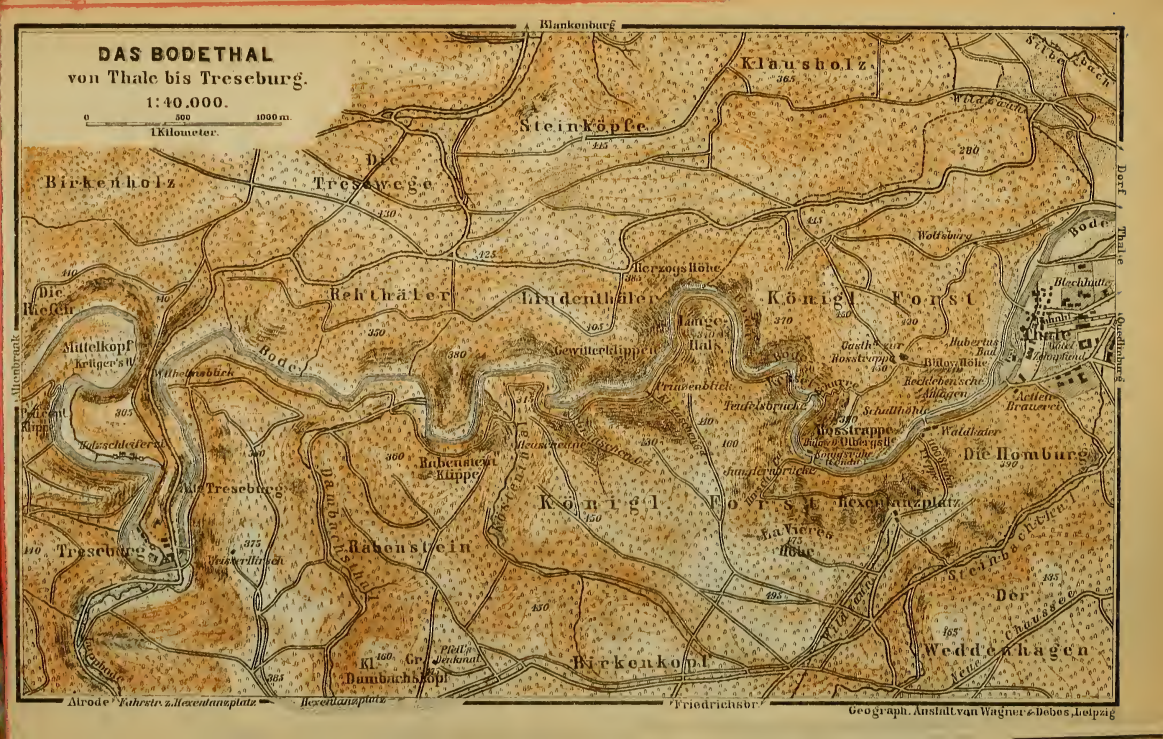
a. *Quedlinburg.*

Railway from Halle (Leipsic, Berlin) viâ Wegeleben to Quedlinburg and Thale, and viâ Frose to Ballenstedt and Quedlinburg, see R. 70.

HALBERSTADT
1:13.600
100 50 0 100 200 300
Meter
Burchardi Kloster
Dom
Domplatz
Altes Theater
Neues Theater
Gymnasium
Lehrer-Seminar
Johannes-Brunnen
Moritzplatz
Moritz K.
Kranken-Haus
Gasanstalt
Schützenhaus
Fabrik
Vienenburg
Güter-Bahnhof
Bahnhof
Land-Gericht
Kreis-Gericht
Synagoge
Taubstummen Anst.
Kanonenberg
Vogtei
Promenade
Woort
Lange Stiege
Breite Weg
Holzmarkt
Fischmarkt
Rathhaus
Roland
Magdeburgerstrasse
Friedrichstrasse
Becherstrasse
Wilhelmsstrasse
Lindenweg
Marschall-Friedhof
Lazareth
Reiter-Parade-Platz
Exercirplatz
Tuchbleiche
Tuchmacher-Bau
Schmiedestr.
Domstr.
Bergstr.
Kl. Ring
Gr. Ring
Kl. Schlamm
Gr. Schlamm
Kl. Sand
Gr. Sand
Kl. Klausthor
Gr. Klausthor
Kl. Schmiedestr.
Gr. Schmiedestr.
Kl. Domstr.
Gr. Domstr.
Kl. Bergstr.
Gr. Bergstr.
Kl. Holzmarkt
Gr. Holzmarkt
Kl. Fischmarkt
Gr. Fischmarkt
Kl. Rathhaus
Gr. Rathhaus
Kl. Roland
Gr. Roland
Kl. Tuchbleiche
Gr. Tuchbleiche
Kl. Tuchmacher-Bau
Gr. Tuchmacher-Bau
Kl. Gymnasium
Gr. Gymnasium
Kl. Lehrer-Seminar
Gr. Lehrer-Seminar
Kl. Neues Theater
Gr. Neues Theater
Kl. Taubstummen Anst.
Gr. Taubstummen Anst.
Kl. Kanonenberg
Gr. Kanonenberg
Kl. Lindenweg
Gr. Lindenweg
Kl. Wilhelmsstrasse
Gr. Wilhelmsstrasse
Kl. Becherstrasse
Gr. Becherstrasse
Kl. Friedrichstrasse
Gr. Friedrichstrasse
Kl. Magdeburgerstrasse
Gr. Magdeburgerstrasse
Kl. Bahnhof
Gr. Bahnhof
Kl. Güter-Bahnhof
Gr. Güter-Bahnhof
Kl. Gasanstalt
Gr. Gasanstalt
Kl. Schützenhaus
Gr. Schützenhaus
Kl. Fabrik
Gr. Fabrik
Kl. Kranken-Haus
Gr. Kranken-Haus
Kl. Moritz K.
Gr. Moritz K.
Kl. Reiter-Parade-Platz
Gr. Reiter-Parade-Platz
Kl. Lazareth
Gr. Lazareth
Kl. Marschall-Friedhof
Gr. Marschall-Friedhof
Kl. Exercirplatz
Gr. Exercirplatz
Kl. Tuchbleiche
Gr. Tuchbleiche
Kl. Tuchmacher-Bau
Gr. Tuchmacher-Bau
Kl. Gymnasium
Gr. Gymnasium
Kl. Lehrer-Seminar
Gr. Lehrer-Seminar
Kl. Neues Theater
Gr. Neues Theater
Kl. Taubstummen Anst.
Gr. Taubstummen Anst.
Kl. Kanonenberg
Gr. Kanonenberg
Kl. Lindenweg
Gr. Lindenweg
Kl. Wilhelmsstrasse
Gr. Wilhelmsstrasse
Kl. Becherstrasse
Gr. Becherstrasse
Kl. Friedrichstrasse
Gr. Friedrichstrasse
Kl. Magdeburgerstrasse
Gr. Magdeburgerstrasse
Kl. Bahnhof
Gr. Bahnhof
Kl. Güter-Bahnhof
Gr. Güter-Bahnhof
Kl. Gasanstalt
Gr. Gasanstalt
Kl. Schützenhaus
Gr. Schützenhaus
Kl. Fabrik
Gr. Fabrik
Kl. Kranken-Haus
Gr. Kranken-Haus
Kl. Moritz K.
Gr. Moritz K.
Kl. Reiter-Parade-Platz
Gr. Reiter-Parade-Platz
Kl. Lazareth
Gr. Lazareth
Kl. Marschall-Friedhof
Gr. Marschall-Friedhof
Kl. Exercirplatz
Gr. Exercirplatz

OBER-HARZ
Goslar
Seesen
Lautenthal
Wildemann
Zellerfeld
Klausthal
Grund
Gittelde
Osterode
Herzberg
Scharzfeld
Lauterberg
Sachsa
Walkenried
Ellrich
St. Andreasberg
Braunlage
Brocken
Altenau
Oker
Harzburg
Vienenburg
Langelsheim
Hahndorf
Jerstedt
Astfeld
Lochtum
Abbenrode
Bettingerode
Westerode
Stapelbg.
Ilsenstein
Schierke
Elend
Sorge
Hohegeiss
Zorge
Wieda
Rehberg
Achtermannshöhe
Königsbg.
Hanskühnenburg
Bruchberg
Auf dem Acker
Lerbach
Freiheit
Riefensbeek
Sieber
Lonau
Kamschlacken
Buntenbock
Bad Lauterberg
Schwiegershausen
Dorste
Förste
Hattorf
Elbingerode
Pöhlde
Der Rothenberg
Oder
Tettenborn
Steina
Bartolfelde
Osterhagen
Neuhof
Branderode
Ob. Sachswerfen
Klettenbg.
Liebenr.
Holbach
Steinsee
Schiedungen
Günzerode
Trebra
Pitzlingen
Etzelsrode
Gratzungen
Immenrode
Bliedungen
Gr. Wechsungen
Kehmstedt
Lipprechterode
Oberdf.
Mitteldorf
Bleicherode
Elende
Wolkramsh.
Spiegelhaus
Bremer Teich
Fuchs bg.
Sternhaus
Ballenst.
Heinrichsbg.
Mägdesprung
Klausbg.
Jagdschl.
Mühle
Selke
Ruine
Höllkopf
Gr. Wilmnest-kopf
Gr. Hausberg
Schalkenberg
Riegelbg.
Wankelbg.
Wilhelmshof
Alexisbrunnen
Klostermühle
Alexisbad
Schacht
Habichtstein
Harzgerode
Selkesicht
Victorshöhe
Stolberg
Northeim
Kreiensen
Braunschweig
Ringelheim
1 : 100.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile


Gr-Oschersleben
Gr-Quenstedt
Emersleben
Dalldorf
Deesdorf
Ströbeck
Langeln
Dannstedt
HALBERSTADT
Ehrstedt
Wegeleben
Hoiers leben
Heteborn
Hmatzfeld
Heudeber
Mahndorf
Derenburg
Rodersdorf
Reddeber
Minsleben
Silstedt
Harsleben
Hedersleben
RAGGENDE
Hausneindorf
Benzingerode
Wedderstedt
Ditfurth
Osterode
Hasserode
Hamburg
Börnecke
Regenstein
Westerhausen
Gatersleben
Thiergarten
Richardsstein
Marienburg
Egelnsolder
Hoym
BLANKENBURG
QUEDLINBURG
Rüttenrode
Warnstedt
Timmenrode
Weddersleben
Badeborn
Thale
Neinstedt
Gegenst. Hadisleben
Rieder
Ballenstedt
Gernrode
Meisdorf
Hasselfelde
Friedrichsbrunn
Rambergh
Meisberg
Falkenstein
Allrode
Stiege
Magdesprung
Anhalt
Pansfelde
Güntersberge
Alexisbad
Siptenfelde
Harzgerode
Molmerswende
Ilsenburg
Strassberg
Neudorf
Königerode
Ritzgerode
Hermsdorf
Ilfeld
Wiegersdorf
Bankerode
Braunschwende
Neustadt
Stolberg
Auerberg
Sperrhohe
Wippra
Osterode
Ilfenburg
Eichenberg
Schwenda
Herrnhuts acker
Wolfsberg
Rotha
Buchholz
Rodishain
Breitenbach
Horla
Grillenberg
Peterhof
Stempeda
Mahrungen
Sieglerthal
Rottleberode
Wettelrode
NORDHAUSEN
Agnesdf
Leimbach
Bielen
Urbach
Leimungen
Grossleinungen
Wolkrode
Drebsdf.
Kasperwende
Wohlstedt
SANGERHAUSEN
Bösenrode
Hörsbach
Berga
Bennungen
Walhausen
Brücken
Heringen
Kelbra
Sittendorf
Martinsrieth
Ohrdlingen
Hamma
Kyffhäuser
Kyffhäuser
Bledorndhsn.
Erfurt
Erfurt


DAS BODETHAL
von Thale bis Treseburg.
1:40.000.
0 500 1000 m.
1 Kilometer.
Blankenburg
Klausholz
Steinköpfe
Die Tresewege
Birkenholz
Rehthäler
Lindenthäler
Herzogshöhe
Königl. Forst
Lange Hals
Gewitterklippen
Prinzenblick
Teufelsbrücke
Rosstrappe
Schulthöhe
Waldkater
Die Homburg
Hexentanzplatz
La Vieres Höhe
Königl. Forst
Rabenstein Klippe
Rabenstein
Dambachsthal
Kl. Dambachskopf
Gr. Pfeil's Denkmal
Birkenkopf
Der Weddenhagen
Steinbachthal
Neue Chaussee
Die Riefen
Mittelkopf
Krüger's H.
Wilhelmsblick
Holzschleiferei
Alte Treseburg
Treseburg
Weisser Hirsch
Bode
Wolfsburg
Thale
Blechhütte
Hubertus Bad
Bülow Höhe
Recklebensche Anlagen
Actien Brauerei
Wildzaun
Silberbach
Dorf Thale
Quedlinburg
Altenbraak
Atrode
Fahrstr. z. Hexentanzplatz
Hexentanzplatz
Friedrichsbr.
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Quedlinburg (463 ft. above the sea-level; **Bär*, in the Markt-Platz, R., L., & A. 2½, B. ¾ m.; *Goldner Ring*, *Lamm*, well spoken of), an old agricultural town with 18,437 inhab., recently increased by the foundation of the suburb of *Suderstadt*, lies on the *Bode*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Harz Mts. It was founded by Henry the Fowler in 929, and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, and from 1477 to 1698 it was under the protection of Saxony, passing into the possession of the Electors of Brandenburg at the latter date. It is still an important-looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and is commanded on the W. by the old Schloss and the abbey-church.

The *Rathhaus* in the market, in front of which rises a stone figure of Roland (p. 150), is a very ancient building with Gothic additions, and alterations in the Renaissance style.

The Interior contains an interesting collection of utensils in flint and bronze, weapons, instruments of torture, parchment records (*e.g.* copy of the Sachsenspiegel, and imperial charters of 1038 and 1134), seals, portraits, etc., and a kind of wooden cage in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein during 20 months (1336-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges.

The church of *St. Aegidius* contains some good old oil-paintings. The modern *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, possesses a valuable library of 8000 vols. Following the street in the corner of the market-place, obliquely opposite the Bär Hotel and the Rathhaus, and afterwards turning to the left, we cross the *Finkenheerd*, a small Platz where Henry the Fowler is said to have received the deputation announcing his election to the imperial dignity, and reach the *Schloss-Platz*, near the Schlossberg. The house in which *Klopstock* was born (in 1724), in this Platz, has a jutting story supported by two wooden columns. To the right is the dwelling of the sacristan of the Schlosskirche, to whom application may now be made.

The *Schloss*, situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the abbesses of the secular and independent convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Otho the Great in 936 and afterwards attained to great prosperity, but declined in importance after it embraced the Reformation in 1539, and was at length suppressed in 1803. Countess Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Augustus the Strong of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, was abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18, and on her death in 1728 was interred in the abbey-church. Adjacent to the Schloss is the —

**Abbey Church*, or *Schlosskirche*, an edifice of great importance in the history of art. The body of the church was erected in 1021, the choir was altered in the 14th cent., and the whole restored in 1862.

The Crypt, which was the original church, founded in the 10th cent., and built over an ancient mortuary chapel, contains the tombs of Henry I. (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his grand-daughter Matilda, the first abbess. The treasury contains objects of artistic and historical value, chiefly of the 10th cent., such as reliquaries, books of the Gospels, an episcopal crozier, the beard-comb of Henry I. and one of the 'water-pots of Cana'.

— The vault, which is built of sandstone, possesses the property of preserving bodies from decay.

Fine view of the town and environs from the terrace, which is shown by the castellan.

Opposite the Schlossberg rises the *Münzenberg*, with the ruins of the convent of St. Mary (Cœnobium ad Montem Zionis, of which Münzenberg is said to be a corruption). — The *Brühl*, a pleasant park to the S.W. of the town, not far from the Schlossberg, contains monuments to Klopstock and the geographer Ritter (born here in 1779). — At a neighbouring farm is the ancient church of *Wipertus* (now an inn), a basilica with a well-preserved crypt, which perhaps originally belonged to the palace of Henry I., and is the most ancient relic of Christian architecture in Saxony.

Quedlinburg is noted for its nurseries and cloth-factories.

Railway from Quedlinburg to *Ballenstedt*, see p. 410.

b. *Selkethal. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg.*

Two Days. 1st. From Ballenstedt to the Falken Inn 1¼ hr., visit to the Falkenstein 1½, to the Selkemühle 2¾, Mägdesprung 1½, Alexisbad 1 hr. — 2nd. To the Victorshöhe 1½, Gernrode 1½, Suderode ¼, Lauenburg 1, Neinstedt ½, Thale or Hexentanzplatz 1-1½ hr.

DILIGENCE daily from *Gernrode* to *Mägdesprung*, *Alexisbad*, *Stolberg*, and *Nordhausen*.

Ballenstedt (689 ft. above the sea-level; **Grosser Gasthof*, at the entrance to the Schlossgarten; **Stadt Bernburg*, in the Allee; *Weisser Schwan*, *Germania*, *Moskopf's Hotel*, in the town), the terminus of the railway in this direction (p. 410; railway to Quedlinburg, p. 410), a prettily-situated town with 4764 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg. A long avenue leads to the *Schloss* (generally closed) on a hill. Beautiful Schlosspark, with fine views of the mountains; also a deer-park containing stags and wild boars. On the N. side are the *Gegensteine*, a fragment of the 'Devil's Wall'.

A finger-post at the S. end of the town indicates the route to the right to the Selkemühle (see below), and that to the left to *Opperode* and *Meisdorf*. The latter is the high-road to the Selkethal, but pedestrians follow it as far only as (¼ M.) the first road diverging to the right, on which, a little way farther, is a direction-post on the left indicating the way to the (½ hr.) forester's house of *Kohlenschacht* (Inn). The same road next leads through the wood to the (½ hr.) inn **Zum Falken* (706 ft.) in the Selkethal, at the foot of the Falkenstein.

To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath to the left ascends to **Schloss Falkenstein** (1083 ft.), situated on a lofty rock. The castle, which is well preserved and partly restored, contains old weapons, curiosities, etc.; fine view from the tower. A knight of Falkenstein plays a part in Bürger's ballad of 'the pastor's daughter of Taubenheim'. We now return to the valley by the same path.

A good road ascends the picturesque ***Selkethal** to the (5 M.) *Selkemühle* (Zur Burg Anhalt, unpretending but dear), where it unites with the above-mentioned direct road from Ballenstedt. On the hill, 1/2 hr. to the S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to (4 1/2 M.) Mägdesprung; but a slight digression to the **Meiseberg*, with a forester's house (Restaurant) and fine view, 1/2 hr. from the Selkemühle, is recommended; thence to Mägdesprung 1 1/4 hr.

The foundries of **Mägdesprung** (968 ft.; **Inn*, R. & A. 2 m.) are picturesquely placed at the junction of the Selkethal road with that from Ballenstedt to Stolberg. An obelisk on an eminence is to the memory of a Prince of Anhalt who founded the iron-works. Tasteful articles in cast iron may be purchased at the foundries. The place owes its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that a giantess once sprang across the valley here, leaving her footprints, the *Mägdetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. An iron cross in the vicinity is to the memory of Duke Alexius (d. 1834). — Gernrode (see below) is 4 1/2 M. distant.

About 2 M. farther up the attractive Selkethal lies the chalybeate **Alexisbad** (1034 ft.; *Curhaus Alexisbad; Goldene Rose; Hôtel-Pens. zur Klostermühle*, 'pens'. 4-6 m.; lodgings 6-60 m. per week; visitors' tax 3-12 m.), surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 420) is by *Strassberg* and the Josephshöhe (p. 421). The high-road leads by *Harzgerode* (Stadt Bernburg), a small town with an old Schloss, on the hill, 2 M. to the E. of Alexisbad. (The diligence may be taken as far as the turnpike at the Auerberg, and then the *Josephshöhe* crossed on foot.)

The path to the Victorshöhe quits the road to the left, a few min. below the baths, and leads through wood to the (1 1/4 hr.) Güntersberge and Gernrode road, which we follow for 1/4 M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left to the (1/4 hr.) ***Victorshöhe** (1952 ft.), the summit of the *Ramberg*, near which are several huge blocks of granite called the *Teufelsmühle*. (Inn at the forester's house.) Extensive prospect from the wooden tower, more picturesque than from the Brocken.

A stone post by the Teufelsmühle indicates the descent to the *right* to Friedrichsbrunnen, Alexisbad, Tanzplatz, Treseburg, and Thale; to the *left* to the Sternhaus, Mägdesprung, and Gernrode. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from Güntersberge, which leads past the Stubenberg (see below) to (4 1/2 M.) Gernrode (railway-station, see p. 410).

Gernrode (729 ft.; **Inn on the Stubenberg*, R. 2 m.; *Deutsches Haus*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, in the town; private apartments easily procurable), a town with 2444 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the Stubenberg, 4 1/2 M. from Quedlinburg, and 3 3/4 M. from Ballenstedt, attracts numerous visitors in summer. The Romanesque **Abbey Church* of the 10th cent., with its two round W. towers, recently restored, is a picturesque feature in the

landscape. The tomb of the founder, Margrave Gero of Lusatia, was restored in 1519. Romanesque cloisters on the S. side of the church partly preserved.

The ***Stubenberg**, or *Stufenberg* (922 ft.; *Inn* at the top), which rises above the town and may be ascended in 1/4 hr., affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz Mts. In the *Hagenthal* beneath is the 'Haus Hagenthal', a pension.

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

Suderode (493 ft.; *Heene's Curhaus*, at the end of the village next to Gernrode, R. & B. 2 1/4, D. 2, B. 3/4 m., L. 30 pf.; **Michaelis; **Mohr; Belvedere*), formerly an insignificant village, which has recently become a favourite watering-place on account of its salt-springs and its sheltered situation, and extends with its villas (in most of which apartments are let) and gardens for upwards of a mile along the wooded slope of the hill (railway-station, see p. 410). Pretty walks to the *Preussen-Platz*, the *Salsteine*, the *Beringer Quelle*, and the *Tempel* at the W. end of the village.

Several routes lead hence to Stecklenberg and the Lauenburg. Pedestrians may ascend the pretty forest-path by the Hôtel Michaelis, which leads viâ the *Neue Schenke*, a forester's house, direct to the Lauenburg in 1 hr., or they may take that which passes the Schulzenamt at Suderode, skirts the wood to the left (view of Quedlinburg to the right), crosses the Quedlinburg road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to the village of (1/2 hr.) *Stecklenberg* (Palm's Inn), a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg*, to the (25 min.) ***Lauenburg** (1149 ft.), a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (**Inn*, R. 1 1/2 m.).

A good road to the N. leads from Stecklenberg to (1 1/2 M.) *Neinstedt* (p. 410). — To *Thale* (see below), 3 1/2 M.; finger-posts. The route by the *Georgshöhe* (p. 418) to the *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 418) is picturesque.

c. *Bodethal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.*

One Day. From Thale in the Bodethal ascend to the Teufelsbrücke, 1/2 hr.; ascend the Rosstrappe 20 min.; inn, 10 min.; by the Herzogshöhe and Wilhelmsblick to Treseburg 1 3/4 hr.; by the Weisse Hirsch to the Hexentanzplatz 2 1/2 hrs.; back to the station 3/4 hr. — Or from the station to the Tanzplatz 1 1/4 hr., Weisse Hirsch and Treseburg 1 3/4 hr. (Wilhelmsblick and back 3/4-1 hr.), through the Bodethal to the Jungfernbrücke 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few min. and ascend the Rosstrappe, 1/2 hr.; to the station 40 minutes. — *Guide* unnecessary, but desirable from Treseburg to the Weisse Hirsch and Tanzplatz (1-1 1/2 m.). — Comp. the Map p. 413.

The rocky ***Valley of the Bode**, the finest point in the Harz Mts., presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene, to which if possible more than a single day should be devoted.

At the entrance to the valley lies **Bahnhof Thale** (633 ft.), near which a number of modern villas have sprung up. To the right rise the precipitous rocks of the Rosstrappe (p. 418); to the left is the Hexentanzplatz (p. 418).

Hotels. *Zehnpfund, a large house opposite the station, R., L., & A. 1-4 m., meals paid for as received; *Waldkater, pleasantly situated in the

Bodethal, 1/2 M. from the station; *Hubertusbad, a salt-bath with pension, on an island in the Bode, 1/4 M. from the station, 'pension' 4-5 m. a day for a long stay; Forsthaus, in the village; Zur Königsruhe, 1/2 M. above the Waldkater; the last two unpretending. — Inns on the *Rosstrappe* and *Hexentanzplatz*, see p. 418.

Restaurants at the hotels; at the *Actienbrauerei*, 1/4 M. from the station (good beer); *Railway Restaurant.*

Baths below the Blechhütte.

From Thale to Treseburg through the Bodethal. A few paces to the right of the station at Thale lies the *Blechhütte*, a foundry on the right bank of the Bode. The road to the left leads past the *Actienbrauerei* to the (3/4 M.) *Waldkater Inn* (696 ft.), which may also be reached by a pleasant path from the *Hubertusbad* on the left bank. We then follow the road through the picturesque Bodethal to the (1/2 M.) *Jungfernbrücke*, whence a new and shady path ascends to the left, viâ the Hirschgrund and the Lavières-Höhe, to the (3/4 hr.) Hexentanzplatz (the former steep path is now closed). On the left bank is the prettily-situated inn *Zur Königsruhe*, beyond which the road is carried round the foot of the cliffs by two wooden galleries. Beyond the second is the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the (1/2 hr.) Rosstrappe, with its inn. A few paces farther on in the valley is the *Teufelsbrücke* at the entrance to the **Bodekessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks through which the stream is precipitated. The road then leads through beautiful woods to —

Treseburg (916 ft.; **Weisser Hirsch*, *Wilhelmsblick*, belonging to the same owner, R. 2 m., A. 50 pf.; *Deutsches Haus; Haberland*, well spoken of), a village 7 1/2 M. from Thale, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bode and the *Lupbode*, on a rocky eminence on which the castle of that name formerly stood. A road between the inns leads to the (1 1/2 M.) *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bodethal), and through a short tunnel to the high-road which leads to the N. to Blankenburg, and to the E. to the Rosstrappe. — An eminence opposite Treseburg, called the **Weisse Hirsch*, commands a charming view of the village and environs. A steep footpath to it ascends to the left, a short way beyond the bridge; a longer route through the *Tiefenbachthal* quits the road farther on (comp. p. 418).

A pretty footpath ascends the Bodethal from Treseburg to (2 1/4 M.) **Altenbrack** (**Weisses Ross*, unpretending), a mining-village with a small sulphureous spring.

From Treseburg to Blankenburg, 7 1/2 M. The road diverges to the left, 1 1/2 M. from the tunnel above mentioned, from that to the Rosstrappe, and leads past *Wienrode* and *Cattenstädt* (Inn). To the right rise the huge sandstone masses of the *Heidelberg* (or 'devil's wall', with view from the *Grossvater;* Inn at the foot). Pedestrians may turn to the left at the first bend in the road beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the (3/4 hr.) forester's house of *Todtenrode* (refreshments) to (1 hr.) Wienrode.

From Treseburg to Hasselfelde, 7 1/2 M. The footpath turns to the right immediately beyond the bridge over the Bode, passes (5 min.) a deer-fence, and leads through beautiful beech-woods. In about 1 hr. we reach a stone finger-post, indicating the way to *Stiege* on the left and *Hassel-*

felde (König von Schweden) on the right. From Hasselfelde through the pleasant *Bährenthal* to *Ilfeld* (p. 420), a walk of 12 M.

From Thale to the Rosstrappe. The above route from Thale to the Rosstrappe by the Bodethal and the Schurre may be taken, or the direct path (1hr.) may be preferred. In the latter case we pass between the buildings of the Blechhütte (p. 417) to the bridge across the Bode, beyond which we turn to the right, and then, near a second bridge (5 min.), ascend by a somewhat steep path to the (1/2 hr.) *Gasthaus zur Rosstrappe* (R., L., & A. 2 1/4 m., B. 80 pf.), near which is the *Bülowshöhe*.

The ***Rosstrappe** (1317 ft.), 10 min. from the inn, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 650 ft. above the stream. It commands an imposing view of the wild Bodethal and the distant plain as far as Quedlinburg. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, is said to have leaped across the valley at this point. The men or boys here awaken the echoes of the Bodethal by pistol-shots and the blasts of a trumpet (25 pf.). To the right is the *Schurre* (p. 417).

Proceeding to the N.E. of the Rosstrappe Inn, we may descend in 1/4 hr. to the high-road from Thale, which leads by the *Herzogshöhe* (view) and the Wilhelmsblick (see above) to (5 M.) *Treseburg* (see above).

From Thale to the Hexentanzplatz (1 hr.). We cross the Bodethal road near the brewery (p. 417) and follow a path skirting the wood, and leading in a few minutes to the small bridge over the *Steinbach*. The path ascending in windings to the Hexentanzplatz diverges to the right before the bridge is reached. The carriage-road diverges at the top of the hill from the high-road ascending the *Steinbachthal* to *Friedrichsbrunn*.

The ***Hexentanzplatz** (1526 ft.; **Hotel*, 'pens'. 5 m.) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe, and 210 ft. higher, commanding a similar, and perhaps still more striking view. To the left in the distance rises the Brocken. In the vicinity are several other fine points of view.

From the Hexentanzplatz to Treseburg by the *Weisse Hirsch*. We follow the path along the slope to the right, pass through a gate, and turning to the right reach the (10 min.) *Lavièreshöhe*, a point of view opposite the Schurre (p. 417). We then turn slightly to the left, and reach the high-road leading to Treseburg. The latter soon passes (3/4 hr. from the Tanzplatz) a monument to the forester *Pfeil*, a recumbent stag surrounded by six fine beeches. About 3/4 M. farther on, the road bends to the left and a forest-path leads to the right. In the middle is the path to the (5 min.) *Weisse Hirsch* (p. 417), whence we reach Treseburg in 10 minutes.

From Thale to Suderode (p. 416) and Gernrode (p. 415), 6 M., a pleasant road, passing (4 M.) *Stecklenberg*, etc. (comp. p. 416). — The circuit by the *Georgshöhe*, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to (1 1/4 hr.) Stecklenberg is recommended (guide desirable, 1-1 1/2 m.). At the junction of the road from the station with that from the village of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the ***Georgshöhe**, the tower on which commands a beautiful survey of the plain. A footpath descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a carriage-road; we then pass (1/4 M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster-mill,

and reach Stecklenberg 3/4 M. farther on. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the Georgshöhe 1 hr.: follow the road descending from the inn to the S.E. to the high-road, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

d. *Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode.*

Blankenburg, Regenstein, and the Ziegenkopf 4-5 hrs., thence to Rübeland 1 3/4 hr., Baumannshöhle 1 1/2 hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr. — Ascent of the Brocken from Rothehütte-Königshof, see p. 427.

Railway from Blankenburg to *Rothehütte-Königshof*, 15 M., see below (fares to Rübeland 1 m. 70, 1 m. 30, 90 pf.; to Elbingerode 2 m. 20, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 10 pf.; to Rothehütte-Königshof 2 m. 90, 2 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf.). The engineering difficulties of this line have been overcome by an ingenious combination of the ordinary locomotive with the rack-and-pinion (toothed wheel) system.

Blankenburg. — **Hotels.** *Weisser Adler, R. & L. 2, A. 1/2, D. 2, B. 3/4 m.; *Krone; *Gebirgs-Hôtel; Engel; Stadt Braunschweig; Forsthaus, unpretending; Fürstenhof. — Inn on the Ziegenkopf, see below.

Restaurants. *Badegarten; Tyler's Höhe; Richard; Damköhler; *Railway Restaurant; Fürstenhof*, see above.

Blankenburg (750 ft.), a town with 6000 inhab., a favourite summer-resort, and connected with Halberstadt by a branch-railway (p. 411), is picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills and commanded by the lofty ducal Schloss. The approach to the latter passes the handsome old *Rathhaus*, into which five balls are built to commemorate the bombardment by Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' War; it contains a collection of antiquities. The *Schloss* (1097 ft.), which is occupied by the duke in the shooting-season, contains reminiscences of the empress Maria Theresa, pictures, and various other objects of interest (castellan 1 m.; admission to the deer-park 50 pf.). On the Schnappelnberg stands a monument to those who fell in 1870-71.

To the N. of Blankenburg (3/4 hr.) rises the *Regenstein, or *Reinstein*, a precipitous sandstone cliff, 240 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Emp. Henry the Fowler in 919, and afterwards considerably strengthened. In the Thirty Years' War it was captured by Wallenstein, and in 1670 it was taken possession of by the Elector of Brandenburg as a forfeited fief of Halberstadt. The works were dismantled by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by a rock-hewn gateway on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (tavern at the top). — If time permit, the traveller may return by (1/2 hr.) *Heimburg* (Deutsches Haus), a village with a castle (view), and the monastery of *Michaelstein* (Zur Waldmühle), 2 M. to the N. of Blankenburg. — The *Heidelberg*, or *Teufelsmauer* (p. 417), is 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Blankenburg.

From Blankenburg to the Rosstrappe. The road to Treseburg is followed as far as (2 M.) *Wienrode*, a little beyond which an enclosure is crossed; at a finger-post the wood is entered to the left, and in 1 1/4 hr. the *Rosstrappe* (p. 418) is reached.

From Blankenburg to Rothehütte-Königshof by railway (see above). On leaving Blankenburg the train ascends steeply to the *Bast* and then passes through a tunnel below the ***Ziegenkopf** (1408 ft.; *Inn*), an eminence commanding an admirable view of Blankenburg, the Regenstein, the rocky pinnacles of the Teufelsmauer, and the extensive plain. The first stations are *Bast-Michaelstein* and *Braunesumpf*, whence we ascend gradually to (6 M.)

Hüttenrode (1598 ft.; Tanne). The train then descends to the picturesque wooded and rocky valley of the *Bode*, through which it runs to —

8½ M. **Rübeland** (1290 ft.; *Goldner Löwe*, well spoken of, R. 1-2 m.; *Grüne Tanne*), a Brunswick village with foundries, lying in the valley of the Bode. On the left bank of the stream, 150 ft. above it, is the **Baumannshöhle** (ascent near the two inns), a stalactite cavern which has been known for centuries. Opposite to it, on the right bank, is the smaller **Bielshöhle,** where the stalactites are finer. A visit to one of these occupies an hour (1 pers. 70, 2 pers. 90 pf., 3 pers. 1 m. 5 pf., each additional person 35 pf. more; Bengal lights 50 pf.). A third cavern, the *Sechserlinghöhle*, was discovered a few years ago. On a precipitous rock opposite the Tanne Inn rises the ruin of *Birkenfeld*.

At Rübeland the train quits the valley of the Bode and ascends a mill-valley with curious rock-formations to (10½ M.) **Elbingerode** (1536 ft.; *Goldner Adler; Blauer Engel; König's Hotel*), an important iron-mining town with 2228 inhabitants. Modern Gothic church.

From Elbingerode to Wernigerode (p. 425), 6½ M., diligence twice daily in 1¼-1½ hr. Pedestrians should walk over the *Büchenberg* (p. 426), by a path to the left, diverging ½ M. from Elbingerode.

15 M. *Rothehütte-Königshof*, the present terminus of the railway. Omnibuses run hence in connection with the trains to the top of the Brocken viâ *Elend* (Deutsche Eiche) and *Schierke* (p. 427; fare to Schierke 1 m., to the Brocken 2 m.).

e. *Ilfeld. Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein. Stolberg. Josephshöhe.*

From *Nieder-Sachswerfen* to *Ilfeld* 3 M., *Neustadt* 3½ M., by Eichenforst to *Stolberg* ½ hr., by the Josephshöhe to *Alexisbad* 4 hrs.

From Nordhausen (p. 406) to *Stolberg* 13 M. (diligence twice daily). The high-road, which at first affords fine views of the Harz on the right and the Goldene Aue and the Kyffhäuser on the left, unites near *Rottleberode* with that from *Rossla* (p. 405), and then ascends the picturesque *Tyrathal* towards the N.

Pedestrians should proceed from station *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (p. 409) to (3 M.) **Ilfeld** (837 ft.; **Tanne; Goldne Krone*, unpretending), a village at the entrance to the romantic *Behrethal*. The Prämonstratensian abbey founded here by Count Hohnstein in 1196 was converted in 1544 into a school which still enjoys a high repute. A road to the W. leads hence by *Osterode* to (3½ M.) the village of **Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein** (860 ft.; *Rathskeller; Schmidt's Hotel; Amtsschenke*), overshadowed by the ruins of the castle of *Hohnstein* (2040 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1693. A hydropathic establishment was opened here in 1870. A footpath leads hence (guide necessary) by the lofty ruin of *Ebersburg* (restaurant) to the (3½ hrs.) *Eichenforst* shooting-lodge (view; refreshments) and (1 hr.) —

Stolberg (945 ft.; **Freitag's Hotel; *Eberhardt*, unpretending),

a place with many antiquated houses, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Tyrabach*, and frequently visited as summer-quarters, especially since the opening of the chalybeate baths in 1870. On an eminence rises the *Château* of Count Stolberg, the proprietor of the district, with a valuable library (50,000 vols.) and armoury, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Pleasing view from the *Thiergarten*.

From Stolberg to Harzgerode and Alexisbad, 13½ M., diligence daily. Pedestrians should quit the road, 2 M. from Stolberg, by a path leading to the right to the (½ hr.) summit of the *Auerberg*, called the ***Josephshöhe** (1976 ft.; Inn), the wooden tower on which (100 ft. in height) commands a fine panorama. Thence by *Strassberg* and the *Victor-Friedrichs-Silberhütte*, and down the Selkethal to (3 hrs.) *Alexisbad* (p. 415).

II. The Western Harz.

f. *Goslar. Okerthal.*

Spend half-a-day at Goslar, take the train to *Oker*, walk through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Romkerhalle*, and by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen* to (4 hrs.) *Harzburg*.

Goslar. — **Hotels.** *Kaiserworth, an old Gothic house in the market, see below, R. & A. 2, D. 2 m., B. 80 pf.; Hôtel de Hanovre, Germania, both in the Breite-Str.; Paul's Hotel, near the station, with extensive view, R. & L. 1¾ m., well spoken of; Römischer Kaiser, in the market; Hannibal's Hotel, with restaurant, R. 1¼-1½ m. — *Kronprinz Ernst August, in the market, unpretending, R. ¾-1½ m. — Pension Schwikkard, in an open situation, for a long stay. — Railway, see pp. 411, 412.

Goslar (844 ft.), an ancient town with 10,791 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the metalliferous Rammelsberg (p. 423). The numerous towers, the partly-preserved ramparts, and the quaint old houses with wood-carving impart an air of importance to the place.

Goslar was founded at the beginning of the 10th cent. and soon acquired importance in consequence of the discovery of valuable silver-mines in the vicinity (p. 423). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1050, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1204 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otho IV., the rival of Philip. After a slow recovery from this disaster, it became a member of the Hanseatic League, and prospered about the year 1500. In 1802 it lost its independence for the first time and was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover.

Near the station, to the left, is the handsome Romanesque church of the monastery of *Neuwerk*, of the close of the 12th cent.; interesting choir; picture of the 13th cent. in the apse. Opposite to it rises the *Paulsthurm*, a remnant of the old fortifications. The street between these leads to the antiquated **Market*, with the Rathhaus and Kaiserworth, and adorned with a large fountain-basin in metal, said to date from the 12th century.

The *Rathhaus*, a simple Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with an arcade beneath (entrance by the steps, round the corner to the left; visitors ring in the passage), contains a hall adorned about the year

1500 with *Paintings by Wohlgemuth. Interesting old books of the Gospels, charters, instruments of torture, and other curiosities are also shown. A small chapel adjacent contains a richly-decorated tankard of 1407, a Gothic goblet of 1519, and other articles in silver. Near the staircase is the 'Beisskatze', a kind of cage in which shrews used to be incarcerated.

The *Kaiserworth*, formerly a guild-house, now an inn, with an arcade below, dates from 1494, and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors. Passing between the Rathhaus and the Kaiserworth, we reach the *Marktkirche*, a late-Romanesque church, with Gothic choir and aisle subsequently added. The *Brusttuch*, opposite the W. portal of the church, a curious old house of the 16th cent., restored in 1870, is adorned with satirical wood-carvings.

From the Marktkirche a street leads to the left (S.) to a large open space where some venerable ruins still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar.

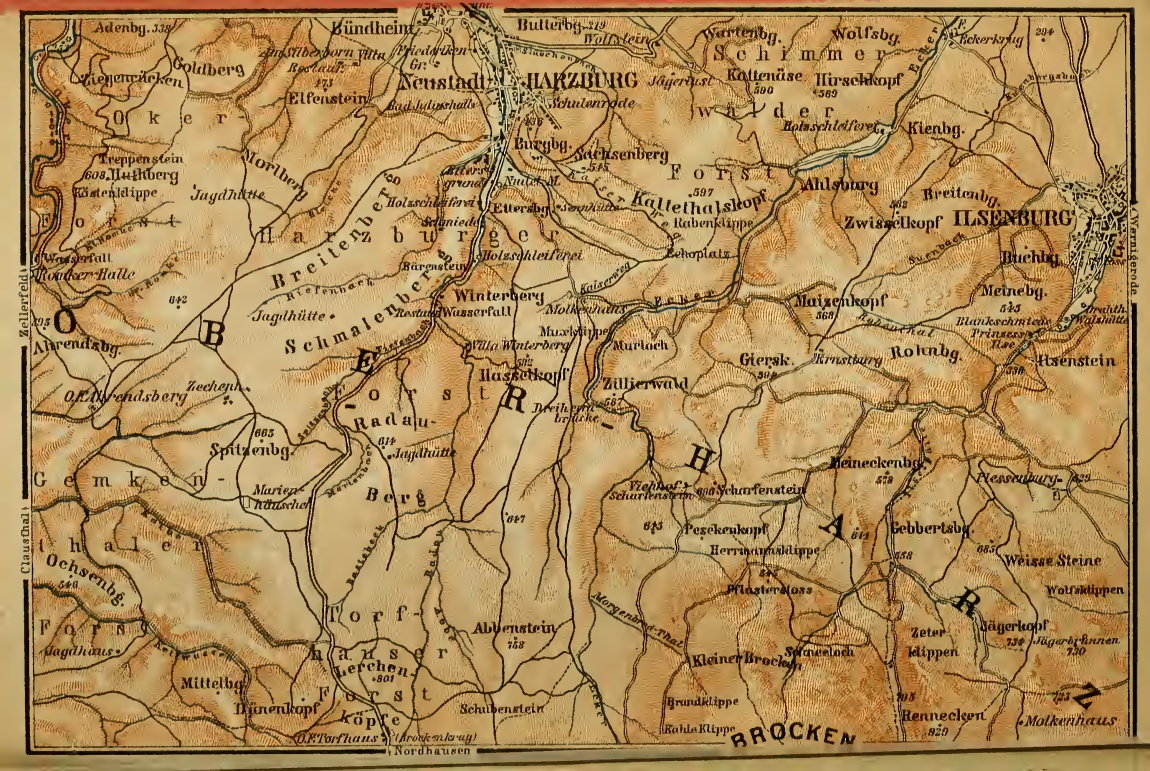
The so-called **Domcapelle* was once the vestibule of the N. portal of a celebrated cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, which was founded by Henry III. in 1039, and taken down in 1820.

Over the Portal are figures of Emp. Conrad II., his wife Gisela, and SS. Matthew, Simeon, and Jude. The richly-sculptured column by the portal, executed, according to the inscription, by *Hartmann*, is worthy of particular notice. The Gorgon's head on the capital is a reminiscence of the ancient use of such heads to ward off evil influences.

In the Interior are several interesting relics of the decorations of the ancient cathedral, sculptures, tombstones, including that of the Empress Gisela, and various curiosities, among which may be mentioned the '*Krodo Altar*', an oblong box made of plates of brass, borne by four stooping figures, and containing numerous round apertures. It was formerly supposed to be an altar of the idol Krodo, but was probably a reliquary, adorned with precious stones. The chapel is open the whole day in summer. Fee for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75, 5-6 pers. 1 m.

On an eminence to the right rises the *Kaiserpfalz, the oldest secular edifice in Germany, founded by Henry II. and extended by Henry III. (1039-56). The palace was burned down in 1289 and afterwards rebuilt, but disfigured by alterations and additions. The exterior was judiciously restored in 1879.

The Kaiserhaus consists of the Saalbau and the chapel of St. Ulrich, connected by a wing, and approached by a broad flight of steps. The upper floor of the *Saalbau* is occupied by the imperial hall (56 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high), which looks towards the Platz, with seven massive round-arched windows. It is at present being adorned with frescoes by Wislicenus. Those now completed include the large central fresco representing the Proclamation of the new German Empire; to the right, Frederick Barbarossa at the battle of Iconium, 1190; to the left, Henry III. recrossing the Alps with the deposed Pope Benedict IX. after the Synod of Sutri, 1046; above the windows, the story of the Sleeping Beauty. Opposite the central window is the ancient imperial throne, which stood in the cathedral till 1820 and then passed into the possession of Prince Charles of Prussia. The *Chapel of St. Ulrich*, a double chapel in the form of a Greek cross, dating from the close of the 11th cent., was destined for the domestic worship of the imperial court; in the interior is the painted tomb of Henry III., containing his heart (brought hither from Hanover in 1884).



Adenbg.
Bündheim
Butterbg.
Wolfstein
Wartenbg.
Wolfsbg.
Schimmerwalder
Eckerkrug
Goldberg
Ziegenrücken
Neustadt
HARZBURG
Jägerlust
Kattenäse
Hirschkopf
Elfenstein
Schulenrode
Oker-
Burgbg.
Sachsenberg
Kienbg.
Treppenstein
Hutberg
Morlberg
Forst
Ahlsburg
Breitenbg.
Kattethalskopf
Jagdhütte
Ettersbg.
Zwisselkopf
ILSENBURG
Harzburger
Rabenklippe
Echoplatz
Wasserfall
Bärenstein
Buchbg.
Winterberg
Maizenkopf
Meinebg.
Jagdhütte
Schmalenberg
Wasserfall
Murloch
Rohnbg.
Ilsenstein
Ahrendsbg.
Villa Winterberg
Giersk.
Hasselkopf
Zillierwald
Zechenh.
Forst
Radau-
Spitzenbg.
Jagdhütte
Gemken-
Berg
Marienhäuschen
Heineckenbg.
Plessenburg
Scharfenstein
Pesekenkopf
Gebbertsbg.
Herrmannsklippe
Weisse Steine
Ochsenbg.
Pflasterstoss
Wolfsklippen
Forst
Torf-
Abbenstein
Jägerkopf
Jagdhaus
Zeter-
klippen
Jägerbrunnen
Kleiner Brocken
Schneeloch
Mittelbg.
Lerchen-
Forst
Dünenkopf
Schubenstein
Brandklippe
Rennecken
Molkenhaus
Köpfe
O.F. Torfhaus
(Brockenkrug)
Kahle Klippe
BROCKEN
Nordhausen
Zellerfeld
Clausthal
Wernigerode

Proceeding hence to the right through the Klusthor, and skirting the railing, we reach the (1½ M.) *Felsenkeller*, where Goslar 'Gose', a peculiar kind of beer, may be tried.

Near the end of the Breiten-Strasse, on the right, is *Herr Fenkner's Museum* of antiquities and pictures (not at present accessible). The street is terminated by the *Breitenthor*, an old fortified gate. Hence we follow the ramparts towards the W. to the *Zwinger*, a round tower, now containing a tavern, and commanding a fine survey of the town.

On the *Georgenberg*, near the railway-station, are the ruins of a *Monastic Church*, which was destroyed in 1527 and excavated in 1884.

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the Rammelsberg, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. A grotto and chapel hewn in the *Klus*, an isolated sandstone rock in the vicinity, are said to have been founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Emp. Henry III.

The **Rammelsberg** (2040 ft. above the sea-level), which rises above the town, 1½ M. to the S., has for eight centuries yielded gold (5-6 lbs. per annum only), silver (25 cwt. per annum), copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, and alum, a variety of minerals seldom found within such narrow limits. The mountain is honey-combed with shafts and galleries in every direction, but the output of the mines is much less considerable than formerly. The mines, which may be explored even by ladies, are shown daily except Sundays. The whole expedition takes 2½-3 hrs.

On the road to Harzburg, 3 M. to the W. of Goslar, lies the village and railway-station of *Oker* (679 ft.; Lüer's Inn), which possesses important foundries, belonging half to Brunswick and half to Prussia. It lies at the entrance to the wild ***Okerthal,** the road ascending which affords picturesque views of the precipitous cliffs. The road crosses the Oker by the (6 M.) *Romkerbrücke* (*Hôtel Romkerhalle, R. from 1½, 'pension' from 4½ m.; omnibus from Oker), where there is an artificial waterfall. A pleasant path leads hence viâ Kästenklippe and Elfenstein (p. 424) to (10½ M.) Harzburg. The high-road goes on to (6 M.) Clausthal (p. 428). A finger-post to the left, 1 M. from the inn, indicates the route across a bridge to the (¾ hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* (p. 424). Beyond *Ober-Schulenberg*, about 3 M. from the Romkerhalle, a forest-path, shorter than the road, diverges on the left to Clausthal.

g. *Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.*

Two Days (or, including the Brocken, three days). Harzburg and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the Rabenklippen to Ilsenburg 3½ hrs.; Ilsenstein and waterfalls 2½ hrs.; by the Plessenburg and through the Steinerne Renne to Wernigerode 3 hrs.; environs of Wernigerode 3-4 hrs.

Harzburg. — **Hotels.** *Actien-Hôtel Harzburg, a large establishment on the Schmalenberg, upwards of 1 M. from the station, commanding a view in every direction; R. from 1½ m., B. 1 m., other meals paid to the waiter, omn. 80 pf. *Burgberg Hotel, on the Burgberg, above the Radauthal (flag hoisted when rooms still to be had; fine view); *Belvedere, Radau Hotel, also in the Radauthal; Ludwigslust, at the Papenberg. — Braunschweiger Hof, at the station, R. & A. 2¼ m., suitable for passing travellers; *Lindenhof, Stadt Hamburg, second-rate, opposite the station, 1 M. from the foot of the Burgberg. — *Bellevue; *Löhr's Hotel ('pens'.

from 5 m.); Asche's Hotel; Roterberg; Burgkeller; Englischer Hof; Stadt London; Linde.

At the entrance to the Radauthal lie the much frequented salt-baths of *Juliushall, with a hotel (charges according to tariff; baths 16½ m. per dozen, including fee). The spring rises in a large grotto, at the mouth of which stands a figure of the pagan deity Krodo. — To the W. of the Burgberg is the Curhaus (Restaurant). — Lodgings for the summer are also easily procured.

Carriages. From the station to Bad Juliushall, two-horse 1½ m., one-horse 1 m.; to the Actien-Hôtel 2 m. or 1½ m., to the Burgberg 6 or 4 m., to the Radaufall 5 or 3 m., Ilsenburg 9 or 6 m., Romkerhalle and back 11 or 7 m., Wernigerode 15 or 10 m., Andreasberg or Clausthal 8 or 11½, Brocken 24 or 16 m.; return-fare one-third or one-half more, 1-2 hrs. waiting included; for longer waiting 1½ or 1 m. per hour. Tolls and additional horses (for the Brocken) extra. According to the tariff the driver's gratuity is 2-2½ m. per day.

Horses and Mules 4½ m. per day, attendant's fee 2¼ m.; to the Brocken 5 m., exclusive of a gratuity of 2½ m. to the driver and the animal's food.

Guides 2½ m. per day, with an allowance of 1 m. for food.

Visitors' Tax, 1 pers. 6 m., 2-4 pers. 10 m., more than 4 pers. 12 m.; for a short stay 25 pf. per day.

Harzburg, or *Neustadt-Harzburg* (771 ft.), the terminus of the railway (p. 407) in this direction, at the entrance to the *Radauthal*, consists of the villages of *Neustadt*, *Bündheim*, and *Schlewecke*, connected by numerous villas and gardens, and is a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant promenades which extend far into the Radauthal and up the adjoining heights. Pop. 4620.

The finest point in the environs is the ***Burgberg** (1556 ft.; Hotel, see above), crowned with the scanty ruins of the Harzburg, a castle of Emp. Henry IV., which commands an admirable prospect. The '*Canossa Monument*', erected in 1877, consisting of a granite obelisk with a bronze medallion of Prince Bismarck by Engelhard, refers to the humiliation of Emp. Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VI. at Canossa in 1077, and to the words used by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag in 1872 ('we won't go to Canossa!').

At the foot of the hill is the new *Curhaus* (see above). A bridge crosses to the pleasant *Eichen* (oaks) promenades, which contain a café and shopkeepers' stalls (music frequently).

The road leads thence to the (1½ M.) *Radaufall* (*Restaurant), a fine artificial cascade, whence we may return by a path to the right a little below the fall, crossing the *Schmalenberg* (views from the *Bärenstein* and *Wilhelmsblick*). Beautiful walks on the W. side of the valley (with finger-posts): past the Hôtel Ludwigslust to the (½ hr.) *Elfenstein* (1280 ft.; route marked E), the *Kästenklippe* (marked Ks.), in the Okerthal, ¾ hr. farther, and the *Silberborn*, near the Elfenstein. On the E. side: to the (20 min.) *Sennhütte* (whey) on the Mittelberg, the (1 hr.) *Molkenhaus* (1625 ft.), a chalet and tavern, and the (¾ hr.) *Sachsenberg* (see also below).

Roads lead from Harzburg to (5 M.) *Oker* (p. 423), and to (8½ M.) *Ilsenburg* (p. 425). Omnibus by Oker to the Romkerhalle twice daily.

From Harzburg to the Okerthal by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen*, 4-4½ hrs. — The path ascends the *Breitenberg* near the Actien-Hôtel and is indicated by numerous way-posts. Refreshments at the (2½ hrs.) *Ahrends-*

berger Forsthaus. The route by the *Kästenklippe*, mentioned above, is, however, preferable. — *Ascent of the Brocken* from Harzburg, see p. 427.

From Harzburg to Ilsenburg by the *Rabenklippen*, 3-3½ hrs., guide desirable. A few minutes before the top of the Burgberg is reached, at a stone finger-post, the broad 'Kaiserweg' diverges from the road to the E. (The name is derived from a tradition that Emp. Henry IV. fled in this direction when his castle was captured by the Saxons.) This road leads to the (10 min.) *Säperstelle*, a spot with a bench, where direction-posts indicate the way to the left to the *Sachsenberg* (see above), to the right to the Molkenhaus and the Brocken, and in a straight direction to the *Kattenäse* and the (¾ hr.) **Rabenklippen** (the path to the latter, marked KR, turning to the right towards the end), where a fine *View of the Eckerthal and the Brocken is enjoyed (restaurant). We then return to the point where the path turned to the right, and descend by a zigzag path towards the N.E. to the (20 min.) *Eckerthal*, from which a road leads to (1½ M.) *Eckerkrug* (Restaurant). Thence by a forest-path to the right (S.E.) to (1½ M.) Ilsenburg.

Ilsenburg (780 ft.; **Rothe Forellen; *Grothey; Deutscher Hof; Stadt Stolberg; Ilsethal*, at the beginning of the valley), terminus of the branch-railway mentioned at p. 412, is a busy village of 3034 inhab. at the mouth of the Ilsethal, with *Iron Works* of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured. Strangers are no longer admitted to the works; depôt in the village. It is commanded by the handsome Romanesque *Schloss* of the count, on an eminence to the S.E., originally founded in 398 as a Benedictine abbey.

The ***Ilsethal,** one of the finest valleys in the Harz, presents a succession of remarkably picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by a series of miniature cascades, and rendered still more interesting by the numerous romantic legends attaching to it. The valley is traversed by a carriage-road, and also by a footpath (see below). The former leads to the (1½ M.) foot of the **Ilsenstein*, a precipitous buttress of granite, rising to a height of 500 ft. above the valley. From the *Prinzess Ilse* tavern at the foot several paths lead to the (½ hr.) summit, where an iron cross has been erected to some of the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view). The best survey of the Ilsenstein itself is obtained from the benches, a few hundred paces above the tavern. The road, which continues to accompany the stream and its pretty **Waterfalls* for upwards of 3 M., is recommended to the lover of the picturesque, even if the ascent of the Brocken (p. 427) is not contemplated.

A footpath direct from Ilsenburg to (¾ hr.) the top of the Ilsenstein diverges from the road to the left, a few paces beyond the village, and crosses a bridge.

In descending from the Ilsenstein a footpath to the right, marked P and Pl., and also a road diverging to the left from the road in the Ilsethal, lead to the (¾ hr.) *Plessenburg*, a forester's house and a favourite point for picnics. The *Karlsklippen*, ¼ M. farther up, command a fine view. Road from the Plessenburg, marked St. R., to the (1½ M.) Wernigerode road, which ascends to the right to (1½ M.) the Steinerne Renne. — Another road from the Plessenburg to Wernigerode leads by *Altenrode*.

From Ilsenburg to Wernigerode, 6 M., railway in 25 min., viâ (3 M.) *Drübeck*, with its ancient but much altered Romanesque church.

Wernigerode. — **Hotels.** *Weisser Hirsch, in the market, R., L., & A. 2½m.; *Deutsches Haus, *Knauf, in the Burg-Strasse; Goldner Hirsch, Verlängerte Burg-Str.; *Gothisches Haus, in the market; Preussischer Hof, near the Burgthor; *Weisser Schwan, Breite-Str., unpretending. — *Lindenberg, on the Lindenberg, near the town, with view, 'pens.' 5 m., R. 1½-2 m. — In the Mühlenthal: Mühlenthal; Küster's Kamp, both also pensions; Unter den Eichen. — *Railway Restaurant*, good table d'hote 12-2, 1½ m. — Beer: *Ahrends*, Breite-Str.; *Gesellschaftshaus*, near the Western-Thor, at the beginning of Hasserode, with rooms to let; *Plaisant*, Burg-Str.

Carriage to the Steinerne Renne 6 m., Ilsenburg 6, Rübeland 10½, Regenstein 9 m.; fee 1-2 m. — *Omnibus* twice daily in summer to the Brocken, viâ Schierke, in 4½ hrs. (fare 4 m., there and back 7 m.).

Wernigerode (770 ft.), a station on the branch-line mentioned at p. 412, with a loftily-situated *Schloss* and a park of the Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode, lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Harz Mts., at the confluence of the *Zilligerbach* and the *Holzemme*. Pop. 8274. The **Rathhaus*, of the 14th cent., and many of the houses are picturesque old Gothic structures. Near the back of the Rathhaus is a house with an inscription referring to Goethe's visit to the Harz in 1777. The *Gymnasium* is a modern Gothic structure. The town possesses two war monuments. The *Lustgarten* (containing the *Library*, with 75,000 vols. and 1000 MSS., and the *Palm-House*), the **Thiergarten* or park, the *Lindenberg* (see above), to the S. of the town, the *Armenleuteberg*, the *Harburg* (Restaur.), and the *Scharfenstein* afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the *Steinerne Renne*. The road ascends the valley of the *Holzemme*, by *Friedrichsthal*, to (¾ M. from the station) **Hasserode** (**Hôtel Hohnstein*, R. 2 m.; *Zur Steinernen Renne*, well spoken of), a village much visited as a summer-resort. At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to Schierke, Hohnstein, and Hohne, and to the right to the Steinerne Renne. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther on by a path to the left, past the inn Zur Steinernen Renne. The road now ascends the beautiful, pine-clad valley of the Holzemme, or **Steinerne Renne**, which gradually becomes more imposing, especially when the brook is high. At the farthest bridge, 4½ M. from Hasserode, there is a small inn. A little beyond it a broad path to the left leads to Hohne (see below), and one to the right to the Plessenburg in 1 hr. (p. 425). From the inn to the Brocken, see below.

From the Steinerne Renne Inn we may, with a guide, ascend the (¾ hr.) *Hohenstein* (view), and return by the road through the *Dumkuhlenthal* to Wernigerode; or we may proceed viâ the forester's house of *Hohne* to the Schierke road or the path through the Jacobsbruch to the Brocken. An ascent of the *Hohneklippen* (2977 ft.; p. 427) may be combined with the latter route.

To Elbingerode, 7 M. from Wernigerode, diligence once daily, through the suburb of *Nöscherode* and up the valley of the *Zilligerbach*. About 2¼ M. from Wernigerode is a forester's house, where the road diverges on the left to the *Hartenberg* (Restaurant), whence a footpath leads to Rübeland (p. 420). A finger-post, 1½ M. farther on, indicates a path to the right to the *Büchenberg*, a fine point of view (inn). Thence to Elbingerode ½ hr. (comp. p. 420).

h. *The Brocken.*

The Routes to the top of the Brocken are all indicated by white capital letters painted on the trees and rocks.

Ascent of the Brocken from Harzburg (p. 423), 3½-4 hrs. — To the *Molkenhaus* (1 hr.), see pp. 424, 425. Ascend thence by the straight path towards the S.; then descend, past the *Muxklippe*, a projecting rock (on the left) commanding a good view of the Brocken and the Eckerthal, to the (25 min.) *Dreiherrnbrücke* across the *Ecker;* then follow the stream to the finger-post indicating the way to the (¾ hr.) *Scharfensteiner Molkenhaus*, beyond which the path skirts the *Pesekenkopf;* 35 min., the road is crossed, the *Pflasterstoss* and *Kleine Brockenklippen* rocks are passed, and the *Brockenhaus* (see below) soon reached.

From Ilsenburg (p. 425), 3½-4 hrs., by the carriage-road, more picturesque than from Harzburg. To the Ilsenstein 2 M., see p. 425. At a finger-post, 3 M. farther, the route to the Brocken diverges to the right; after ¾ hr. another post indicates two paths to the Brocken. That to the left leads through wood to an open space. Then ascend to the right, skirting the wood for 20 min., and again enter the wood; ¾ hr., union of the Harzburg and Ilsenburg paths; 12 min., *Brockenhaus.*

From Wernigerode (p. 425), through the Steinerne Renne, 4½-5 hrs. (carriage-road viâ the Plessenburg; wire-rope railway in progress). — To the highest bridge in the valley (see above), 2½ hrs.; thence ascend by the new road, which passes above this bridge, for ¼ hr., and turn to the right in ¼ hr. more. Then (guide desirable; one of the charcoal-burners will point out the way in case of doubt) ascend to the (½ hr.) top of the *Renneckenberg* (view); 10 min., the Brocken road is reached, and the summit is attained in 1 hr. more.

From Rothehütte-Königshof (p. 420), 2½-3½ hrs. — We follow the road through the valley of the *Kalte Bode* to (3 M.) *Elend* (p. 420), where we diverge to the right from the high-road and ascend to (1½ M.) *Schierke* (1850 ft.; Inn), a scattered village, the highest among the Harz Mts. The road crosses the bridge and ascends to the left. The neighbouring rocks derive various whimsical names from their grotesque forms. To the right, above, are the *Hohneklippen;* to the left, looking back, we see the *Schnarcher* on the opposite *Bahrenberg*. Occasional short-cuts are indicated by finger-posts. An iron finger-post (3 M.) is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top 3 M. more, but the last bend of the road may be cut off by a footpath.

From Andreasberg to the Brocken, 5 hrs., see p. 429.

The **Brocken,** or *Blocksberg* (the latter name unknown to the natives of the Harz), the *Mons Bructĕrus* of the Romans, 3417 ft. above the sea-level, forming together with its neighbours the *Brockengebirge*, the nucleus of the Harz, rises to a considerable height above the lofty plateau of the latter, and is the highest mountain in Central Germany. Vegetation becomes very scanty near the summit, and no trees grow within 100 ft. of it. *Inn* at the top (R. from 1½ m., A. 50-75 pf., B. 75 pf., table d'hôte 2 m.; in the height of the season rooms should be engaged in advance).

The *Tower* commands an extensive *View in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Leipsic, Erfurt, Gotha, Cassel, Hanover, and Brunswick being visible, but an unclouded horizon is rare. The traveller should attain the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view. Although the Brocken attracts numerous visitors, it is by no means one of the finest points of the Harz Mts.; these are rather to be sought for on the E. and S. slopes.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have

received the names of *Devil's Pulpit, Witches' Altar*, etc. Tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night, the eve of May-day. Goethe's use of this tradition in 'Faust' is well known.

The *Brocken Spectre*, an optical phenomenon rarely witnessed, has doubtless contributed to confirm the superstitions attaching to the mountain. When the summit is unclouded, and the sun is on one side, and mists rise on the other, the shadows of the mountain and the objects on it are cast in gigantic proportions on the wall of fog, increasing or diminishing according to circumstances.

i. *Clausthal. Andreasberg.*

From Vienenburg to Clausthal, railway in 2½ hrs., see p. 412.

From Goslar to *Clausthal* 12½ M., thence to *Andreasberg* 13½ M., from Andreasberg to *Elbingerode* 18 M. (diligence in each case); railway from Andreasberg to (9 M.) *Lauterberg*.

Clausthal (1840 ft.; **Goldene Krone*, R. 2 m.; *Deutscher Kaiser; Rathhaus; Stadt London*), the most important place in the Oberharz, and the seat of the mining authorities, with *Zellerfeld* (*Deutsches Haus), which is separated from it by the *Zellbach*, forms a single town with 13,400 inhab., chiefly miners. Country bleak and sterile. Most of the houses are of wood. The *Bergschule*, in the market, contains a collection of models and minerals.

Mines. The *Caroline* and *Dorothea* mines, 1½ M. from Clausthal, are less easy of access than those of the Rammelsberg. Permission from the superintendent necessary. The *Georg-Wilhelm* mine is 2135 ft. in depth. The mines around Clausthal are drained by means of the *Georgsstollen*, a channel 6 M. long, terminating near *Gittelde* (p. 408).

Altenau (**Rammelsberg*, 'pension' 3¾ m.; *Schützenhaus; Rathhaus*), 5½ M. to the N.E. of Clausthal, on the road to *Oker* (p. 423), is a favourite summer-residence. By the footpath it is somewhat nearer. Diligence from Altenau to (12½ M.) Oker daily.

To Osterode, a railway-station, 8¾ M. from Clausthal, a diligence runs twice daily, passing several picturesque points, *e.g.* the inn at the foot of the (1¼ M.) *Heiligenstock*. The old road, which is shorter and more interesting for pedestrians, diverges a little beyond the *Ziegelhütte* (*Inn), and passes through the village of (4½ M.) *Lerbach* (Rückert's Inn, 'pension' 4 m.; Schützenhaus), a favourite summer-resort. *Osterode*, see p. 408.

From Clausthal to Andreasberg, 13 M. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The (3 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* supplies the mines of Clausthal with water. At the (7 M.) *Sonneberger Wegehaus* the road turns to the S., while that in a straight direction leads to Braunlage (see below). Pedestrians may here quit the diligence and follow the latter road to the *Oderteich*, an artificial reservoir, whence a *Footpath leads to Andreasberg in 1½ hr., skirting a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*. Fine view to the left of the rocky bed of the *Oder*, to the right of the precipitous *Rehberger Klippen*. The *Inn at the *Rehberger Grubenhaus*, 1½ M. from Andreasberg, is a good point for a prolonged stay.

Andreasberg (1825 ft.; *Rathskeller; Schützenhaus; Hôtel Busch*), a small town situated in a lofty and bleak region, has recently come into favour as a summer-residence on account of its bracing mountain air. Pop. 3262. It possesses important mines. The *Samson*

silver-mine, the deepest in the Harz Mts. (2871 ft.), is easy of access. Specimens of the minerals of the Harz may be purchased at the *Neufanger Zechenhaus.* — Diligence by *Braunlage* to (18½ M.) *Elbingerode* (p. 420) daily.

To Herzberg (p. 408), 9 M., from Andreasberg, a pleasant road leads by (4½ M) *Sieber* (Inn) and through the pretty *Sieberthal.* Railway by *Lauterberg* to *Scharzfeld*, see p. 408.

To the Brocken. The road from Andreasberg leads by *Braunlage*, *Elend*, and *Schierke* (p. 427); the footpath, more attractive, by the *Rehberger Graben* to the (2 hrs.) *Oderteich* (see above), and then by *Oderbrück* (Forester's Inn) to the (3 hrs.) top (path marked by blocks of granite).

72. From Cassel to Frankfort on the Main.

124 M. Railway. Express in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 18 m., 13 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 5¾ hrs. (fares 16 m., 12 m., 8 m.). — Express from Berlin to Frankfort in 11¾ hrs. (fares 48 m. 40, 35 m. 90 pf.; comp. RR. 4, 7).

Cassel, see p. 108. At (2½ M.) *Wilhelmshöhe* the line crosses the avenue (p. 117).

8½ M. **Guntershausen** *(Bellevue)* is the junction of the Eisenach line (R. 58). The train now skirts the *Fulda* and then the *Edder*. 10½ M. *Grifte*, at the confluence of these streams. Near (17 M.) *Gensungen* the abrupt *Heiligenberg* rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the confluence of the *Schwalm* and the Edder, stands the *Altenburg*. To the right in the background is the ruin of *Gudensberg*.

22 M. *Wabern*, with a château and a beetroot-sugar manufactory, is the station for *Wildungen*.

From Wabern to Wildungen, 10½ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 40, 1 m. 10, 70 pf.). The railway ascends the valley of the *Edder* to (3½ M.) **Fritzlar**, an old town with 3021 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the stream, surrounded by mediæval watch-towers, and containing several interesting buildings. The **Cathedral*, which once belonged to the Benedictine abbey founded by St. Boniface, to whom the town owes its origin, was erected about the year 1200 on the site of an earlier church. It is a Romanesque edifice, with a crypt and two Gothic aisles added on the S. side in the 14th century. The S. tower fell in 1869. The monuments, choir-stalls, etc., of the 14th cent. and the handsome Gothic cloisters are worthy of inspection. The treasury contains six valuable ecclesiastical vessels. — The **Church of the Minorites* (now Prot.) dates from the 14th century. — At *Geismar*, situated above Fritzlar, abont ½ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled the sacred oak dedicated to the god Thor in 732. — Beyond (7 M.) *Ungedanken*, we enter the principality of Waldeck. 7½ M. *Mandern;* 8½ M. *Wega.* — 10½ M. *Wildungen Station*, 11½ M. from the town. Hotel omnibuses await the trains.

Wildungen (**Badelogirhaus* and **Europäischer Hof*, R. 10-40 m. per week, D. 2¼ m.; **Göcke*, by the Curhaus, R. 10-30 m. per week; *Post*, R. 6-20 m.; *Zimmermann*, R. 9-15 m.; numerous lodging-houses; *Visitors' Tax* 12 m., each addit. pers. 5 m.) is a frequented watering-place, also called *Nieder-Wildungen*, to distinguish it from *Alt-Wildungen*, situated to the N., about 160 ft. higher, with the *Schloss Friedrichstein*, commanding a survey of the pretty, wooded environs. The Gothic *Stadtkirche* at Nieder-Wildungen contains the marble monument of Count Josias of Waldeck (died in Candia, 1669), a formidable antagonist of the Turks, and a good winged altarpiece painted by Conrad von Soest in 1402. — The mineral *Springs*, which contain iron and nitrogen, and are beneficial in cases of bowel-complaints, diseases of the bladder, etc.,

lie a little to the S.W. (3000 patients annually; 520,000 bottles exported). The most important is the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*, on the road to Hundsdorf, 1/2 M. distant, where there are pleasure-grounds, hotels, and villas (see above). The *Curhaus*, also on the Hundsdorf road, contains a restaurant and reading-room. *Dr. Roerig's Brunnen*, at the N.E. end of the town, below Schloss Friedrichstein, is another favourite spring. Pleasant walks to the *Katzenstein* and back in 3/4 hr.; to the *Zickzackberg* and the *Henrietten's Ruh'* above it, 3/4 hr.; ascent of the *Homberg* (tower) and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from the high-road as we quit the town leads to the (1 1/4 M.) *Helenen-Quelle*, the second in importance of the springs (Café). Pleasant walk thence to the *Thalbrunnen* and the *Stahlbrunnen*, from which we may return to the town by the high-road (2 hrs.), passing the Georg-Victor-Quelle. — About 7 1/2 M. to the N. of Wildungen is situated the old château of *Waldeck* (Restaurant), which commands an admirable view of the *Edder*. The *Auenberg* (2057 ft.), 5 M. to the S., is also a fine point of view.

27 M. *Borken;* 30 M. *Zimmersrode;* 38 M. *Treysa*, the junction for the line to *Niederhone* (p. 434); 44 M. *Neustadt*, with old towers and a tasteful Gothic chapel. On a wooded hill to the left of (55 M.) *Kirchhain* lies the old town of *Amöneburg*, the venerable church of which was founded by St. Boniface. The train crosses the *Lahn*. From (61/2 M.) *Cölbe* a branch-line diverges to (16 M.) *Biedenkopf* and (22 1/2 M.; 2-2 1/2 hrs.) *Laasphe*, with the château of *Wittgenstein*.

64 1/2 M. **Marburg** *(Ritter; *Hôtel Pfeiffer; Schweinsberg*, well spoken of; *Hessischer Hof; Rail. Restaurant)*, a small town with 11,225 inhab., on the *Lahn*, is charmingly situated in a semicircle round the precipitous Schlossberg. The *University*, now attended by 1000 students, was the first founded (by Philip the Generous, in 1527) without papal privileges.

The chief boast of Marburg is the *Church of St. Elizabeth, erected in 1235-83 in the finest German early-Gothic style, and restored in 1860, affording in its pure simplicity and noble proportions an admirable example of the impressiveness of this style. W. towers 310 ft. high. (Sacristan opposite the church; ring; 50 pf.).

Soon after the death of *St. Elizabeth* (p. 351; d. in 1231, in her 24th year), the church was erected over her tomb, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The Emp. Frederick II., one of these devotees, caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly-decorated silver-gilt sarcophagus. The Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones to be removed and interred in an unknown spot in the church. The sarcophagus is still preserved in the sacristy near the high-altar. In 1810 the French carried it off to Cassel and despoiled it of its jewels, but it was restored to Marburg in 1814. The mortuary chapel is adorned with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and winged pictures by *Dürer* (?); in the interior the Nativity and Death of Mary; ancient carving and pictures at the four side-altars. Numerous monuments of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order dating from the 13th-15th centuries (amongst others the tombstone of Landgrave Conrad von Thüringen, d. 1243) are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church*, on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely-proportioned structure of the 15th cent., contains several large monuments of Landgraves and other princes.

The town boasts of a number of interesting old buildings in the

Steinweg (Café Quentin, with a Renaissance portal), in the Wettergasse, in the market-place, in which is situated the *Rathhaus* (1512), in the Ritter-Str. (Zum Hirsch, a timber building of 1576), and in several others. — The *Post Office*, *University*, *Observatory*, *Anatomie*, and other academical institutions, chiefly in the Gothic style, are the principal modern buildings.

The extensive and well preserved Schloss (876 ft.), to which a steep road ascends from the church of St. Elizabeth in 20 min., was a residence of the princes of Hessen in the 15th and 16th centuries, and afterwards a state-prison. It is now judiciously restored, and contains the valuable Hessian archives (formerly in Cassel), and those of Fulda and Hanau. The fine Gothic chapel and the Rittersaal are worthy of inspection. In this château the famous disputation between Luther, Zwingli, Melanchthon, and other reformers took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, with a view to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved abortive owing to Luther's tenacious adherence to the precise words, 'Hoc *est* corpus meum', which he wrote in large letters on the table. Beautiful views from the Schloss, and in descending to the town by the other side (1/2 hr.).

Environs. Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of other beautiful points of view. The *Spiegelslust* (1200 ft.), a height above the station, is ascended in 40 min.; morning-lights most favourable. From the *Elisabethbrunnen* near the village of *Schröck*, 4 M. distant, another good view, towards Schöneburg, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in the Renaissance style in 1596. On the left bank of the Lahn are the (1 hr.) *Lichte Küppel* (1203 ft.) and the *Frauenberg* (1240 ft.) with a ruined castle. — On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the oak-clad *Kirchspitze* (1050 ft.), from which forest-paths lead to the quarries of *Wehrda*.

From Marburg a diligence runs daily viâ *Münchhausen* to *Frankenberg* (22 1/2 M. to the N.W.). The Marienkirche here dates from 1300; on the S.E. side is the beautiful Gothic *Liebfrauen-Capelle (1386).

The line follows the fertile valley of the *Lahn* till Giessen is reached. On a wooded hill to the left is the château of *Friedelhausen*. On an eminence beyond (74 M.) *Fronhausen*, to the left, rise the ruins of *Stauffenberg* (a fine point of view, 1 1/4 M. from Lollar). From (78 M.) *Lollar* a line diverges to *Dorlar*, *Kinzenbach*, *Gleiberg*, *Launsbach*, and *Wetzlar* (11 M. in 1 1/2 hr.). Beyond Lollar the castle of *Gleiberg* (see above) is seen to the right; still farther distant, *Fetzberg*. Beyond Giessen, 2 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises *Schloss Schiffenberg*, the property of the grand-duke of Hessen, once a lodge of the Teutonic Order (extensive view).

83 M. **Giessen** *(Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2 m.; **Kuhne*, near the station; **Einhorn; Rappe; Prinz Carl;* beer and fine view at the *Felsenkeller)*, on the Lahn, a town chiefly of modern origin, with 16,855 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (500 stud.).

From Giessen to Fulda, 66 M., in 2 3/4-3 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 m. 60, 6 m. 45, 4 m. 30 pf.), a route of no great interest. 37 M. **Alsfeld** *(Krone)*, the principal place on this line, and the oldest town in Oberhessen, possesses two fine

Gothic churches and several interesting late-Gothic and Renaissance edifices of the 15-16th cent., most of which are in the market-place. — 54 M. *Salzschlirf* is a watering-place with mineral-springs. — *Fulda*, see p. 434.

From Giessen to Gelnhausen, 44 M., railway in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). The most important station is *Nidda*, near which is the small bath of *Salzhausen*. *Gelnhausen*, see p. 435.

From Giessen to Coblenz, railway in 3¾ hrs., see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

89 M. *Langgöns*. About 3 M. to the left of (94 M.) *Butzbach*, a small town in the fertile Wetterau, rise the extensive ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (154 ft.) of the two towers commands a fine view.

100 M. **Nauheim.** — **Hotels.** *Bellevue; *Cursaal; Hôtel de l'Europe; Deutscher Hof; Goldener Engel. — Private Apartments at the *Villa Wagner*, *Villa Langsdorf*, etc. — It is advisable not to arrive late in the evening, as the hotels are often full during the season.

Restaurants. *Neuer Cursaal; Henkel; Reinhardt; Burk.*

Visitors' Tax for stay of more than five days, 12 m., 2 pers. 18 m.; each additional member of a family, 3 m.

Cabs. One-horse per drive, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse, 80 pf. or 1 m.; per hour 2 m. 60, 3 m. 40, 3 m. 40 pf., 5 m.

Nauheim, a town with 2517 inhab., in a healthy situation on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which attract upwards of 5000 patients annually. Extensive evaporating houses and salt-pans. The water of the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel* (95° Fahr.), the *Grosse Sprudel* (90°) and the *Kleine Sprudel* (84°) are used for the various baths, which are admirably fitted up. The Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel throws up a milky jet of saline water about 50 ft. in height. The springs used for drinking are the *Curbrunnen*, the *Carlsquelle* (resembling the Rakoczy of Kissingen), and the *Ludwigsquelle* (alkaline water). Adjoining the *Trinkhalle* are several greenhouses connected with the pleasure-grounds. At the foot of the Johannisberg, about ½ M. from the station, is the handsome *Conversationshaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The *Teichhaus*, at the upper end of the park, is much visited. The *Johannisberg*, a wooded height, 20 min. to the W. of the Cursaal, commands a fine view (two-horse carr., 1-2 pers. 2 m. 80, 3-4 pers. 3 m. 40 pf.). Excursions may also be made to the *Stadtwald*, *Hof Hasselheck*, *Schloss Ziegenberg* (1½ hr.; one-horse carr. 7 m. or 8 m. 90, two-horse 11 or 12 m.), the ruin of *Münzenberg*, etc. Walk to Friedberg (see below), 40 min.

The train skirts the Gradirhäuser (evaporating sheds), and crosses a lofty viaduct to —

103 M. **Friedberg** (**Hôtel Trapp*, good wine; *Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), a Hessian district-town with 4825 inhab., once a free Imperial city, and still retaining traces of its former importance. The Protestant *Liebfrauenkirche*, a Gothic edifice, was built in 1290-1350; the towers date from the 15th cent.; the interior contains a screen, tabernacle, and tombstones of the 14th and 15th cent., and also Gothic stained glass. The so-called *Römerbad* or *Judenbad*, in the Judengasse, existed in the 14th century. On the N. side rises a fine, well-preserved watch-tower, 165 ft. high, near

which is the beautiful *Palace Garden*. The old *Castle* is now a seminary. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Friedberg is *Schwalheim*, the mineral water of which is largely exported. — Railway to *Hanau*, see p. 436.

As the train approaches *Frankfort*, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the right. — 118 M. *Bonames*, the station for the baths of *Homburg*.

124 M. **Frankfort**, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

73. From Göttingen to Bebra and Frankfort on the Main.

152 M. Express in 5½ hrs. (fares 21 m. 20, 15 m. 70, 11 m. 10 pf.). — Express from Berlin to Frankfort, 339 M., in 12 hrs. (fares 49 m. 10, 36 m. 90, 26 m. 40); from Leipsic to Frankfort, 237 M., in 9 hrs. (fares 34 m. 50, 25 m. 70 pf., 18 m.).

Göttingen, see p. 119. — The train ascends the wide Leinethal to (5½ M.) *Obernjesa* and (8 M.) *Friedland*. 12 M. *Eichenberg* is the junction of the Nordhausen and Cassel line (p. 407); at the village, to the W. of the station, is an intermittent spring called the 'Karlsquelle'. A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (1 hr.) the ruins of **Hanstein* (Restaurant; *View) and (½ hr.) the *Teufelskanzel*; Allendorf (see below) may be reached in 1¼ hr. more.

The château of *Arnstein* is seen on the right. The train passes through two tunnels and reaches the valley of the *Werra;* to the right, on the other side of the river, rises the castle of *Ludwigstein*, on the left the Hanstein just mentioned. The river is now crossed. 21 M. *Allendorf;* the station lies on the left bank, at *Sooden*, a village with salt-works and salt-baths. The *Klausberg* is a fine point of view. — 25½ M. *Albungen* (Heiligenstein); the castle of (1 M.) *Fürstenstein*, beyond the Werra, commands a charming view.

The **Meisner* (2464 ft.), a hill well-known in German traditionary lore, may be ascended from Albungen in 2 hours. The route leads through the romantic *Höllenthal*, passing the ruin of *Bilstein* and the villages of *Abterode* and *Vockerode*, to the coal-mine of *Schwalbenthal*. The *Kalbe* and the *Lusthäuschen* are admirable points of view; in a rocky labyrinth below the latter lie the *Altarstein*, a pagan altar, and the *Frau-Hollen-Teich*. A visit may also be paid to the *Kitzkammer*, with its imposing basaltic formations, and to the interesting mountain-railway for coal-traffic at *Bransrode* (2½ M. long). Descent to Niederhone.

The train again crosses the Werra. 28½ M. *Niederhone*.

From Niederhone to Leinefelde, see p. 407. The first station is (2 M.) **Eschwege** *(Hôtel Koch)*, an industrious town with 9000 inhab., on the *Werra*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and mentioned in documents of the 10th century. It afterwards belonged to the Landgraves of Thuringia. The château, built in 1380 and restored in 1581, is occupied by the authorities of the district. The 'Schwarze Thurm' is the sole relic of a Cyriac monastery, established before 1038. The *Karlskirche*, near the handsome *Realschule*, commands a fine view of the valley. The grounds on the *Leichtberg* also afford several beautiful prospects. — Charming excursions may be taken to the *Höhenholz*, the *Hörnekuppe*, the *Greifenstein*, and the *Hülfensberg* (resort of pilgrims).

Diligence from Eschwege twice daily to (7 M.) *Wanfried*. About 2 M. farther on is *Treffurt*, with the ruins of *Normannstein*, near which the **Heldrastein*, commanding a magnificent view, towers to a height of

1080 ft. above the valley of the Werra. — From Treffurt to Eisenach (p. 385), 16 M.

From Niederhone to Treysa, 50 M., railway in 2½-3¾ hrs. — 8 M. *Waldkappel*, whence a branch diverges to Wilhelmshöhe and Cassel (31 M.). — 19 M. *Spangenberg*, at the base of a hill crowned by an old castle of the same name. Late-Gothic church. — 25½ M. *Malsfeld* (p. 372). 37 M. *Homberg*, overlooked by a ruined castle. 48 M. *Ziegenhain*, once a strong fortress, frequently besieged, but rased in the time of Napoleon I. — 50 M. *Treysa*, see p. 430.

The train now quits the Werra. 31 M. *Reichensachsen*, 2½ M. to the E. of which rises the *Blaue Kuppe*, a volcanic cone of peculiar formation. — 33 M. *Hoheneiche*. About 2½ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of *Boyneburg*, the chapel of which was endowed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1188; the present ruins date from the 14th century. — The train now ascends the valley of the *Sonter*. 37 M. *Sontra;* 42 M. *Cornberg*.

50 M. **Bebra** (p. 372), the junction for the Berlin, Halle, and Leipsic, and the Cassel lines.

The Frankfort line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to (61½ M.) **Hersfeld** *(Stern; Deutsches Haus)*, a thriving town with 7065 inhab., situated at the point where the valleys of the *Haun* and the *Geis* branch off from the Fuldathal. The Benedictine abbey of Hersfeld, founded in 769, was formerly of great importance; the secular buildings are now a school. The **Abbey Church*, built in the 11th and 12th cent. and destroyed by the French in 1761, is still imposing in its ruins. The *Stadtkirche* dates from the 15th century. The old *Eichhof*, 2½ M. farther up the Fuldathal, contains a room once occupied by Luther. The *Wippershainer Höhe* and the *Frauenberg*, the latter crowned with a ruined church, are two good points of view.

The train now ascends the valley of the *Haun*. To the left rise the hills of the *Rhön*. 66 M. *Neukirchen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Stoppelberg*, which commands an admirable view and bears the ruined castle of *Hauneck*. — 72 M. *Burghaun;* 74½ M. *Hünfeld*.

85 M. **Fulda** *(*Kurfürst*, R. & L. 2 m., A. 40, B. 75 pf.; *Wolff*, *Rupperti*, both at the station; *Darmstädter Hof; Halber Mond)*, an ancient town on the *Fulda*, with 11,500 inhab., situated in a pleasant, undulating district, derives its origin from a once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744, but now contains little to interest the traveller. Its numerous towers and public buildings still testify to its ancient dignity as the residence of a prelate of princely rank.

The *Cathedral*, with a dome 108 ft. in height, was erected in the 18th cent. in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome.

On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a very ancient figure of Charlemagne, dating from a much earlier structure, of which the only remnant is the now restored crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfried), a zealous Irish promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dockum in Westfriesland in 754.

The small *Church of St. Michael*, adjoining the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period belong the crypt and the octagon above it. The Romanesque nave and the rest of the edifice

date from the end of the 11th century. The church was judiciously restored in 1854.

The late-Gothic *Nonnenkirche*, built in the 17th cent., was restored in 1876. In the Friedrichsmarkt are the *Pfarrkirche* (a Jesuit building of 1785, with a tower of the 15th cent.), the *Rathhaus*, the *Post Office*, and an old *Fountain*.

In front of the *Schloss* is a *Statue of St. Boniface*, in bronze. Near the Paulusthor is the small *Town Park*, with the *War Monument*. Opposite rises the handsome *Normal Seminary*.

Fine views of the town and environs are obtained from the *Frauenberg*, immediately beyond the Paulusthor, and long the residence of the scholar Hrabanus Maurus (d. 856), and from the *Petersberg*, $1^1/_2$ M. distant.

A branch-railway runs from Fulda to *Giessen* (p. 431).

Gersfeld (1580 ft.; *Adler; Krone), $15^1/_2$ M. to the E. of Fulda (diligence twice daily), with a château and beautiful park belonging to Count Frohberg, is the best starting-point for excursions in the **Rhöngebirge**, a group of hills, 18 M. long and 9 M. broad, between the Upper Fulda, the Upper Werra, and the Franconian Saale. The most attractive are (to the N.) to the *Wachtküppel* (2316 ft.), and thence by the *Eube* (2726 ft.) and the *Pferdskopf* (2874 ft.) to the *Grosse Wasserkuppe* (3117 ft.), the highest summit of the group. At the foot of the Wasserkuppe lies the village of *Abtsroda* (2290 ft.; Inn, plain), to the W. of which are the curious rock-formations of the *Steinwand* (2119 ft.) and the *Teufelstein* (2378 ft.), and to the N. the *Milseburg* (2733 ft.), a fine point of view. The last is near the road (diligence daily) from Fulda to *Dipperz*, *Friesenhausen*, and (18 M.) *Hilders* (1510 ft.; Engel; Sonne), an ancient village on the *Ulster*, at the base of the wooded *Auersberg* (2478 ft.). About 9 M. to the E. of Hilders (diligence daily) lies *Fladungen* (2316 ft.; Kümmeth's Inn), a small Bavarian town on the *Streu*, on the road from Kalten-Nordheim (p. 388) to Mellrichstadt (p. 390). — The diligence (once daily) from Gersfeld to ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Neustadt on the Saale* (p. 390) passes ($6^1/_2$ M.) *Bischofsheim* (*Stern; Löwe), whence the ascent of the **Kreuzberg* (3961 ft.) may be made in $1^3/_4$ hr. To the S. of Gersfeld rises the (3 M.) *Grosse Nallen* (2628 ft.). Hence we may visit the picturesque *Ottersteine* and the *Dammersfeld* (3044 ft.) by way of the *Ziegelhütte* and the *Rommerser Grund*, returning either to the E. by *Reussendorf* and *Wildflecken* to the Kreuzberg (see above), or to the W. by (3 M.) *Dalherda* (Inn) to (4 M.) *Schmalnau* (Inn), on the road from Fulda to Gersfeld.

93 M. *Neuhof*, with handsome government-buildings; 96 M. *Flieden*. — 102 M. *Elm*.

From Elm to *Gemünden*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

The train descends to the valley of the *Kinzig*. $107^1/_2$ M. *Schlüchtern;* then (111 M.) *Steinau*, a small town with several mediæval buildings and a Schloss of the 16th century. On the right, farther on, rises the well-preserved ruin of *Stolzenburg*, situated on a wooded height above the small town of *Soden*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of (115 M.) *Salmünster*. 120 M. *Wächtersbach*.

126 M. **Gelnhausen** *(Hessischer Hof)*, once a town of the empire, with 3744 inhab., situated on a red soil, which contrasts picturesquely with the green vineyards. On an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, near the entrance from the station, are the ruins of an *Imperial Palace* erected about the year 1144 by Frederick I., parts of which are still in tolerable preservation. The

head of Frederick I. and the lion of the Hohenstaufen family, sculptured in stone, are still recognisable. The chapel and imperial hall are interesting. The arches of the windows rest on clustered columns with beautiful capitals. The Emp. Frederick Barbarossa held a diet here in 1180 to pronounce the decree of deposition against Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony, who had fallen under the imperial ban shortly before at Würzburg.

The handsome and richly-decorated **Pfarrkirche*, erected in the transition-style in 1230-60, was admirably restored in 1876-79. It contains an interesting early-Gothic screen, late-Gothic choir-stalls, stained-glass windows of the 13th cent, and handsome modern pulpit, organ-loft, and stained glass.

A monument to *Philip Reis*, inventor of the first form of the telephone (1860), was erected in 1885 at Gelnhausen, of which he was a native.

From Gelnhausen to *Giessen*, see p. 432.

Beyond Gelnhausen the country is flat. 128 M. *Meerholz*, with a château of Count Isenburg-Meerholz; 133 M. *Langenselbold*, with a handsome Schloss. The line next intersects the *Lamboiwald*, where on 30th and 31st Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men on his retreat from Leipsic defeated 40,000 Bavarians, Russians, and Austrians under Wrede, who had endeavoured to intercept the fugitives. *Gross-Steinheim* is visible on the opposite bank of the Main.

140 M. **Hanau** *(Carlsberg; Riese; Adler)*, a pleasant town with 23,000 inhab., near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands to whom an asylum at Frankfort was denied. Their handicrafts, the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, and of gold and silver wares, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists *Jacob* (d. 1863) and *Wilhelm* (d. 1859) *Grimm;* the house is indicated by an inscription. A monument is about to be erected to the learned pair. — On the Main, near the town, is situated the palace of *Philippsruhe*, with extensive orangeries, the property of the Landgrave of Hessen, erected last century.

The branch-line from Hanau to (20 M.) *Friedberg* (p. 432) is intended to relieve the Frankfort line of some of its goods-traffic.

The train crosses the Main. 141 M. *Klein-Steinheim;* 145 M. *Mühlheim*, from which *Rumpenheim*, a village with a château of the Landgrave Frederick of Hessen-Cassel, is visible to the right.

147 M. **Offenbach** *(Stadt Cassel)*, 28,449 inhab., a pleasant and busy town with a handsome château of Count Isenburg built in 1572, owes its prosperity to French refugees who settled here in the 17th and 18th centuries. (See *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*)

At (150 M.) *Sachsenhausen* the train again crosses the Main, and soon enters the W. station at —

152 M. **Frankfort** (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

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INDEX OF STREETS

AND

PLANS OF BERLIN.

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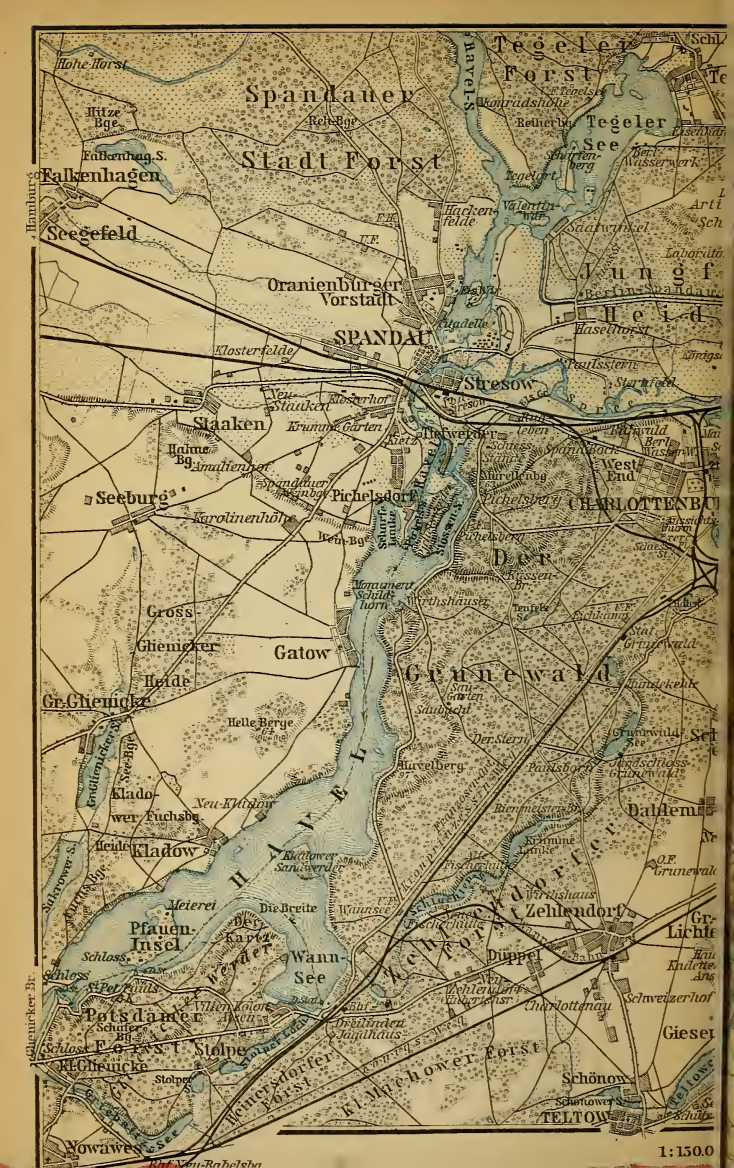
3. Tramway Plan of Berlin (scale of 1 : 44,120).
4. List of the principal streets, public buildings, etc., of Berlin.
5. Large Plan of Berlin, in three sections (scale of 1 : 14,000).

This cover may be detached from the rest of the book by severing the yellow thread which will be found between pp. 2 and 3 of the list of streets.



Hohe Horst
Spandauer
Stadt Forst
Hitze Bge
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Falkenhagen
Seegefeld
Hamburg
Oranienburger Vorstadt
SPANDAU
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Klosterhof
Krumme Gärten
Tiefwerder
Kietz
Hahne Bg
Amalienhof
Seeburg
Pichelsdorf
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Der
Monument Schildhorn
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Gross-Glienicker Heide
Gatow
Gr. Glienicke
Helle Berge
Grunewald
Sau-Garten
Saubucht
Der Stern
Havelberg
Paulsborn
Grunewald See
Jagdschloss Grunewald
Dahlem
Klado-wer Fuchsbg
Neu-Kladow
Kladow
Heide
Kladower Sandwerder
Meierei
Die Breite
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Pfauen-Insel
Der Kartz
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Zehlendorfer Forst
Düppel
Charlottenau
Schweizerhof
Giesen
Schönow
Schönower S.
TELTOW
Nowawes
Glienicker Br.
Tegeler Forst
Tegeler See
Havel-S.
Konradshöhe
Reiherbg
Tegelort
Hackenfelde
Valentin-Wdr
Saatwinkel
Jungf
Heid
Haselhorst
Paulsstern
Sternfeld
Spandau
West End
CHARLOTTENBU
Grunewald See
Dahlem
Krumme Lanke
Wirthshaus
Zehlendorf
Gr. Lichte
Schloss
Schloss
Schäfer Bg
Schloss
Kl. Glienicke
Stolper S.
Neu-Rabelsbg
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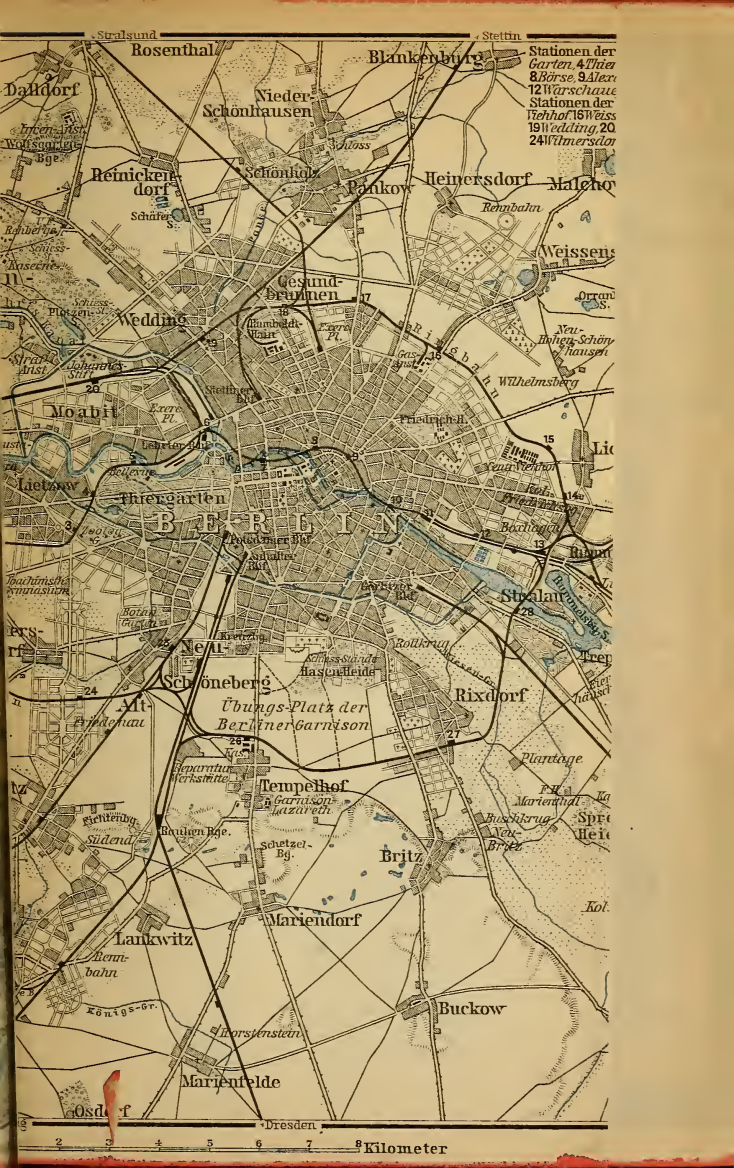
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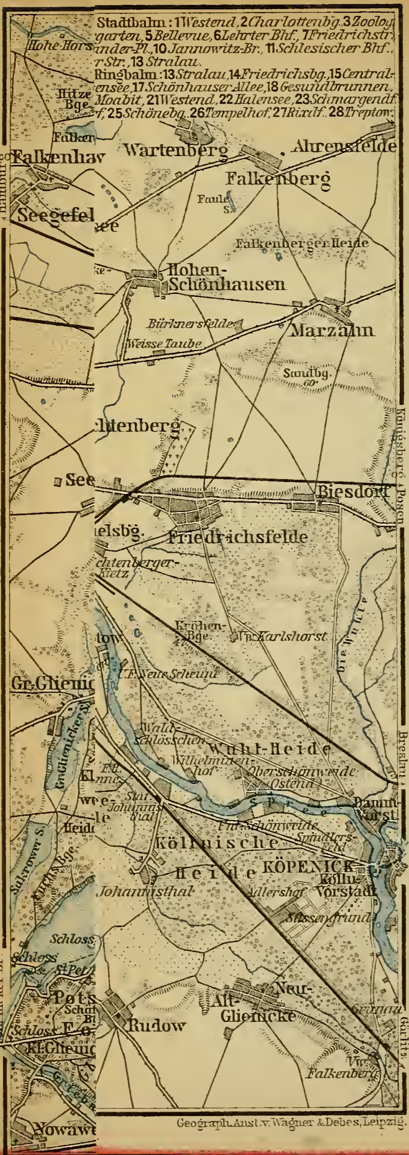

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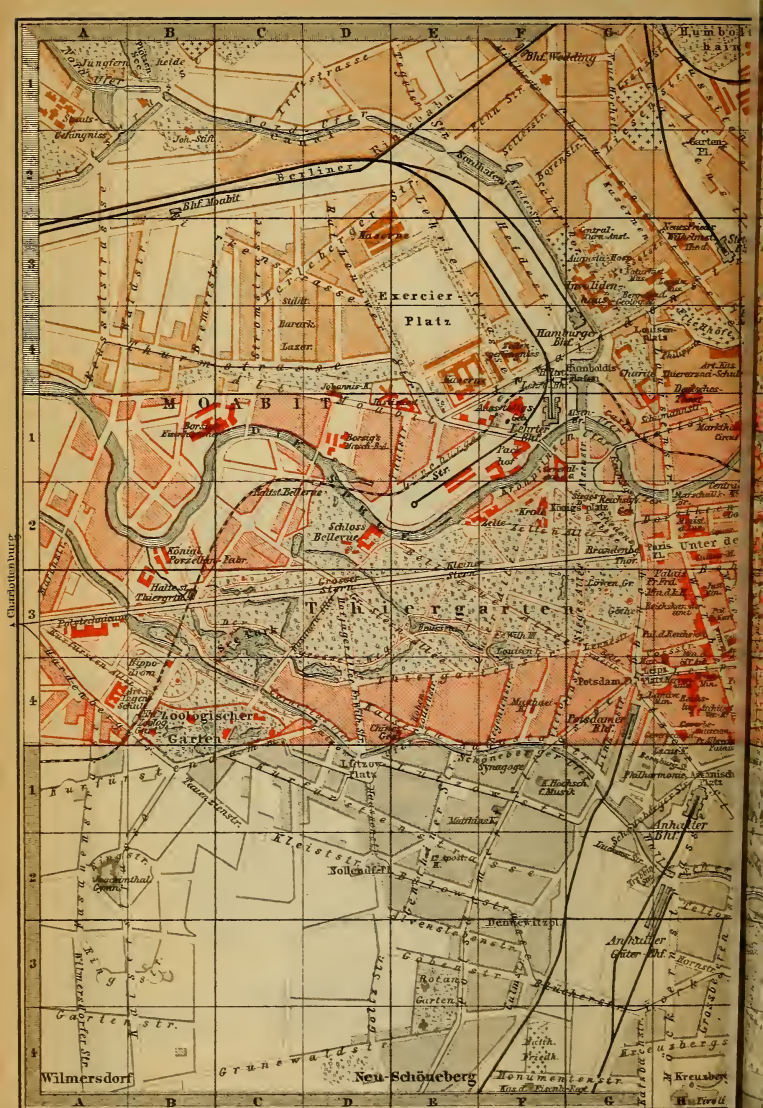

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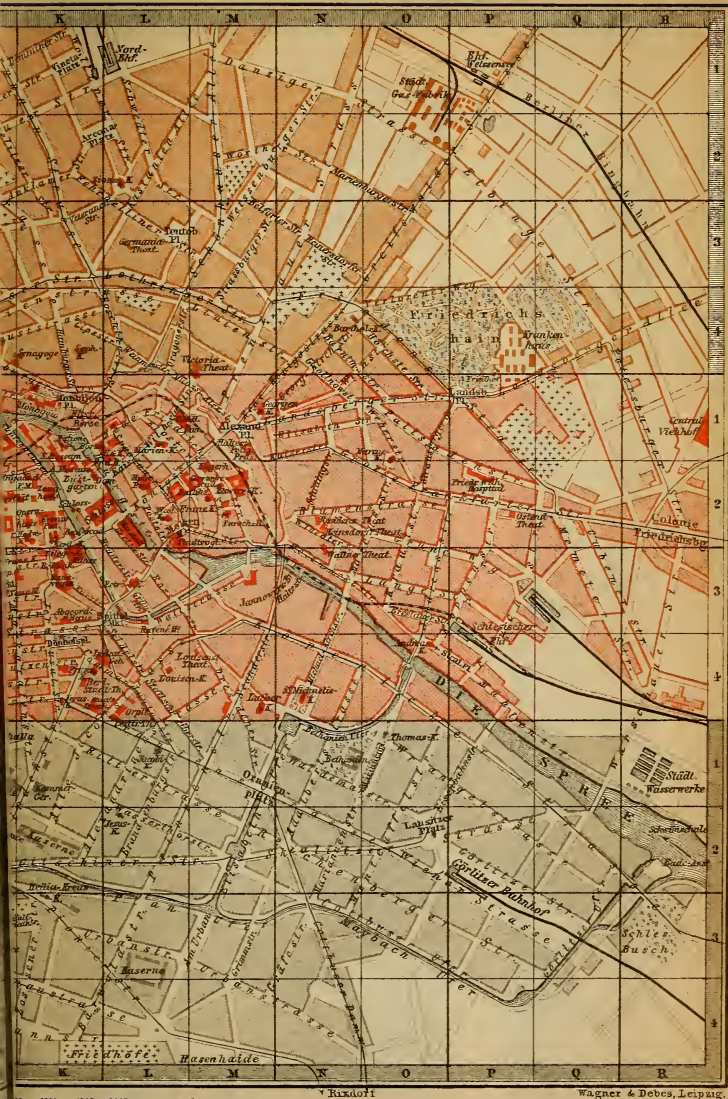
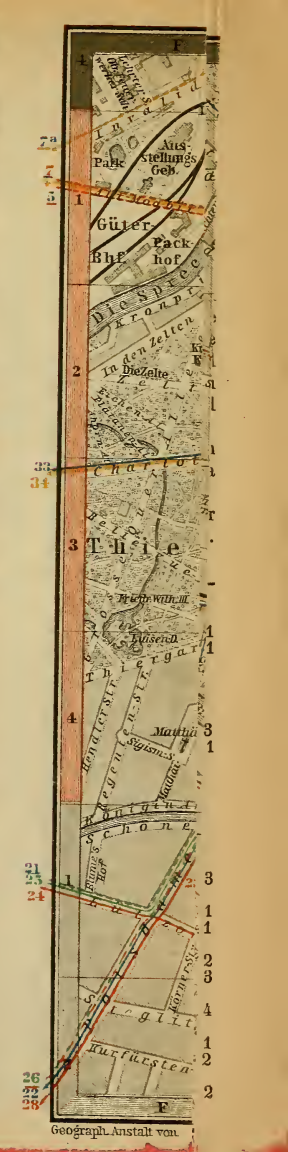
Schloss Bellevue
Königl. Porzellan-Fabr.
Hamburger Bhf.
Humboldts-Hafen
Lehrter Bhf.
Anhalter Bhf.
Anhalter Güter-Bhf.
Potsdamer Bhf.
Bhf. Moabit
Bhf. Wedding
Berliner Ringbahn
Charlottenburg
Wilmersdorf
Neu-Schöneberg
Kreuzberg
Geograph. Anstalt von
1: 44120 d.N.



K L M N O P Q R
Nord-Bhf.
Danziger Strasse
Ehf. Weissensee
Städt. Gas-Fabrik
Berliner Ringbahn
Arcona Platz
Wostbar Str.
Marienburger Str.
Teutob. Pl.
Germania Theat.
Friedrichs hain
Franken haus
Victoria Theat.
Landsb. Pl.
Central Viehhof
Friedrichsbg.
Colonie Friedrichsbg.
Alexand. Pl.
Hohenzollern Pl.
Marien K.
Friedr. Wilh. Hospital
Ostend Theat.
Kaiser Theat.
Weinsdorf Theat.
Wallner Theat.
Schlesischer Bhf.
Schlesischer Ehf.
Lauban K.
St. Michaelis K.
Thomas K.
Bethanien Ehf.
Oranien Platz
Lausitzer Platz
Görlitzer Bahnhof
Städt. Wasserwerke
Schwimmhalle
Bade-Anst.
Schles. Busch
Kaserne
Friedhöfe
Hasenhaide
Rixdorf
Treptow
Meter = 2 Kilometer.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



Tegel

Berliner Ringbahn

Bhf. Moabit

Kaserne

Birken Strasse

Perleberger Str.

Rathenower Str.

Lehrter Str.

Thurmstrasse

Alt Moabit

Wildstrasse

Bremer Str.

Stromstrasse

Gartenstr.

Ottostr.

Werftstr.

K. Augusta Allee

MOABIT

Hltst. Bellevue

Bellevue

Königl. Porzellan-Fab.

Grosser Stern

Hallst. Thiergarten

Thier

Charlottenburger Str.

Hofjäger Allee

Fasanerie Allee

Potsdam

Hippodrom

Art. u. Ingen. Sch.

Kardenberg Str.

Bahnhof

Lichtenstein-Br.

Thiergar

Zoologischer Garten

Kurfürstendamm

Lützow Pl.

Lützow

Kurfürstenstr.

Maassenstr.

Nollendf. Pl.

Joachimthal. Gymnasium

Alvens

Gösch

Bota

Gart

Bot. Mu

Neu-Schöneberg

Geograph. Anstalt von

1:44.120 d.N. 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400

Inval

Park

Ausstellungs Geb.

Güter Bhf.

Packhof

Die Spree

Kronpr.

In den Zelten

Die Zelte

Zelt

Chartot

Thie

Friedr. Wilh. III

Luisen-D.

Thiergar

Hendler Str.

Sigismund

Matthä

Königin

Schöne

Flume's Hof

Lützow

Körner Str.

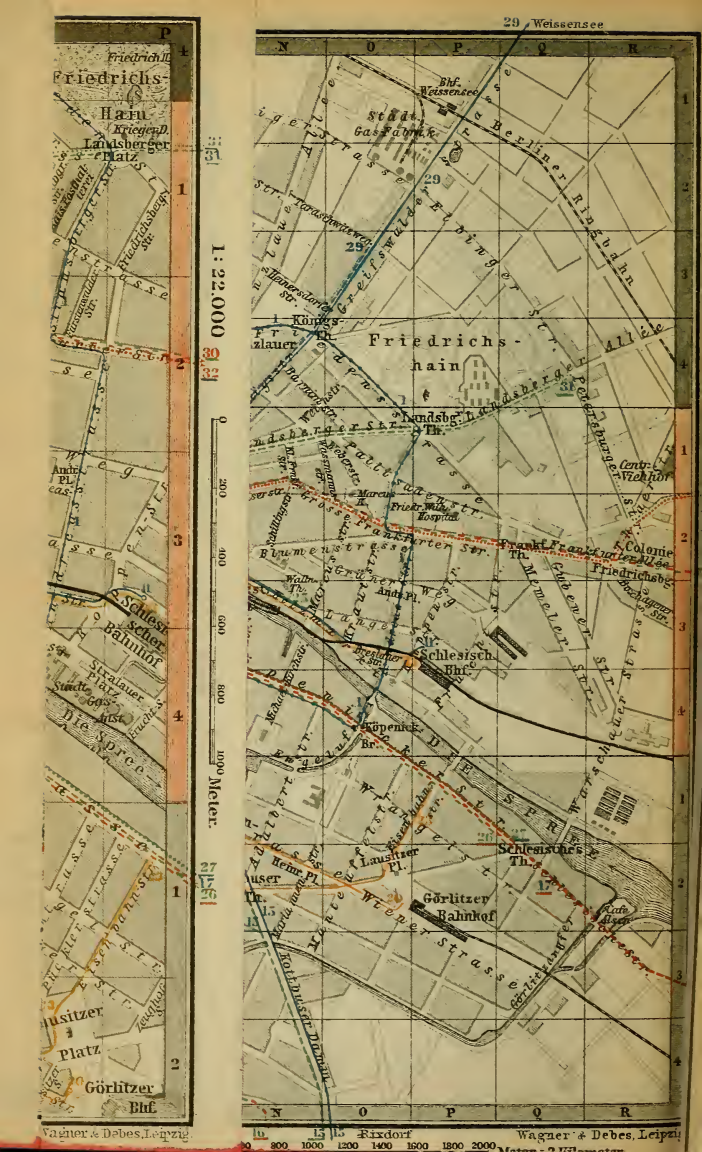
Steglitz

Kurfürsten

Geograph. Anstalt von

Humboldt Hafen
Königl. Charité
Philippus-K.
St. Johan-Kran
Augusta-Br.
Synagoge
Hallesche Bhf.
Lehrter Bhf.
Alexander-Ufer
Friedrich-Wilhelm-Ufer
Deutsches Theater
Tempel
Johannis-Str.
Circus
Karl-Ufer
Karl Pl.
Marien-Str.
Dammtor-Br.
Artillerie Kaserne
Schloss Monbijou
Bahn Friedrich Str.
Marschall-Br.
Logen
Generalstabs Hotel
Königs-Platz
Siegessäule
Reichstag Geb.
Brandenburger Thor
Prinz Albrecht
Minist. d. Innern
Boras Imperial
Universit.
Akademie
Kaiser Panoptikum
Café Bauer
Kaiser Palais
Opernhs.
Paris
Brandenb. Th.
Platz
Unter den Linden
Justiz Minist.
Staats-Minist.
Behren-Str.
Flora Platz
Löwen-Gr.
Göthe-D.
Prinz Georg
Prinz Alexander
Königl. Bibl.
Reichsschatz-Amt
Schwarz. Adl. Pal.
Reichskanzler Palais
Reichsjustiz Amt
Hotel Kaiserhof
Gens d'armes
Haus Voigt
Neue Mkt.
Dreifaltigk. Kirche
Admiralstab
Ministerium d. Colonien
Potsdamer Platz
Leipziger Platz
Generalpostamt
Reichstag
Brücken Kopf
Potsdamer Bahnhof
Kunst-Gew. Museum
Museum für Völkerkunde
Prinz Albrecht
Lagus-K.
Concordia-Theater
Walhalla Theat.
Reichsbank
Askanischer Platz
Hafen-Platz
Hafen-Bahn
Anhalter Bhf.
Stammwurte
Markthalle
Panorama
Christus-K.
Hedwigs-K.
Brüder Gem.
Belle Alliance Platz
Victoria-Säule
Garde Hus.
Kurm. Hallen
Eisenbahn-Brücke
Landwehr-Canal
Tiergarten
Bellevue-Str.
Lützow-Ufer
Victoria-Str.
Königgrätzer Str.
Stresemann-Str.
Wilhelm-Str.
Leipziger Str.
Mauerstr.
Jerusalemer Str.
Kochstr.
Friedrich-Str.
Dorotheen-Str.
Charlotten-Str.
Behrenstr.
Mohren-Str.
Kronen-Str.
Taubenstr.
Jägerstr.
Zimmerstr.
Schützenstr.
Markgrafen-Str.
Lindenstr.
Alexandrinen-Str.
Ritterstr.
Prinzen-Str.
Oranien-Str.
Hallesche Str.
Kreuzbergstr.
Yorck-Str.
Großgörschen-Str.
Lützow-Str.
Kurfürsten-Str.
Potsdamer Str.
Bülow-Str.
Nollendorf-Platz
Motzstr.
Eisenbahn-Str.
Fidicin-Str.
Flottwell-Str.
Lützow-Ufer
Tiergarten
Bellevue-Str.
Victoria-Str.
Königgrätzer Str.
Stresemann-Str.
Wilhelm-Str.
Leipziger Str.
Mauerstr.
Jerusalemer Str.
Kochstr.
Friedrich-Str.
Dorotheen-Str.
Charlotten-Str.
Behrenstr.
Mohren-Str.
Kronen-Str.
Taubenstr.
Jägerstr.
Zimmerstr.
Schützenstr.
Markgrafen-Str.
Lindenstr.
Alexandrinen-Str.
Ritterstr.
Prinzen-Str.
Oranien-Str.
Hallesche Str.
Kreuzbergstr.
Yorck-Str.
Großgörschen-Str.
Lützow-Str.
Kurfürsten-Str.
Potsdamer Str.
Bülow-Str.
Nollendorf-Platz
Motzstr.
Eisenbahn-Str.
Fidicin-Str.
Flottwell-Str.

Haarscher Mkt.
H. St. Börse
Victoria Theat.
Panorama
Bhf.
Alexander Pl.
Alexander Platz
Georg K. Pl.
Landwehrstr.
Elisabethstr.
Bischofs Platz
Marien K.
Marcus K.
Landgericht
Amts Gericht
Kloster K.
Franz K.
Parochial K.
Nicolai K.
Königs Mar. Str.
Molken M.
Polizei Präs.
Waisen K.
Residenz Theat.
Wallner Theater
Wallner Theater
H. St. Jannowitz Brücke
Engl. Gas Anstalt
Schillings Br.
Spittel M. Mkt.
Loge
Brantst. Kap.
Luisenst. Theater
Luisen K.
Cafe Hôtel
Michael Kirch Platz
Luther K.
Engel Becken
Thomas K.
Krankenh. Bethanien
Mariannen Pl.
Central Thea.
Jacobi K.
Moritz Platz
Oranien Platz
Jesus K.
Heinrichs Pl.
Kottbuser Thor
Thor Becken
Moritz Str.
Wiener



Friedrichs-
Hain
Landsberger
Platz
Schlesischer
Bahnhof
Die Spree
Görlitzer
Bhf.
1:22.000
Meter.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
29 Weissensee
Bhf. Weissensee
Berliner Ringbahn
Friedrichs-
hain
Landsberger Allee
Landsbg. Th.
Frankf. Th.
Friedrichsbg.
Schlesisch. Bhf.
Köpenick. Br.
Schlesisches Th.
Görlitzer Bahnhof
Wiener Strasse
Kottbuser Damm
Rixdorf
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

List of the Principal Streets, Public Buildings, etc., in the Plan of Berlin.

The large Plan of Berlin, on the scale of 1 : 14,000, is divided into three sections, of which the uppermost is coloured *brown*, the central *red*, and the lowest *gray*. In the accompanying index the letters *b*, *r*, *g* refer to these sections, while the capital letters and numbers indicate the square of the section in which the place in question is to be found. Thus the *Alexander-Platz* will be found in the red section, column M, first square from the top.

The squares will also be useful for calculating distances, each side of a square being exactly half a kilomètre or about $^3/_{10}$ of a mile, while the diagonals if drawn would be 760 yds.

The letters immediately following the names of the streets refer to the *Postal Districts* (C, central; W, West; O, Ost, East, etc.).

	b	*r*	*g*
Abgeordnetenhaus (House of Deputies)	.	K 3	
Academy	.	J 2	
Ackerstr. *N.*	K 3		
Adalbertstr. *S.O.*	.	N 4	N 2
Adlerstr. *C.*	.	K 3	
Admiralty	.	H 4	
Admiralstr. *S.(31-36S.O)*	.	.	M 3
Albrechtshoferbrücke.	.	.	D 1
Albrechtstr. *N.W.*	.	H 1	
Alexander-Platz. *C.*	.	M 1	
Alexanderstr. *C.(12-280.)*	.	M 1	
—, Kleine. *C.*	M 4		
Alexandrinenstr. *S. (Nos. 102-128 S.W.)*	.	L 4	K 2
Alsenbrücke	.	G 1	
Alt-Moabit	.	E 1	
Alvenslebenstr. *W.*	.	.	E 3
Amalienstr. *C.*	M 4		
Anatomie	H 4		
Andreasstr. *O.*	.	O 3	
Angermünderstr. *N.*	L 3		
Anhaltstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 1
Anklamerstr. *N.*	K 2		
Annenstr. *S.O. (Nos. 5-44 S.)*	.	M 4	
Apostelkirche, An der, *W.*	.	.	E 2
Aquarium	.	H 2	
Architekten-Vereinshaus (Architects' Union)	.	H 4	
Arcona-Platz. *N.*	K 2		
Arsenal	.	K 2	
Artilleriestr. *N.*	J 4	J 1	
Askanischer-Platz. *S.W.*	.	.	H 1
Augustabrücke	.	.	G 1
Auguststr. *N. (Nos. 28-59 C.)*	J 4		
—, Kleine, *C.*	K 4		
Badbrücke	.	.	M 3
Bahnhofstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 1
Bandelstr. *N.W.*	D 4		
Barnimstr. *N.O.*	N 4	O 1	
Barracks:			
2. Garde Reg. zu Fuss	.	J 1	
Kaiser Alexand. Garde-Grenad.-Reg. No. 1	M 4	M 1	
Kaiser Franz - Garde-Grenad.-Reg. No. 2	.	.	L 3
Garde-Füsilier-Reg.	G 2		
3. Garde-Reg. zu Fuss	.	.	P 1
Garde-Schützen-Bat.	.	.	P 1
Gardes du Corps	.	J 2	
Garde-Cürassier-Reg.	.	.	K 2
1.Garde-Dragoner-Reg.	.	.	J 3
2. Garde-Ulanen-Reg.	E 4	E 1	
2.Garde-Dragoner-Reg.	.	.	K 4
Garde-Feld-Artillerie	D 3	J 1	
Garde-Pionier-Bat.	.	.	P 1
Garde-Train - Bataillon	.	.	O 2
Brandenb. Train - Bat. No. 3	.	.	O 2

	b	r	g
Bartelstr. *C.*	M 4		
Barutherstr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 3
Bau-Academie	.	K 2	
Bauhofstr. *N.W.*	.	J 2	
Behrenstr. *W.*	.	H 3	
Belle-Alliance-Brücke	.	.	J 2
— — -Platz *S.W.*	.	.	J 2
Belle-Alliancestr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 4
Bellevue, Château *N.W.*	.	D 2	
Bellevuestr. *W.*	.	G 4	
Bendlerstr. *W.*	.	F 4	
Berg-Academie	G 3	K 2	
Bergmannstr. *S.W. (Nos. 26-75 S.)*	.	.	J 4
Bergstr. *N.*	J 3		
Bernauerstr. *N.*	J 2		
Bernburgerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	G 1
Besselstr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 1
Bethanien	.	.	N 1
Beuthstr. *S.W.*	.	K 4	
Bibliothek (Royal Library)	.	J 2	
Birkenstr. *N.W.*	B 3		
Bischofstr. *C.*	.	L 2	
Blumenstr. *O.*	.	N 2	
Blumenthalstr. *W.*	.	.	F 2
Blumeshof *W.*	.	.	F 1
Böckhstr. *S.O.*	.	.	M 3
Börse (Exchange)	.	K 1	
Borsig's Engine Factory	J 4	D 1	
Borsigstr. *N.*	J 3		
Botanic Garden, Royal	.	.	E 3
Boyenstr. *N.*	F 2		
Brandenburger Thor	.	G 2	
Brandenburgstr. *S.*	.	.	L 2
Brauhausstr. *C.*	.	L 2	
Breitestr. *C.*	.	L 2	
Bremerstr. *N.W.*	B 4		
Breslauerstr. *O.*	.	O 3	
Britzerstr. *S.O.*	.	.	M 2
Brombergerstr. *O.*	.	Q 4	
Brücken-Allee *N.W.*	.	C 2	
Brückenstr. *S.O.*	.	N 3	
Brüderstr. *C.*	.	L 3	
Brunnenstr. *N.*	K 2		
Buchenstr. *W.*	.	.	E 1
Bukowerstr. *S.*	.	.	M 1
Bülowstr. *W.*	.	.	E 2
Burggrafenstr. *W.*	.	.	C 1
Burgstr. *C.*	.	K 1	
Büschingstr. *N.O.*	O 4	O 1	
Cantian-Platz *C.*	.	K 1	
Central Hotel	.	J 2	
Central-Turnanstalt	G 3		
Chamber of Deputies	.	K 3	
Chancellor's Office	.	H 3	
Charité	G 4	G 1	
Charlottenstr. *(1-22 & 72-99 S.W., 23-38 & 46-71 W., 39-45 N.W.)*	.	J 3	
Chausseestr. *N.*	H 3		
Chorinerstr. *N.*	L 3		
Christinenstr. *N.*	L 3		
Churches:			
St. Andrew	.	O 4	
St. Bartholomew	N 4		
Cathedral or Dom	.	K 2	
Dorotheenstadt	.	H 2	
Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche	.	J 3	
French	.	J 3	
Garrison	.	L 1	
St. George	.	M 1	
St. Hedwig (Rom. Cath.)	.	K 2	
Heiliggeist-Kirche	.	L 1	
Jacobi-Kirche	.	.	L 1
Jerusalem	.	K 4	
St. John	D 4	D 1	
Kloster-Kirche	.	M 2	
St. Luke	.	.	H 1
Luisen-Kirche	.	L 4	
St. Mark	.	O 1	
Marien-Kirche	.	L 1	
St. Matthew	.	F 4	
St. Michael (Rom. Cath.)	.	N 4	
New	.	J 3	
St. Nicholas	.	L 2	
Parochial	.	M 2	
St. Peter	.	L 3	
Sophien-Kirche	K 4		
St. Thomas	.	.	O 1
Trinity	.	J 3	
Werder	.	K 2	
Zions-Kirche	L 2		
Zwölf Apostel Kirche (Twelve Apostles)	.	.	E 2
Commandant's Residence	.	.	G 1
Corneliusbrücke	.	D 4	
Corneliusstr. *W*	.	D 4	
Criminal-Justiz-Amt	D 4	D 1	
Cuvrystr. *S.O.*	.	.	P 3.
Dalldorferstr. *N.*	G 1		
Demminerstr. *N.*	K 1		
Dennewitzstr. *W.*	.	.	F 2
Derfflingerstr. *W.*	.	.	E 1
Dessauerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	G 1
Dieffenbachstr. *S.O.*	.	.	M 3
Diet, Hall of the Imp.	.	H 4	
Dönhoffs-Platz	.	K 4	
Dorotheenstr. *N.W.*	.	K 2	
Dragonerstr. *C.*	L 4		
Dresdenerstr. *S.O. Nos. 21-118 S.)*	.	M 4	
Dreysestr. *N.W.*	D 4		
Ebertsbrücke	.	J 1	
Eichendorffstr. *N.*	J 3		
Eichhornstr. *W.*	.	G 4	
Eisenbahnstr. *S.O.*	.	.	P 1
Eiserne Brücke	.	K 2	
Elbingerstr. *N.O.*	P 3		

	b	r	g
Elisabethkirchstr. *N.*	K 3		
Elisabethstr. *N.O.*	.	N 1	
Elisabeth-Ufer *S.O.*	.	.	M 2
Elsasserstr. *N.*	J 4		
Embassies:			
France	.	H 2	
Great Britain	.	H 3	
Russia	.	H 2	
Engel-Ufer. *S.O.*	.	.	N 1
Engineers, Office of the	.	.	D 1
Enke-Platz *S.W.*	.	.	J 1
Exchange	.	K 1	
Exhibition of the Preuss. Kunstverein	.	J 2	
Exhibition of the Berl. Künstler	.	K 4	
Exhibition, Temporary	.	K 1	
Fehrbellinerstr. *N.*	L 3		
Feilnerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 1
Feldstr. *N.*	H 2		
Fennstr. *N.*	E 2		
Fichtestr. *S.*	.	.	M 4
Fischerbrücke. *C.*	.	L 3	
Fischerstr. *C.*	.	L 3	
Fliederstr. *N.O.*	N 4		
Flottwellstr. *W.*	.	.	G 2
Forsterstr. *S.O.*	.	.	O 3
Frankfurter Allee. *O.*	.	Q 2	
Frankfurterstr., Grosse, *O.* (*33-103 N.O.*)	.	O 2	
—, Kleine, *N.O.*	.	N 1	
Franseckistr. *N.*	M 2		
Französischestr. *W.*	.	J 3	
Franzstr. *S.O.*	.	M 4	
Friedenstr. *N.O.*	N 4	P 1	
Friedrichsbrücke	.	K 1	
Friedrichsfelderstr. *O.*	.	P 3	
Friedrichsgracht. *C.*	.	L 3	
Friedrichshain. *N.O.*	P 4		
Friedrichstr. *1-55 & 200-251 S.W., 56-85a & 157-199 W., 87-104a & 137-156 N.W., 105-136 N.*)	J 4	J 3	J 1
—, Neue *C.*	.	L 1	
Friedr.-Wilhelmstr. *W.*	.	D 4	
Frobenstr. *W.*	.	.	E 2
Fruchtstr. *O.*	.	P 3	
Fürbringerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 3
Fürstenstr. *S.*	.	.	M 2
Füsilierstr. *C.*	M 4		
Gartenstr. *N.*	H 2		
General-Postamt	.	J 4	
Generalstab (General Staff)	.	F 1	
Gensdarmen-Markt. *W.*	.	J 3	
Genthinerstr. *W.*	.	.	E 1
Geolog. Landes-Anstalt (Geolog. Institute)	G 3		
Georgenkirch-Platz. *C.*	.	M 1	
Georgenkirchstr. *N.O.*	N 4	N 1	
Georgenstr. *N.W.*	.	J 2	
Gertraudtenbrücke	.	L 3	
Gertraudtenstr. *C.*	.	L 3	
Gewerbe-Akademie	.	M 2	
— -Museum	.	H 4	
Gipsstr. *C.*	K 4		
Gitschinerstr. *S.W.* (*19-84 S.*)	.	.	K 2
Gneisenaustr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 4
Göbenstr. *W.*	.	.	F 3
Gollnowstr. *N.O.*	N 4	N 1	
Görlitzerstr. *S.O.*	.	.	P 2
Görlitzer Ufer. *S.O.*	.	.	Q 3
Gormannstr. *C.*	L 4		
Gräfestr. *S.*	.	.	M 4
Greifswalderstr. *N.O.*	O 3		
Grenadierstr. *C.*	L 4		
Grenzstr. *N.*	G 1		
Griebenowstr. *N.*	L 2		
Grimmstr. *S.*	.	.	M 3
Grossbeerenbrücke	.	.	H 2
Grossbeerenstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 3
Gross-Görschenstr. *W.*	.	.	F 4
Grüner Weg. *O.*	.	O 2	
Grünstr. *C.*	.	L 3	
—, Neue, *C.*	.	L 4	
Grünstrassenbrücke	.	L 3	
Guard House, Royal	.	K 2	
Gubenerstr. *O.*	.	Q 3	
Hackescher-Markt. *C.*	.	K 1	
Hafen-Platz *S.W.*	.	.	G 1
Hagelsbergerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 4
Halleschestr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 2
Hallesches Ufer. *S.W.*	.	.	G 2
Hamburgerstr., Gr. & Kl. *N.*	K 4		
Hasenheide. *S.*	.	.	M 4
Hauptpostamt	.	L 2	
Hausvoigtei-Platz. *C.*	.	K 3	
Hedemannstr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 1
Hegel-Platz. *N.W.*	.	J 2	
Heidestr. *N.W.*	F 3		
Heiligegeiststr. *C.*	.	L 2	
Heinelshof. *N.O.*	.	O 2	
Heinersdorferstr. *N.O.*	N 3		
Heinrichs-Platz. *S.O.*	.	.	N 2
Herkulesbrücke	.	K 1	
Hermsdorferstr. *N.*	H 1		
Herrenhaus	.	H 4	
Heydtbrücke, Vor der	.	.	E 1
Heydtstr., Vor der, *W.*	.	D 4	
Hindersinstr. *N.W.*	.	G 1	
Hirtenstr. *C.*	M 4		
Hitzigstr. *W.*	.	D 4	
Hochmeisterstr. *N.*	M 2		
Hochstr. *N.*	G 1		
—, Neue. *N.*	G 1		
Höchstestr. *N.O.*	O 4	O 1	
Hofjäger-Allee	.	D 3	

	b	r	g
Hohenzollernstr. *W.*	.	E 4	
Hoher Steinweg. *C.*	.	L 2	
Hollmannstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 1
Holzgartenstr. *C.*	.	K 3	
Holzmarktstr. *O.*	.	N 3	
Hornstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 3
Hospital, Town	P 4	P 1	
Humboldts-Hafen	G 4		
Humboldtshain. *N.*	H 1		
Jacobikirchstr. *S.*	.	.	L 1
Jacobstr., Alte. *S.W.* (*45-102 S.*)	.	L 4	K 1
—, Neue. *S.*	.	M 3	
Jägerstr. *W.*	.	J 3	
—, Kleine. *C.*	.	K 3	
Jannowitz-Brücke, An der	.	N 3	
Jerusalemerstr. *S.W.* (*14-35 C.*)	.	K 4	
Ifflandstr. *O.*	.	N 2	
Industrial Academy	.	M 2	
—, Museum	.	H 4	
Ingenieur-Dienstgebäude	.	.	D 1
Inselbrücke. *C.*	.	M 3	
Inselstr. *S.*	.	M 3	
Invalidenhaus	G 3		
Invalidenpark	G 3		
Invalidenstr. *N.* (*48-96 N.W.*)	J 3		
Joachimstr. *C.*	K 4		
Johannestisch. *S.W.*	.	.	K 3
Johannisstr. *N.*	.	J 1	
Johanniterstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 3
Josefstr. *S.O.*	.	N 4	
Jüdenstr. *C.*	.	M 2	
Jungfernbrücke	.	K 3	
Junkerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 1
Kaiser Franz-Grenadier-Platz. *S.O.*	.	M 4	
Kaiser-Gallerie. *W.*	.	J 2	
Kaiserhof	.	H 3	
Kaiserin-Augustastr. *W.*	.	D 4	
Kaiserstr. *N.O.*	.	N 1	
Kammergericht	.	.	K 1
Kanonierstr. W.	.	J 3	
Karlsbad, Auf dem. *W.*	.	.	F 1
Karlstr. *N.W.*	.	H 1	
Kastanien-Allee. *N.*	L 2		
Katharinenstr. *N.O.*	.	N 1	
Kavalierbrücke	.	L 2	
Keibelstr. *N.O.*	.	M 1	
Kesselstr. *N.*	G 3		
Kielerstr. *N.*	F 2		
Kirchstr. *N.W.*	.	D 1	
Kleinbeerenstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 2
Klosterstr. *C.*	.	L 1	
Koblanckstr. *C.*	M 4		
Kochstr. *S.W.*	.	J 4	
Köllnischer Fischmarkt *C.*	.	L 3	
Köllnischestr. *C.*	.	L 3	
Kommandantenstr. *S.W.* (*23-66 S.*)	.	K 4	
Kommandantur (Commandant's Residence)	.	.	G 1
Königgrätzerstr. *W.* (*25-120*) *S.W.*	.	G 4	H 1
Königin-Augustastr. *W.*	.	E 4	G 1
Königsbergerstr. *O.*	.	Q 3	
Königsbrücke	.	M 1	
Königsgraben, Am. *C.*	.	M 1	
Königsmauer, An der. *C.*	.	L 1	
Königs-Platz. *N.W.*	.	G 2	
Königstr. *C.*	.	L 2	
—, Neue. *N.O.*	N 4	M 1	
Königswache	.	K 2	
Köpnickerbrücke	.	O 4	
Köpnickerstr. *S.O.*	.	N 4	P 1
Koppen-Platz. *C.*	K 4		
Koppenstr. *O.*	.	P 3	
Körnerstr. *W.*	.	.	F 2
Köthenerstr. *W.*	.	.	G 1
Kottbuserbrücke	.	.	N 3
Kottbuserstr. *S.O.*	.	.	N 2
Kottbuserufer. *S.O.* (*46-65 S.*)	.	.	N 2
Krankenhaus, Städt.	P 4	P 1	
Krausenstr. *W.* (*21-53 S.W.*)	.	J 4	
Krausnickstr. *N.*	K 4		
Krautstr. *O.*	.	O 3	
Kreuzberg	.	.	H 4
Kreuzbergstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 4
Kreuzstr. *C.*	.	K 3	
Kriegs-Akademie (Royal Military Academy)	.	L 2	
Kroll's Establishment	.	F 2	
Kronenstr. *W.*	.	J 3	
Kronprinzen-Ufer. *N.W.*	.	F 2	
Kunstausstellung des Preuss. Kunstvereins	.	J 2	
— der Berl. Künstler	.	K 4	
Kunstausstellungsgebäude, Provisor	.	K 1	
Kupfergraben, Am. *N.*	.	J 1	
Kürassierstr. *S.W.*	.	L 4	
Kurfürstenbrücke	.	L 2	
Kurfürstenstr. *W.*	.	.	D 1
Kurstr. *C.*	.	K 3	
Kurzestr. *C.*	.	M 1	
Küstriner-Platz. *S.*	.	P 3	
Lagerhaus	.	M 2	
Landgrafenstr. *W.*	.	.	D 1
Landsberger Allee. *N.O.*	Q 4		
Landsberger-Platz. *N.O.*	.	P 1	
Landsbergerstr. *N.O.*	.	N 1	
Landwehrstr. *N.O.*	.	N 1	
Lange Brücke	.	L 2	
Langestr. *O.*	.	O 3	
Lankwitzstr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 2

	b	r	g
Lausitzer-Platz. *S.O.* . .	.	.	O 2
Lausitzerstr. *S.O.* . . .	.	.	O 3
Lehrterstr. *N.W.*	E 4		
Leipziger-Platz. *W.* . .	.	G 4	
Leipzigerstr. *W.* (*Nos. 43-89. S.W.*)	.	H 4	
—, Alte. *C.*	.	K 3	
Lennéstr. *W.*	.	G 3	
Library, Royal	.	J 2	
Lichtenbergerstr. *N.O.* .	.	O 1	
Lichtensteinbrücke . . .	.	C 4	
Lichterfelderstr. *S.W.* .	.	.	H 4
Liesenstr. *N.*	G 2		
Linden, Unter den (*Nos. 1-37 W., 38-78 N.W.*) . .	.	J 2	
Lindenstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 1
Lindowerstr. *N.*	F 1		
Linienstr. (*Nos. 1-10a & 241-250 N.O., 11-105 & 161-240 C., 106-160 N.*)	L 4		
Linkstr. *W.*	.	.	G 1
Lothringerstr. *N.* . . .	L 3		
Lottumstr. *N.*	L 3		
Luckauerstr. *S.*	.	.	M 1
Luckenwalderstr. *S.W.* .	.	.	G 2
Lübbenerstr. *S.O.* . . .	.	.	P 2
Lützow-Platz. *W.* . . .	.	.	D 1
Lützowstr. *W.*	.	.	E 1
Lützow-Ufer. *W.*	.	D 4	E 1
Luisen-Platz. *N.W.* . .	G 4		
Luisenstr. *N.W.*	H 4	H 1	
Luisen-Ufer. *S.*	.	.	M 2
Lustgarten, Am. *C.* . . .	.	K 2	
Magazinstr. *O.*	.	N 2	
Magdeburger-Platz. *W.* .	.	.	E 1
Magdeburgerstr. *W.* . . .	.	.	E 1
Manteuffelstr. *S.O.* . . .	.	.	O 2
Margarethenstr. *W.* . . .	.	F 4	
Mariannen-Platz. *S.O.* .	.	.	O 1
Mariannenstr. *S.O.* . . .	.	.	N 2
Mariendorferstr. *S.W.* .	.	.	J 4
Marienstr. *N.W.*	.	H 1	
Markgrafenstr. *S.W.* (*31-64 W.*)	.	J 3	
Märk. Provinz.-Museum .	.	M 2	
Markthallenstr. *N.W.* . .	.	H 1	
Markusstr. *O.*	.	O 2	
Marschallsbrücke.	.	H 2	
Marstall (Royal Stables).	.	L 2	
Mathiesstr. *S.*	.	.	L 1
Matthäikirchstr. *W.* . .	.	F 4	
Mauerstr. *W.*	.	H 3	
Mehlbrücke	.	J 1	
Mehnerstr. *N.O.*	.	N 1	
Melchiorstr. *S.O.*	.	N 4	
Memelerstr. *O.*	.	Q 3	
Metzerstr. *N.*	M 3		
Michaelkirch-Platz. *S.O.*	.	N 4	
Michaelkirchstr. *S.O.* . .	.	N 4	
Military Academy . . .	.	L 2	

	b	r	g
Mining Institute	G	K 2	
Ministerial Offices:			
Auswärtiges Amt (Foreign Office) . .	.	H 3	
Finanz (Finance) . .	.	K 2	
Cultus (Religion and Education)	.	H 2	
Handel (Trade) . . .	.	H 3	
des Königlichen Hauses (Royal Household) .	.	H 3	
des Innern (Home Office)	.	H 2	
Justiz (Justice) . . .	.	H 3	
Krieg (War)	.	H 4	
Marine (Navy)	.	H 4	
Staats-Amt	.	H 2	
Mint, Royal	.	K 3	
Mittelstr. *N.W.*	.	H 2	
Mittenwalderstr. *S.W.* .	.	.	K 4
Moabit Bridge	.	D 1	
Möckernbrücke.	.	.	H 2
Möckernstr. *S.W.* . . .	.	.	H 2
Mohrenstr. *W.*	.	J 3	
Molkenmarkt. *C.*	.	L 2	
Moltkebrücke	.	F 1	
Moltkestr. *N.W.*	.	G 1	
Monbijou, Palace of . .	.	K 1	
Monbijou-Platz. *N.* . . .	.	K 1	
Monuments:			
Frederick the Great .	.	J 2	
Frederick William III.	.	F 3	
———, equest. statue	.	K 2	
Great Elector	.	L 2	
Generals of Fred. the Great.	.	H 3	
— of 1813-15	.	K 2	
Beuth, Schinkel, Thaer	.	K 2	
Schiller	.	J 3	
Count Brandenburg .	.	H 4	
National Mon., 1813-15	.	.	H 4
—, 1848-49	G 3		
Siegesdenkmal (Victory Mon.), 1864-71 . . .	.	G 2	
Stein	.	K 4	
Friedenssäule (Column of Peace)	.	.	J 2
Moritzstr. *S.*	.	.	L 2
Mühlendamm. *C.*	.	L 3	
Mühlenstr. *O.*	.	P 4	
Mulackstr. *C.*	L 4		
Müllerstr. *N.*	F 1		
Münchebergerstr. *O.* . .	.	P 3	
Münze (Royal Mint) . .	.	K 3	
Münzstr. *C.*	L 4		
Museum, New	.	K 1	
—, Old	.	K 2	
Muskauerstr. *S.O.* . . .	.	.	O 1
Naunynstr. *S.O.*	.	.	N 1
National Gallery	.	K 1	
Neanderstr. *S.O.*	.	M 4	

	b	r	g
Neuenburgerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 2
Neue Promenade. *C.*	.	K 1	
Neuer Markt. *C.*	.	L 1	
Neu-Kölln am Wasser. *S.*	.	M 3	
Neustädt. Kirchstr. *N.W.*	.	H 2	
Niederlagstr. *W.*	.	K 2	
Niederwallstr. *C.*	.	K 3	
Nostizstr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 4
Oberbaumbrücke	.	.	Q 1
Oberwallstr. *W.*	.	K 2	
Oberwasserstr. *C.*	.	K 3	
Observatory	.	.	J 1
Oderbergerstr. *N.*	L 1		
Oppelnerstr. *S.O.*	.	.	P 2
Oranienbrücke	.	.	M 1
Oranienburgerstr. *N.*	J 4	K 1	
Oranienstr. *(1-41 & 165a-206 S.O., 42-79 & 129-165 S., 80-128. S.W.).*	.	.	L 1
Packhof	.	K 1	
Palace, Royal. *C.*	.	K 2	
— of the Emperor	.	J 2	
— of the Crown Prince.	.	K 2	
— of Prince Albrecht.	.	H 4	H 1
— of Princes Alexander & George	.	H 3	
— of Prince Carl.	.	H 3	
— of the Chancellor	.	H 3	
Pallisadenstr. *N.O. (37-79 O.)*	.	O 1	
Papenstr. *C.*	.	L 1	
Pariser-Platz *(1-4 W., 5-8 N.W.)*	.	H 2	
Parochialstr. *C.*	.	M 2	
Passage. *W.*	.	J 2	
Paulstr. *N.W.*	.	E 1	
Perlebergerstr. *N.W.*	C 3		
Petri-Platz. *C.*	.	L 3	
Petristr. *C.*	.	L 3	
Philippstr. *N.W.*	H 4		
Physiological & Physical Institutes.	.	H 2	
Pillauerstr. *O.*	.	Q 3	
Pionierstr. *S. (1-12b & 15a-22 S.W.)*	.	.	K 3
Plan-Ufer. *(1-34 S.W., 35-95 S.)*	.	.	K 3
Platz am Halleschen Thor *S.W.*	.	.	J 2
— am Opernhause. *C.*	.	K 2	
— vor dem Neuen Thor *N.W.*	G 4		
Polizei-Präsidium (Police Office).	.	L 3	
Posenerstr. *O.*	.	Q 2	
Post Office	.	L 2	
Poststr. *C.*	.	L 2	
Potsdamer-Brücke	.	.	F 1
Potsdamer-Platz. *W.*	.	G 4	
Potsdamerstr. *W.*	.	G 4	E 3
Präsidentenstr., Gr. & Kl. *C.*	.	K 1	
Preuzlauer Allee. *N.*	N 3		
Prenzlauerstr. *C.*	.	M 1	
Prinzenstr. *S.*	.	.	L 2
Prinzessinnenstr. *S.*	.	.	M 1
Prison (Cellular)	F 4		
— (on the Plötzensee)	A 1		
Probststr. *C.*	.	L 2	
Provincial Museum	.	M 2	
Pücklerstr. *S.O.*	.	.	O 1
Puttkamerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 1
Raczynski's Picture Gallery	.	G 2	
Railway Stations (comp. p. 1)			
Alexanderplatz	.	M 1	
Anhalt	.	.	H 1
Dresden	.	.	G 2
Friedrichstrasse	.	J 1	
Görlitz	.	.	P 2
Hamburg	G 4		
Lehrte	.	F 1	
Ostbahnhof	.	Q 3	
Potsdam	.	G 4	
Silesian	H 3		
Stettin	H 3		
Rathenowerstr. *N.W.*	D 3		
Rathhaus (Town Hall)	.	L 2	
Rathhausstr. *C.*	.	L 2	
Rauchstr. *W.*	.	C 4	
Raupachstr. *O.*	.	N 3	
Regentenstr. *W.*	.	F 4	
Reichenbergerstr. *S.O.*	.	.	M 2
Reichsbank	.	K 3	
Reichskanzleramt (Chancellor's Office)	.	H 3	
Reichstagsgebäude (Imp. Diet)	.	H 4	
Ressource	.	H 2	
Rheinsbergerstr. *N.*	K 2		
Ritterstr. *S. (38-83S. W.)*	.	.	K 1
Rochstr. *C.*	.	L 1	
Roonstr. *N.W.*	.	G 1	
Rosenstr. *C.*	.	L 1	
Rosenthalerstr. *C.*	L 4		
Rossstr. *C.*	.	L 3	
—, Neue. *S.*	.	M 3	
Rossstrassenbrücke	.	L 3	
Rüdersdorferstr. *O.*	.	P 3	
Ruppinerstr. *N.*	K 1		
Saarbrückerstr. *N.*	M 3		
Schadowstr. *N.W.*	.	H 2	
Scharnhorststr. *N.W. (12-26 N.)*	F 2		
Scharrenstr. *C.*	.	L 3	
Schellingstr. *W.*	.	.	G 1
Schiffbauerdamm. *N.W.*	.	G 1	

	b	r	g
Schiller-Platz. *W.*	.	J 3	
Schillings-Brücke, An der	.	O 4	
Schillingstr. *O.*	.	N 2	
Schillstr. *W.*	.	.	D 1
Schinkel-Platz. *W.*	.	K 2	
Schlegelstr. *N.*	H 3		
Schlesischestr. *S.O.*	.	.	Q 2
Schleuse, An der. *C.*	.	K 3	
Schleusenbrücke	.	K 2	
Schloss (Royal Palace). *C.*	.	K 2	
Schlossbrücke	.	K 2	
Schlossfreiheit. *C.*	.	K 2	
Schloss-Platz. *C.*	.	L 2	
Schmidstr. *S.O.*	.	M 4	
Schöneberger Brücke.	.	.	G 1
Schönebergerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	G 1
Schöneberger Ufer. *W. (1-4. S.W.)*	.	.	F 1
Schönhauser Allee. *N.*	M 3		
Schönhauserstr., Alte. *C.*	L 4		
—, Neue. *C.*	L 4		
Schönholzerstr. *N.*	K 2		
Schönleinstr. *S.*	.	.	N 4
Schulzendorferstr. *N.*	G 1		
Schumannstr. *N.W.*	.	H 1	
Schützenstr. *S.W.*	.	J 4	
—, Alte. *C.*	.	M 1	
Schwedterstr. *N.*	L 2		
Schwerinstr. *W.*	.	.	E 2
Sebastianstr. *S.*	.	M 4	
Seestr. *N.*	A 2		
Sellerstr. *N.*	F 2		
Seydelstr. *C.*	.	L 4	
Sieges-Allee	.	G 3	
Sigismundstr. *W.*	.	F 4	
Simeonstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 1
Singing Academy	.	K 2	
Skalitzerstr. *S.O.*	.	.	N 2
Solmsstr. *S.W.*	.	.	J 4
Sommerstr. *N.W.*	.	G 2	
Sophienstr. *C.*	K 4		
Sorauerstr. *S.O.*	.	.	P 2
Spandauer Brücke, An der	.	L 1	
Spandauerstr. *C.*	.	L 1	
Spittelmarkt. *C.*	.	L 3	
Spreestr. *C.*	.	L 3	
Stables, Royal	.	L 2	
Stallschreiberstr. *S.*	.	L 4	
Stallstr. *N.*	.	J 1	
Stechbahn. *C.*	.	K 2	
Steglitzerstr. *W.*	.	.	F 2
Steinmetzstr. *W.*	.	.	E 3
Steinstr. *C.*	L 4		
Stendalerstr. *N.W.*	C 3		
Stern, Grosser	.	D 3	
—, Kleiner	.	E 3	
Sternwarte (Observatory)	.	.	J 1
Strafgefängniss (Prison on the Plötzensee)	A 1		
Stralauer Brücke, An der	.	M 3	
Stralauer-Platz. *O.*	.	O 4	
Stralauerstr. *C.*	.	M 2	
Stralsunderstr. *N.*	J 2		
Strasburgerstr. *N.*	M 4		
Straussbergerstr. *N.O.*	.	O 2	
Strelitzerstr. *N.*	J 2		
Stromstr. *N.W.*	C 4	C 1	
Stülerstr. *W.*	.	C 4	
Swinemünderstr. *N.*	K 1		
Synagogue, New	J 4		
Tattersall's.	.	H 2	
Taubenstr. *W.*	.	.	B 1
Telegraph Office	.	K 3	
Teltowerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 2
Tempelherrenstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 3
Tempelhofer Berg. *S.W.*	.	.	J 4
— Ufer. *S.W.*	.	.	G 2
Templinerstr. *N.*	L 3		
Theatres:			
Opera	.	K 2	
Schauspielhaus, Kgl.	.	J 3	
Deutsches Theater	.	H 1	
Wallner	.	N 3	
Victoria	M 4	M 1	
Friedr.-Wilhelmstadt.	H 3		
Residenz	.	N 2	
National	L 3		
Belle-Alliance	.	.	J 3
Ostend	.	P 2	
Thierarzneischule (Veterinary School)	H 4	H 1	
Thiergartenstr. *W.*	.	E 4	
Thiergarten-Ufer. *W.*	.	C 4	
Thurmstr. *N.W.*	C 4		
Tieckstr. *N.*	H 4		
Torfstr. *N.*	D 1		
Town Hall	.	L 2	
Trebbinerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	G 2
Treptower Brücke	.	.	Q 3
Treskowstr. *N.*	N 2		
Turnhalle (Gymnastic Institute)	.	M 4	
Ulanenstr. *N.W.*	.	F 1	
Ulmenstr. *W.*	.	.	E 1
University	.	J 2	
Universitätstr. *N.W.*	.	J 2	
Unterbaumstr. *N.W.*	.	G 1	
Unterwasserstr. *C.*	.	K 3	
Urban, Am. *S.*	.	.	M 3
Urbanstr. *S.*	.	.	L 3
Veteranenstr. *N.O.*	K 3		
Veterinary College	H 4	H 1	
Victoriastr. *W.*	.	F 4	
Viehof. *N.*	J 1		
Vineta-Platz. *N.*	K 1		
Vossstr. *W.*	.	H 3	
Wadzeckstr. *N.O.*	.	M 4	
Waisenbrücke	.	M 3	

	b	r	g
Waldemarstr. *S.O.*	.	.	N 1
Waldstr. *N.W.*	B 3		
Wallner-Theaterstr. *O.*	.	N 2	
Wallstr. *C. (28-81 S.)*	.	L 3	
Warschauerstr. *C.*	.	.	Q 1
Wartenburgstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 3
Wasserthorstr. *S.(25a-45 S.W.)*	.	.	L 2
Wassmannstr. *N.O.*	.	N 1	
Waterloo-Ufer. *S.W.*	.	.	K 2
Weberstr. *N.O.*	.	O 1	
Wedding-Platz. *N.*	F 1		
Weidendammer-Brücke.	.	J 1	
Weinbergsweg. *N.*	L 3		
Weinmeisterstr. *C.*	L 4		
Weinstr. *N.O.*	O 4	N 1	
Weissenburgerstr. *N.*	M 2		
Werderscher-Markt. *W.*	.	K 2	
Werftstr. *N.W.*	.	E 1	
Weydingerstr. *C.*	M 4		
Wichmannstr. *W.*	.	.	C 1
Wienerstr. *S.O.*	.	.	O 2
Wiesenstr. *N.*	H 1		
Wilhelmshöhe *S.W.*	.	.	H 4
Wilhelms-Platz *W.*	.	H 3	
Wilhelmstr. *S.W.(40-107 W.)*	.	H 3	J 1
—, Neue. *N.W.*	.	H 2	
Wilhelms-Ufer. *N.W.*	G 4	G 1	
Wilsnackerstr. *N.W.*	D 4		
Wittenberg-Platz. *W.*	.	.	C 1
Wollinerstr. *N.*	K 1		
Wörther-Platz. *N.*	M 2		
Wörtherstr. *N.*	M 2		
Wrangelstr. *S.O.*	.	.	O 1
Yorkstr. *S.W.*	.	.	H 3
Zehdenickerstr. *N.*	L 3		
Zellengefängniss	F 4		
Zelten, Hinter den. *N.W.*	.	E 2	
—, In den. *N.W.*	.	F 2	
Zeughaus (Royal Arsenal)	.	K 2	
Zeughaus, Am. *C.*	.	H 2	
—, Hinter dem. *C.*	.	K 2	
Zeughofstr. *S.O.*	.	.	P 1
Ziegelstr. *N.*	.	J 1	
Zieten-Platz, Am. *W.*	.	H 3	
Zimmerstr. *S.W.*	.	J 4	
Zionskirch-Platz. *N.*	L 2		
Zionskirchstr. *N.*	K 2		
Zoological Garden	.	B 4	B 1
Zossenerstr. *S.W.*	.	.	K 4
Zwillingsbrücke.	.	O 4	

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